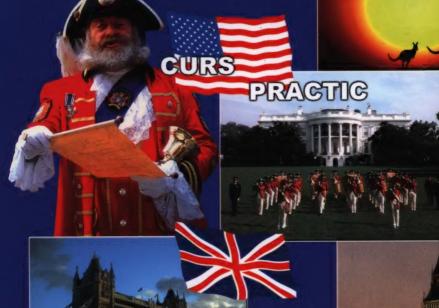
CD-ul conține
pronunția celor 24
de lecții

Acest CD anexat
lucrării este
GRATUIT

ÎNVĂȚAȚI

# ENGLEZA FĂRĂ PROFESOR









## **EMILIA NECULAI**

Învățați engleza fără profesor Curs practic

Invațați engleza fără profesor

Curs practic

So opin me stel lucrari estr de cele que transcribe de la lucrario de la companio del companio del companio de la companio del companio dela companio del companio del companio del companio del companio de

Învățați

engleza

fără profesor

adizate in masserieres fonccisa, alaturi de capit anti person codo sunete

Profesorii se p Curs practic 100 a masswo a festa energe etele elevitor Curs practic iberaculação de la la compania de la compania del compania de la compania de la compania del compania de la compania del la compania del la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania de la compania del la compania del

In actions: Lecture suplementary very area or tracks with mateare literature english is a normani, day a regiment do a real artist,
pleaters sunt verific andre germanic en lecturely to contract or or or
about pretention at a acclass that they are look to a material a pressible to
a interpretation and engineer orbits in siledo course.

Suntem-ligari ca pronte-un effect sust fort și bore regarinea, sun altera-

TURE

# Învătați

Descrierea CIP a Bibliotecii Naționale a României NECULAI, EMILIA

Învățați engleza fără profesor / Emilia Neculai. – Ed. a 4-a. - Constanța : Steaua Nordului, 2011 ISBN 978-606-511-275-9

811.111(075.4)(0.034)

© Editura Steaua Nordului. Toate drepturile rezervate.

Constanța, 2011

Depozit carte distribuție: 021/2232288

Pentru comenzi online: www.steauanordului.ro

Tipar executat la TIPOGRAFIA STEAUA NORDULUI:

Tel. Tipografie: 0341/730361

# CUVÂNT ÎNAINTE

Scopul acestei lucrări este de a croi o cale mai ușoară celor care se hotărăsc să facă cunoștință cu una dintre cele mai vorbite limbi de pe mapamond. Se adresează tuturor cunoscătorilor de limbă engleză, de la începători la avansați, de la elevi la studenți și chiar la profesori, fiind un instrument excelent de folosit în clasă.

Manualul este alcătuit din 28 de lecții și alte 9 lecții recapitulative. Această structură vine în ajutorul dumneavoastră deoarece după fiecare trei lecții urmează una recapitulativă și astfel problemele de gramatică și cuvintele noi vor fi mai ușor asimilate. Lecțiile sunt alcătuite dintr-un text, care reprezintă partea de vocabular, o problemă de gramatică și exerciții în care se aplică chestiunile de gramatică studiate anterior.

De asemenea, pentru ca lucrarea de față să vă fie de un real folos ea vine însoțită de un CD în care sunt lecturate cele 37 de lecții. Așadar veți avea la îndemână profesorul dumneavoastră virtual disponibil oricând să vă ajute la perfecționarea pronunției limbii engleze.

Studenții (cu precădere, cei de la facultatea de Litere) vor găsi foarte utilă partea de transcriere fonetică de la vocabularul fiecărei lecții. Pentru ei, și nu numai, am adăugat la începutul cursului un tabel cu toate semnele utilizate în transcrierea fonetică, alături de explicații pentru acele sunete care nu au corespondent în limba română.

Profesorii se pot folosi de această lucrare la ore dar și pentru a testa cunoștințele elevilor lor. Pe lângă multe exerciții recapitulative, această lucrare vine în sprijinul 'învățăcelului' cu liste cu prepoziții și termeni din diferite domenii, expresii uzuale și idioms, cuvinte ale căror înțelesuri se confundă dar și cu un dicționar englez-român/român-englez.

În secțiunea "Lecturi suplimentare" veți avea ocazia să citiți texte din literatura engleză și americană, dar și fragmente din presa scrisă. Subiectele sunt variate așadar garantăm că lecturile vor satisface orice cititor pretențios și în același timp fiind posibilă și o însușire a expresiilor și cuvintelor uzuale din engleza vorbită în zilele noastre.

Suntem siguri că printr-un efort susținut și bine organizat veți ajunge la o cunoaștere temeinică a limbii engleze.

**AUTORUL** 

# ALFABETUL LIMBII ENGLEZE (THE ENGLISH ALPHABET)

Citiți cu voce tare:

A 3765 2019	[er] make o	apple	ant and mqood
В	[bi:]	butterfly	bee
C	[si:]	carrot	child
D	[di:]	dolphin	dog
Erminnes.	ctil şlalte [:i] etti tel	elephant elephant	earth was M
Facell (qu)	eavoastră [ef] incee d	flower	family 12 Masso
Ghallamary	stel pro[:igi] le de g	giraffe good	glass
Halanam	[eitf]	house	hero on planny
i (13) (19)39	[a1]	ice-cream	icicle
La sud	[de1]	jaguar	jacket
K	[ke1]	king	key
L oricand L	idirum [el]	lion	lemon
M	[em]	mouse	man
rigasi foai <b>n</b>	religies d'[en] re) vo	nose o system	nurse ship?
ectif. Penro	numbels [ve] tarei le	ocean	tila partea delwo ser
ato semne	or us la [pi:] ur infram	peanut	peach un un ig
Quille stand	[kju:]	queen	queue queue
R	[a:]	rain	rabbit
S	[es]	spoon	sandwich
The materials	[ti:]	teeth	table
U ingelitate i U	[ju:], 400/518	umbrella	university
V	mansion [vi:] naleza	vegetable	volcano Ebrulac
s cititi te <b>w</b>	Cdablju:]	woman woman	-În sectillaw "Le
oresa seriX	[eks]	si americxol da	in literatura exa eză
Y Commen	[wai] [wai]	yogurt	yacht elekseldu
Z	[zed]	zebra	zero

Scrieți-vă numele pe spațiul marcat de mai jos și citiți-l pe litere:

# GREETINGS

a con Athabetul functic si transcrieres fonetica



tra obi și dare tind se general al fonemului Sistemul foneti Pacă cel romândsc e etimologic, adică se se clemai multei dacă în limba comând vor ale longi, marcate decă în situații de ari o serie de gocale car

GREETINGS (Formule de salut)		[gri:tings]
Good morning!	Bună dimineața!	[,god'mo:n1ŋ] 1 19m2
Good afternoon!	Bună ziua!	[,gʊd, aːftə'nuːn]
Good evening!	Bună seara!	[,gʊd'iːvnɪŋ]
Good night!	Noapte bună!	[,gʊd'naɪt]
How are you?	Ce faci/faceți?	[haʊ ɑː jʊ]
Fine, thank you.	Bine, multumesc.	[faɪn θæŋk jʊ]
Not very well.	Nu așa de bine.	[npt veri wel]
Nice to meet you!	Mă bucur să vă cunosc!	[nais tə mi:t jʊ]
I am Mr./Mrs./Miss.	Eu sunt domnul/doamna/ domnișoara	[aɪ æm mɪstə/mɪsɪz/mɪs]
Good bye!	La revedere.	[,gʊd'bai]
See you soon.	Ne vedem în curând./ Pe curând.	[siː jʊ suːn]

#### TRANSCRIEREA FONETICĂ

#### Alfabetul fonetic și transcrierea fonetică

Prin *fonem* se înțelege o totalitate de sunete foarte puțin deosebite între ele și care tind să se identifice cu un anumit sunet considerat ca tip general al fonemului respectiv în limba respectivă.

Sistemul fonetic al limbii engleze este diferit de cel al limbii române. Dacă cel românesc este considerat unul fonetic, cel englezesc este unul etimologic, adică se scrie într-un fel și se pronunță altfel.

Cele mai multe diferențe se înregistrează la nivelul sistemului vocalic: dacă în limba română există șapte vocale, în limba engleză sunt 12. Există vocale lungi, marcate cu [:], caz care în limba română nu se înregistrează decât în situații de articulare sau interjecții de tipul "Tii!, Dii!". Astfel există o serie de vocale care nu au corespondent în limba română (exemplu: vocalele lungi, /W/, /C/).

Cât despre consoane, în majoritatea cazurilor se pronunță ca în limba română ([b], [g], [m], [s], [v], [l], [p], [c], [k], [t], [d], [n]).

Sunet	Descriere [hag.]	Exemplu română	Traducere	Exemplu în linba engleză
Λ	a scurt hou.	mac	ceașcă	cup deningly quo
a:	a lung	barcă	tată	father
e	e scurt Boundary	bec same	pat ania	Hine, thank you bad
æ	e lung [193.100]	preot	pisică	Not very well-vi tas
I	i scurt	mic	puțin	Nice to meet wentid
i:	i lung	mii	oaie	sheep
o:	o lung	dor	patru	Good byet
u	u scurt	ud	prezent	actual
g	g românesc	greu	mare, bun	great, good

h	foarte asemănător cu h românesc	hartă	bună, casă	hello, house
3	j românesc zebra, blous	joc sa	televiziune, revizie	television, revision
l onsoa	foarte asemănător cu l românesc	lumină	dragoste, lampă	love, lamp
m such s	m românesc	mare mamă	mamă, de bărbat	mum, man
n la	n românesc	lud, ferca	alună, nume	nut, name
n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	(n nazal)	pungă	a cânta, cântec	i românesc gnos, gnis y-ați întrebat vi oar lângă un cuvânt
p mil	cu un uşor h scurt la sfârşit	pur pur	animal preferat, a deschide	vs., am dezvoltat un ocale nego, teq
r i pro	Delititional dilette	read Elead Been ob	roșu, a încerca	a lung  românescul  românescul
s	ca s românesc	soare sin	a cânta, soare(fiu)	incerca ast gunos, gnis
ſ	arce, to turn, bird ş românesc	<b>ş</b> arpe	scund, tricou	short, shirt

t	t românesc	tătic	timp(oră), zece	time, ten
v	v românesc	verb	volum, festival	volume, festival
z z	z românesc	zero	zebră, bluză	zebra, blouse

#### Combinații de semne

tſ	asemănător cu ci	cinci, ceară	mult, profesor	much, teacher
ds	asemănător cu gi	girafă, ger	mare, inginer	large, engineer

#### Semiconsoane (semivocale)

W	asemănător unui u românesc	unde	ud, fereastră	wet, window
у	asemănător sunetului i românesc	iarnă	da, galben	yes, yellow

V-ați întrebat vreodată ce înseamnă simbolurile din paranteze care apar lângă un cuvânt în dicționar? Acestea sunt simboluri fonetice folosite ca ghid pentru pronunțarea corectă a cuvintelor. Pentru a veni în ajutorul dvs., am dezvoltat un ghid simplu pentru cele mai folosite simboluri.

#### Vocale

Sunet	Descriere	Traducere	Exemple
a:	a lung	braţ, sticlă	arm, glass
Λ	a foarte scurt, apropiat de românescul "mac"	ceașcă, însă	cup, but
æ	sunet între e și a (puteți încerca astfel: deschideți	pisică, familie	cat, family
	gura ca și cum ați pronunța a și pronunțați e)	prezent i	mismor 8729 Litual
3:	ă lung	a întoarce, pasăre	to turn, bird

Э	ă românesc	departe, domn	away, mister
i:/i	i lung/i scurt	a vedea, ceai/ obraznic	to see, tea/naughty
I	i scurt	a lovi, a trăi	to hit, to live
o:	o lung	a suna, ușă	to call, door
u:	u lung	albastru, școală	blue, school
ប	u scurt	a pune, a privi	to put, to look

#### Consoane

b	b românesc	barbă	înapoi, carte	back, book
k	similar cu c românesc, de obicei cu un ușor h la sfârșit	,	pisică, negru	cat, black
d	foarte asemănător cu d românesc	dans	câine, azi	dog, today
f	f românesc	floare	floare, cinci	flower, five

## Consoane fără corespondent în limba română

θ	un fel de s cu limba între dinți. Încercați să pronunțați de mai multe ori la rând t, iar apoi pronunțați cu limba între dinți	împreună	to think, both
	un fel de z cu limba între dinți. Încercați să pronunțați de mai multe ori la rând d, iar apoi pronunțați cu limba între dinți	acest, altul	this, another

#### Diftongii limbii engleze

Cu toții știm că diftongii sunt grupuri de două sunete, formate dintr-o semivocală și o vocală care se pronunță în aceeași silabă.

lată o listă cu diftongii limbi engleze:

ai ai

Exemplu: wife [waif] soție

knife [naif] cuțit

au au

Exemplu: bound [baund] a lega

hound [haund] ogar, câine de vânătoare

ei ei

Exemplu: pay [pei] a plăti

gravy [greivi] sos de friptură

重 ea

Exemplu: fairy [feəri] zână

hair [heə] păr

ia ia

Exemplu: near [niə] aproape

hear [hiə<sup>r</sup>] a auzi

**a** oi

Exemplu: toy [toi] jucărie

choice [tsois] alegere

ou ou

Exemplu: pony [pouni] ponei

post [poust] poștă

**運 09** 

Exemplu: sore [soə] dureros four [foə] patru

uə uə

Exemplu: hour [auər] oră

poor [puə] sărac

#### Lesson 1



It is a blue pen. I have a pen. [it iz ə blu: pen] [ai hæv ə pen] I see a map. It is big. [it iz big] [ar sir ə mæp] The tree has a lot of leaves. I can see a tree. [ðə t ri: hæz ə lot əv li:vz] [aɪ kæn siː ə triː] It is a big tree. I like the tree. [ar lark ðə tri:] [It iz a big tri:] It is my house. I can see a house. [it iz mai havs] [ar kæn si: ə haʊs]

My house has a lot of windows and a door.

[mai havs hæz ə lot əv windəvz ænd ə dɔ:]

I like houses with many windows.
[a1 la1k havsiz wið meni w1ndəvz]

A house has walls, rooms, doors and windows. [a haus hæz wo:lz / ru:ms / do:z ænd windawz]

A flat has walls, rooms, doors and windows, too.
[9 flæt hæz wo:lz / ru:ms / do:z ænd windowz, tu:]

I can see a table with five chairs.
[a1 kæn siz θ 'teibl w1θ f a1v feez]

I can see a fruit on the table.
[aɪ kæn siː ə fruːt ɒn ðə `teibl]

The doctor has a white shirt. [ðə doctə: hæz ə 'waɪt [sɪt]

The house has a big yard. [ðə haus hæz ə big jɑ:d]

I can see pigs, dogs and horses in the yard. [a1 kæn si: p1gz / dogs ænd horsiz in ðə jɑ:d]

#### Pronunție

De obicei, cei care se hotărăsc să învețe limba engleză întâmpină dificultăți în vorbire. Nativii de limbă română găsesc că e greu de pronunțat the [ðə] și nu [ză] sau alte variante complet incorecte de pronunție.

Așadar, pentru a vă veni în ajutor, tabelul de transcriere fonetică de la începutul lucrării se va dovedi foarte util pentru aceia dintre dumneavoastră care vor, în special să-și îmbunătățească pronunția în limba engleză.

Dacă în limba română există șapte vocale, în limba engleză sunt 12 (menționate deja în tabelul de la începutul acestui manual). Există vocale lungi, marcate cu [:]. De asemenea, există vocale care nu au corespondent în limba română (/æ/, /ɔ/).

În cazul consoanelor, nu se vor întâmpina greutăți, deoarece în majoritatea cazurilor ele se pronunță ca și în limba română ([b], [g], [m], [s], [v], [l], [p], [c], [k], [t], [d], [n]).

Diferențe se vor găsi atunci când se vor întâlni:

[ts] corespunde aproximativ sunetului [t] din limba română

[c] care se pronunță uneori [s] (ca în citizenship, certificate), [ș] (ca în Chicago) sau [t $\int$ ] (ca în cheese)

 $[\eth]$  și  $[\theta]$  nu au correspondent în limba română.

Accent ['] Semnul acesta grafic se folosește numai în transcrierile fonetice, pentru a marca silaba accentuată.

Exemplu:

love [lo'v]

Accentul logic este întrebuințat ca și în limba română, în funcție de ce anume vrem să accentuăm.

Exemplu:

I did the shopping. (nu altcineva)

I did the shopping. (nu altceva)

I did the shopping (chiar am făcut cumpărăturile)

#### Articolul hotărât (The Definite Article)

#### THE

În limba engleză, articolul hotărât este invariabil, adică nu își schimbă forma în funcție de genul sau numărul substantivului la care face referire. ex.: the boy, the woman, the children

Singular	Plural
the mother = mama	the mothers = mamele
the father = tatăl	the fathers = tații
the glass = paharul	the glasses = paharele

#### *The* se folosește:

pentru a face referire la ceva ce a fost deja menționat:

A dog and a cat are animals.

The dog has black fur and the cat has brown fur.

(Câinele are blană neagră iar pisica are blană maro.)

in propoziții în care se definește sau identifică o anumită persoană sau obiect:

The man who wrote this book is famous.

(Omul care a scris această carte este celebru.)

pentru a face referire la unele obiecte ca fiind unice:

ex.: \(\) the sun, the moon, the world \(\) (soarele, luna, lumea)

înaintea superlativelor și a numeralelor ordinale:

ex.: the highest mountain, the first page, the last book (cel mai înalt munte, prima pagină, ultima carte)

cu adjective pentru a se face referire la un grup:

ex.: ( the English, the old (englezii, bătrânii)

cu numele regiunilor geografice și oceanelor:

ex.: the Caraibean, the Atlantic cu nume de instituții:

ex.: The Iaki (hotel), The National Theatre.

cu nume de ziare:

ex. The Times

cu nume de vapoare, bărci:

ex. The Titanic

#### Excepții:

#### Nu se folosește articolul hotărât:

cu numele țărilor (la singular):

France is an important cultural country.

(Franța este o țară cu o importanță culturală importantă.)

(dar: I'm visiting the United States next week.

Voi vizita Statele Unite ale Americii săptămâna viitoare.)

Tou numele limbilor:

English has many Latin words.

(Limba engleză cuprinde multe cuvinte din limba latină.)

cu numele meselor zilei:

Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

(Micul dejun este prima masă a zilei)

¿ cu numele persoanelor:

Mary will come to the party.

(Maria va veni la petrecere.)

cu titulaturi și nume:

Prince Charles is Queen Elizabeth's son.

(Prințul Charles este fiul reginei Elisabeta.)

(dar: the Queen of England, the Pope)

cu substantivele desemnând profesiile:

Enginnering is a usefull career.

(Ingineria este o carieră de viitor.)

cu anii:

Do you remember 2000?

(Adu-ți aminte de anul 2000./ Îți mai amintești ce s-a întâmplat în anul 2000?)

Cu majoritatea numelor de orașe, străzi:

She lives in London.

(Ea locuieste în Londra.)

în câteva expresii standard:

by car = cu mașina
by train = cu trenul
by air = cu avionul
on foot = pe jos
on holiday = în vacanță
at school = la școală
at work = la serviciu
in church = la biserică
in prison = la închisoare
on air = în direct (la radio)

# Articolul nehotărât (The Indefinite Article) - un, o = a / an

#### Se folosește:

a înaintea substantivelor care încep cu o consoană

an înaintea substantivelor care încep cu o vocală (a, e, i, o, u)

ex.: a boa an orange an apple a house a car an opera

#### Notă

✓ an înaintea unui cuvânt care începe cu h mut:

an hour, an honour

✓ a înaintea unui cuvânt care începe cu u sau eu când sună ca "you": a european, a university, a unit

#### Articolul nehotărât este folosit:

pentru a se face referire la ceva pentru prima dată:

An elephant and a mouse fell in love.

Would you like a drink?

I have got a good job.

pentru a se face referire la un anumit membru dintr-un grup sau clasă: exemple:

cu numele meseriilor:

John is a doctor.

Victor wants to be an engineer.

cu naționalități și religii:

He is a Englishman.

Mary is an orthodox.

cu instrumente muzicale:

He was playing a violin when we arrived.

(dar, pentru descrierea activității vom spune "He plays the violin") cu numele zilelor:

I was born on a Sunday.

cu substantive la singular, după cuvintele "what" și "such":

What a shame!

She is such a beautiful girl.

cu înțelesul de "unu", când se face referire la un singur obiect sau la o singură persoană:

I'd like an orange and two lemons, please.

De obicei, spunem a hundred (o sută), a thousand (o mie), a million (un milion).

Articolul nehotărât nu are formă de plural în limba engleză, deoarece sensul lor este de un, o. Pentru pluralul se folosește articolul zero. Ex.: I see an apple. Eu văd un măr.

I see apples. Eu văd niște mere.

Notă

✓ folosim "one" pentru accentuare sau pentru a contrasta cu alte numere:

I don't know one person who likes that.

We have five computers but only one printer.

Articolul se folosește generic când unei clase de elemente i se atribuie

o caracteristică, iar această caracteristică se atribuie doar clasei și nu unor membrii anume ai clasei.

Girls like to sing. (Fetelor le place să cânte.)

A boy runs faster than a girl. (Un băiat aleargă mai repede decât o fată.)

Fiind generice, substantivele nu au distincția de număr, deoarece descriu ceva normal pentru fiecare dintre membrii clasei.

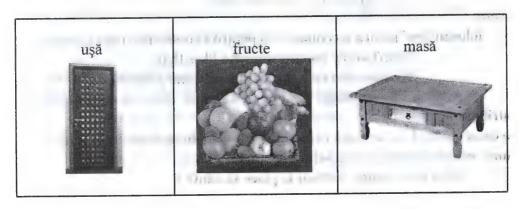
#### What is this?

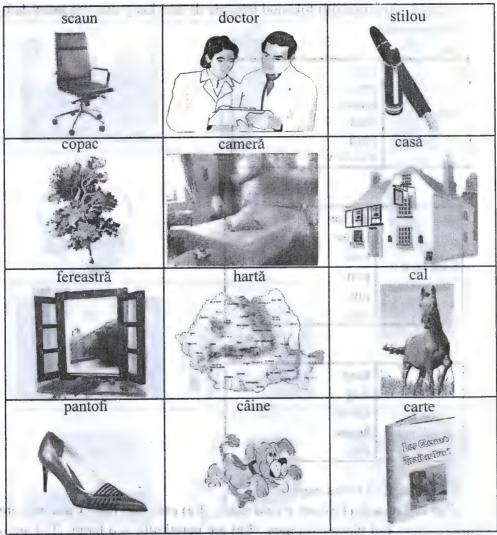
Fred: What is this?
Jane: This is an apple.
George: What is this?
Amy: This is my dress.
John: What is this?
Mary: This is our table.

#### Exerciții

1. Completați cu a/an următoarele propoziții:

- a. I have .... pen.
- b. Mary is eating ..... orange.
- c. That is ..... house.
- d. There is ..... apple on the table.
- e. John writes ..... book.
- f. I see ..... elephant.
- g. Sam is holding .... lion.
- h. He saw ..... accident.
- i. Fred is sitting on ..... chair.
- j. Mother is washing ..... T-shirt.
- 2. Identificați obiectele de mai jos și construiți propoziții cu acestea:





#### 3. Completați spațiile libere:

- I .....a house.
- b. It ..... a big house.
- c. I .....a map.
- The book is on ..... table.
- I see a table ..... five chairs. e.
- The ..... has a big yard. f.
- The doctor has a white ......
- ..... see pigs and horses in the yard.
- I see a ...... tree. ..... windows and a door.
- k. I have ..... dog.

4. Construiți propoziții folosind tabelele de mai jos și apoi traduceți-le în limba română:

a)		
I like the	tree pen house shirt yard window	

b)	
I can see a	doctor house tree pen pig dog

	map	
	dog	
It is my	horse	
	house	
	tree	

5. Traduceți în limba engleză:

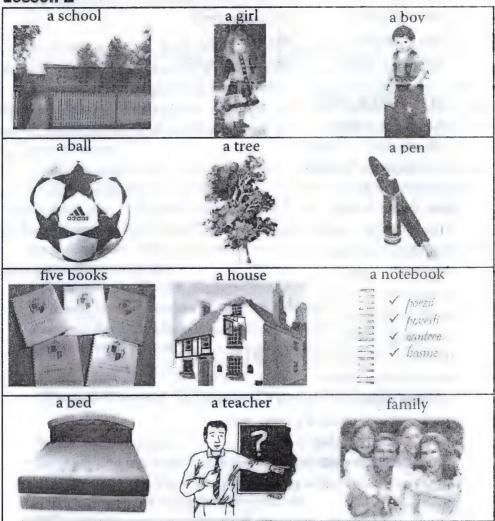
(Eu) văd o casă. (Ea) este o casă mare. (Ea) este casa mea. Casa mea are multe ferestre. Îmi place casa mea. (Ea) are pereți albi și o hartă. (Ea) are o curte mare. (Eu) văd un câine și un cal în curte. (Mie) îmi place câinele.

(Eu) văd o masă. Masa are cinci scaune. (Eu) văd fructe pe masă. (Eu) văd un copac. (El) este un copac mare. Copacul are multe frunze. Îmi place copacul.

(Eu) văd un apartament. (El) este un apartament mare. (El) este apartamentul meu. (El) are mulți pereți, uși și ferestre.

6. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "What is this?"

#### Lesson 2



I see a school.
I am a girl.
Fred is a boy.
This is a ball.
This is a tree.
I write with a pen.
There are five books on my table.
This is my house.

[ai si ə skul]
[ai em ə gərl]
[fred iz ə boi]
[ðis iz ə bəl]
[ðis iz ə tri]
[ai rait wið ə pen]
[ðeə ər faiv buks ə:n mai teibəl]
[ðis iz mai haus]

This is a notebook. [ðis iz ə noutbuk]
This is my bed. [ðis iz mai bed]
I am a teacher. [ai em ə tit∫ə:]
This is my family. [ðis iz mai fæmili]

#### **VOCABULARY**

see [si] = a vedea school [skul] = şcoală I am [ai em] = eu sunt girl [gərl] = fată boy [boi] = băiat this is [ðis iz] = aceasta/ acesta este ball [bol] = minge tree [tri] = copac write [rait] = a scrie with  $[wi\delta] = cu$ pen [pen] = stilou there are [ðeə ər] = sunt, există book [buk] = carte on [a:n] = pemy [mai] = a/al/ai/ale mea/ mele table [teibəl] = masă house [haus] = casă notebook [noutbuk] = caiet bed [bed] = pat teacher [tit∫ə:] = profesor family [fæmili] = familie

#### **GRAMATICĂ**

Poziția adjectivului în limba engleză este întotdeauna înaintea substantivului.

Exemplu: <u>cute</u> cat = pisică <u>drăguță</u> <u>new</u> hat = pălărie <u>nouă</u>

#### Timpurile verbale

În limba engleză, noțiunea de timp gramatical se exprimă prin cuvântul "tense" [tens], în timp ce "time" [taim] exprimă timpul fizic.

Sistemul verbal englez este foarte diferit de cel al limbilor neo-latine (franceză, italiană, portugheză, spaniolă, română), datorită noțiunii de aspect. Astfel, există două aspecte: simplu și continuu, care arată acțiunile exprimate de verb.

O altă deosebire între cele două sisteme gramaticale constă în lipsa inflexiunilor. Limba engleză a pierdut, de-a lungul ultimelor cinci secole, o mare parte din inflexiuni sau terminații care să marcheze categorii gramaticale cum ar fi: persoană, număr.

Spre deosebire unde există un singur timp prezent, în limba engleză există patru timpuri prezent:

- Present Tense Simple (aspectul simplu)
- Present Tense Continuous (aspectul continuu)
- Present Perfect Simple (timp compus, aspect simplu)
- Present Perfect Continuous (timp compus, aspect continuu)

#### **Timpul Prezent Indicativ (Present Tense Simple)**

Timpul prezent indică:

To acțiune sau o stare care are loc în momentul vorbirii.

I see my sister playing in the garden.

O văd pe sora mea jucându-se în grădină.

😰 o acțiune care este înfăptuită de obicei sau zi de zi

Tom washes his face every morning.

Tom se spală pe față în fiecare dimineață.

condiții, lucruri sau credințe ce nu se pot schimba

Two plus two equals four.

Doi plus doi egal patru.

întâmplări deja stabilite că vor avea loc în viitorul apropiat She flies to Bucharest tomorrow.

Ea are avion către București mâine. (și-a luat deja bilet)

Forma prezentului este identică cu forma de infinitiv, la toate persoanele singular și plural, cu excepția persoanei a III-a singular, la care se adaugă –(e)s.

Din punct de vedere al pronunției -(e)s se pronunță:

[s] după consoane surde: She sings. [si sins]

[z] după consoane sonore și vocale: She worries. [ſi wəri: z]

[iz] după consoane sibilante: She washes. [si wəsiz]

Verbele say și do au la persoana a III-a singular o pronunție deosebită față de celelalte persoane:

I say [sei] He says [sez] She says [sez] I do [du] He does  $[d\Lambda z]$  She does  $[d\Lambda z]$ 

Desinența -s devine -es atunci când verbul se termină în s, x, z, ch, rch sau o.

Exemplu: She presses. She reaches. She goes. She buzzes. Atunci când verbul se termină în y iată cum formăm prezentul.

Exemplu: to apply – She applies

Y devine i.

Excepție: dacă -y este precedat de o vocală.

play plays pray prays

Afirmativ

subject + verb (infinitiv scurt)

+ s, es (persoana a III-a singular)

ex.: I go to school every day.

He goes to work every day.

TO TALK	
I talk	
You talk	
He talks	
She talks	
It talks	
We talk	
You talk	
They talk	

TO TRY
I try
You try
He tries
She tries
It tries
We try
You try
They try

Negativ

subject + do not (don't) + verb (infinitiv scurt)

does not (doesn't) (persoana a III-a singular)

ex.: We don't listen to music.

She doesn't read a book every day. I do not go to school every day.

It does not rain every day.

TO TALK
I don't talk
You don't talk
He doesn't talk
She doesn't talk
It doesn't talk
We don't talk
You don't talk

TO TRY	
I don't try	
You don't try	
He doesn't try	
She doesn't try	
It doesn't try	
We don't try	
You don't try	
They don't try	

Interogativ

do /does (pers. a III-a singular) + subject + verb (infinitiv scurt) ? don't / doesn't (pers. a III-a singular)

ex.: Do you speak English?

Does he speak French?

Don't they usually come at 8 o'clock?

Doesn't she go to work every day?

#### Forma afirmativă

Do I talk?
Do you talk?
Does he talk
Does she talk
Does it talk?
Do we talk?
Do you talk?
Do they talk?

TO TRY	
Do I try?	
Do you try?	
Does he try?	
Does she try?	
Does it try?	
Do we try?	
Do you try?	
Do they try?	

#### Forma negativă

	TO TRAV
TO TALK	TO TRY
Don't I talk?	Don't I try?
Don't you talk?	Don't you try?
Doesn't he talk	Doesn't he try?
Doesn't she talk	Doesn't she try?
Doesn't it talk?	Doesn't it try?
Don't we talk?	Don't we try?
Don't you talk?	Don't you talk?
Don't they talk?	Don't they talk?
Amy: I have an apple.  George: What do you see?  Jane: I see a family.	
Jane. I see a family.	
John: What is she?	
,	
Mary: She is a teacher.	
Mary: She is a teacher.  Fred: What is there on the table?	
Fred: What is there on the table?	และประการเป็น และ เลง
	Letterreit were of
Fred: What is there on the table?	i. ett mari - ann art
Fred: What is there on the table? George: There is a book on the table.	Letters of more of
Fred: What is there on the table? George: There is a book on the table. Mary: Doesn't he come with us?	The control
Fred: What is there on the table? George: There is a book on the table. Mary: Doesn't he come with us? Jane: No, he can't come.	
Fred: What is there on the table? George: There is a book on the table. Mary: Doesn't he come with us?	The control
Fred: What is there on the table? George: There is a book on the table.  Mary: Doesn't he come with us? Jane: No, he can't come.  Exerciții	
Fred: What is there on the table? George: There is a book on the table. Mary: Doesn't he come with us? Jane: No, he can't come.	

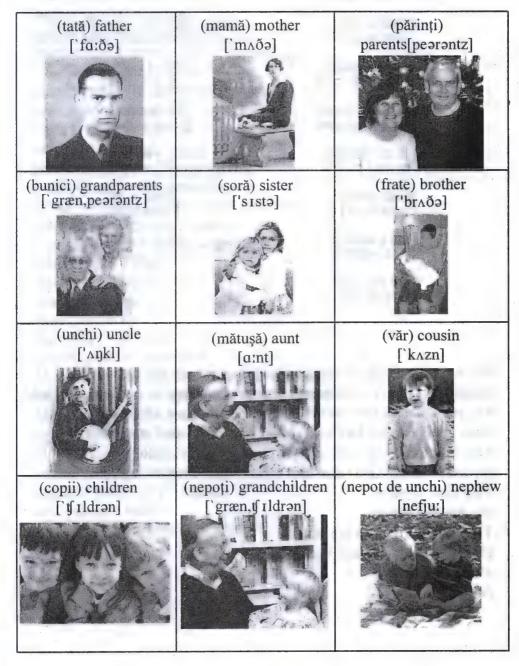
3. Identificați obiectele de mai jos cu ajutorul dicționarului și încercați să construiți enunțuri simple care să le conțină.



- 4. Conjugați următoarele verbe la prezent simplu. to sing, to eat, to see, to hear, to imagine.
- 5. Traduceți:
- a. Eu sunt profesor.
- b. Pe mine mă cheamă John.
- c. El este un băiat mare.
- d. Ea este o fată drăguță.
- e. Aceasta este casa mea.
- f. Acesta este patul meu.
- g. Aceasta este mama mea.
- h. Acestea sunt cărțile mele.
- i. Aceasta este fereastra mea.
- j. Acesta este câinele meu.
- k. Aceasta este familia mea.
- l. Aceasta este profesoara mea.
- m. Ce este pe pat?
- n. Văd un măr pe pat.
- o. Ea nu poate să vină cu noi.
- p. Ken se spală pe dinți în fiecare dimineață.
- 6. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți 'What do you have?'

# Lesson 3 My family

[mai fæmli]



Who is this man? [hu: iz ðis mæn]

He is my father.
[hi: iz maı `fa:ðə]

What is he? [wpt iz hi:]

He is an engineer. [hi: is ən ,enʤ1'n1ə]

Who is this woman? [hu: iz ðīs woman]

She is my mother. [si: iz mai maðə]

What is she? [`wot iz ∫iː]

She is a teacher. [ʃiː iz ə tiːʃə]

What are you? [wpt a: ju:]

We are engineers.
[wi: a: ,end; 1'n1 > z]

Who is Mrs. Smith? [hu: iz m1s1z sm1θ]

Mrs. Smith is my grandmother. [m1s1z sm1θ iz ma1 `græn, mλδə]

What is she? ['wot iz si:]

She is a doctor [[i: iz ə 'dɒktə]

Mr. Smith is my grandfather. [m1stə sm1θ iz ma1 `græn, fɑ:ðə]

What is he? [wpt iz hi:]

He is a pilot.
[hi: iz ə paɪlət]

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are my grandparents and I am their grandchild.

[mɪstə ænd mɪsɪz smɪθ ɑː maɪ grænpeərəntz ænd aɪ æm ŏeə grænfaɪld]

My grandparents have two children: my father and Mrs. Stanford.

[maɪ grænpeərəntz hæv tuː f ɪldrən maɪ fɑːŏə ænd mɪsɪz stenfəd]

Mrs. Stanford is my aunt and Mr. Stanford is my uncle.

[mɪsɪz stenfəd iz maɪ ɑːnt ænd mɪstə stenfəd iz maɪ ʌŋkl]

I am their nephew.

[aɪ æm ŏeə nefjuː]

Their child, Victor, is my cousin.

[ŏeə faɪld vɪktə iz maɪ kʌzn]

Victor is a student.

[vɪktə iz ə stjuːdnt]

#### VOCABULARY

```
father [fa:ðə] = tată
mother [maðə] = mamă
parents [pearantz] = părinți
grandmother ['græn, mʌðə] = bunică
grandfather ['græn, fa:ðə] = bunic
grandparents [grænpeərəntz] = bunici
aunt [a:nt] = mătusă
uncle [\Lambda \eta kl] = unchi
sister [sistə] = soră
brother [braðə)] = frate
cousin [kazn] = văr, verișoară
grandchild [græntsaild] = nepot (de bunici)
niece [ni:s]= nepoată (de unchi)
nephew [nefju:] = nepot (de unchi)
child [t[aɪld] = copil
children [tf 1ldrən] = copii
who [hu:] = cine
what [wpt] = ce
their [\delta e \Rightarrow] = al, ale lor
student [stju:dnt] = student
Mr. [m1stə] = dl. (prescurtarea de la domnul)
Mrs. [misiz] = d-na (prescurtarea de la doamna)
Miss [m1s] = domnisoara
my [mai] = al, ale meu/mele
pilot [paɪlət] = pilot
teacher [ti:t[ə] = profesor, profesoară
engineer [end; iniə] = inginer
man [mæn] = bărbat
woman [woman] = femeie
```

## **GRAMATICĂ**

#### TOBE = AFI

#### T

## Afirmativ

I am You are			Eu sunt Tu eşti	
He She It	is	a teacher	El este Ea este	profesor
We You They	are	teachers	Noi suntem Voi sunteți Ei / ele sunt	profesori

### 

### Negativ

I am not (I'm not) You are (You aren't)	a teacher	Eu nu sunt Tu nu ești	
He is not (He isn't) She is not (She isn't) It is not (It isn't)		El nu este  Ea nu este	profesor
We are not (We aren't) You are not (You aren't) They are not (They aren't)	teachers	Noi nu suntem  Voi nu sunteți  Ei / ele nu sunt	profesori

#### 加

#### Interogativ

Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	
Am I?	Am I not?	
Are you?	Aren't you?	
Is he?	Isn't he?	
Is she?	Isn't she?	
Is it?	Isn't it?	
Are we?	Aren't we?	
Are you?	Aren't you?	
Are they?	Aren't they?	

Pentru substantivele neanimate se folosește la pers. a III-a singular "it". It is a dog. [it iz ə dog]

#### Exprimarea subiectului

Spre deosebire de limba română, unde subiectul poate fi subînțeles, în limba engleză vom exprima întotdeauna subiectul. Acesta se poate exprima prin substantive, pronume, numerale etc.

De asemenea, chiar și în cazul expresiilor de tip impersonal, (propoziții prin care se introduc informații despre vreme, timp sau distanță), vom folosi subiectul exprimat prin *it*.

#### *ex.*:

It is better to come tomorrow. [it iz betə tu: kʌm təmɒrəʊ]	E mai bine să vii mâine.
It is necessary to be here. [it iz nesəs(ə)ri: tu: bi: h1ə]	Este necesar să fii aici.
It snows during winter. [it snouz djuərin winə:]	Ninge în timpul iernii.
It's hot. [itz h∧t]	E foarte cald.
It's six o'clock in the morning. [itz siks əklək in ðə mornıŋ]	E șase dimineața.
It's near [itz niə:]	E aproape.

Acest it nu trebuie confundat cu **pronumele it**, care înlocuiește substantive neanimate.

Există totuși și situații când subiectul poate fi subînțeles, și anume atunci când există un singur subiect și mai multe verbe legate de același subiect.

ex.: I come in, (I) shut the door and (I) sit down.

Subjectul poate fi exprimat:

M

printr-un substantiv simplu sau unul colectiv, articulat sau

Exemplu: Everybody dreams at night. Toată lumea visează noaptea.

The children are eating now. Copii mănâncă acum.

printr-o construcție infinitivală sau gerundială

Exemplu: Fred is said to be a good fortune teller.

Se spune că Fred e un ghicitor bun.

Her trembeling worried us.

Tremuratul ei ne-a îngrijorat.

Subjectul poate fi așezat:

1. înaintea verbului, în propozițiile enunțiative afirmative și negative.

Mary reads the book.

Mary citește cartea.

Mary doesn't read the book.

Mary nu citește cartea.

2. după verb în propozițiile interogative.

Does Mary read the book?

Citește Mary cartea?

Doesn't Mary read the book?

Nu citește Mary cartea?

3. după verb, atunci când este anticipat de it sau there.

There is a girl in the room.

E o fată în cameră.

It seems I tryed in vain.

Se pare că am încercat degeaba.

#### **SUBSTANTIVUL**

Substantivele din limba engleză pot fi clasificate în:

- 1. substantive simple: dog, mother, girl.
- **2.** substantive compuse cu ajutorul sufixelor sau prefixelor: dishonest, happiness, unhappiness.
- 3. substantive formate prin adăugarea unui altui substantiv: schoolmate, bedroom.
  - 4. substantive formate prin "substantivizarea" unor părți de vorbire
- adjective: the beautiful (frumusețe), the rich (bogăție), the good (bunătate).
  - verbe la gerunziu: reading (citire)
  - verbe la infinitiv: smell (miros).

În ceea ce privește ortografia substantivelor, singurele diferențe între limba română și limba engleză se înregistrează în ortografia anumitor substantive proprii.

Numele de persoane, de țări, de denumiri geografice se scriu cu litere mari ca și în limba română.



În schimb: numele zilelor și ale lunilor anului se scriu cu literă mare.

#### Exemplu:

January [`&ænjuəri]	= ianuarie	September [sep`tembə] = septembrie
February [`februəri]	= februarie	October [pk`təʊbə] = octombrie
March [ma:f]	= martie	November [nəʊ`vembə] = noiembrie
April [e1prəl]	= aprilie	December [di`sembə] = decembrie
May [me1]	= mai	
June [ʤuːn]	= iunie	
July [ʤʊ`lai]	= iulie	
August [ɔ:gəst]	= august	
		•

#### • Zilele săptămânii:

Sunday [`sʌndeɪ] = Duminică Monday [`mʌndeɪ] = Luni Tuesday [`tju:zdeɪ] = Marţi Wednesday [`wenzdeɪ] = Miercuri Thursday [`θɜ:zdeɪ] = Joi Friday [`frʌɪdeɪ] = Vineri Saturday [`sætədeɪ] = Sâmbătă

# numele de limbi și naționalități

France - French (Franța - francez)

[frɑ:ns] [frentf]

Austria - Austrian (Austria - austriac)

[ɔstriə] [ɔstriən]

England - English (Anglia - englez)

[iŋglənd] [iŋgln1f]

toate substantivele din numele unei lucrări, cărți, articol de ziar, revistă sau instituție se scriu cu litere mari.

Exemplu: The Times, The United Nations Organization.

#### Genul substantivelor

În general nu există distincții între masculin, feminin și neutru în limba engleză. Există totuși cazuri când genul este exprimat prin forme sau cuvinte diferite:

#### • Cuvinte diferite:

<u>Masculin</u>	<u>Feminin</u>
man (bărbat) [mæn]	woman (femeie) [wʊmən]
boy (băiat) [bɔ1]	girl (fată) [gɜ:l]
husband (soţ) [`hʌzbənd]	wife (soție) [waɪf]

# • Forme diferite:

Masculin	Feminin
actor (actor)	actress (actriță) [æktrəs]
waiter (chelner) [weɪtə]	waitress (chelneriță) [weitrəs]
hero (erou) [h1ərəu]	heroine (eroină) [herəʊɪn]

Unele substantive pot fi folosite atât la masculin, cât și la feminin:

ex.: cousin (văr, verișoară)

friend (prieten, prietenă) doctor (doctor, doctoriță)

Mary is a doctor. *She* is a doctor.

John is a doctor. He is a doctor.

Pentru a face distincția între genul substantivelor, putem folosi cuvintele "male" (pentru masculin) sau "female" (pentru feminin).

ex.: a female student; a male cousin

#### Pluralul substantivelor

Majoritatea substantivelor formează pluralul prin adăugarea unui -s sau -es (cele care, la singular se termina in: -s, -ss, -x, -sh, -ch, -o) la sfârșitul cuvântului.

Singular	<u>Plural</u>
house (casă)	houses (case)
[haus]	[hausiz]
boat (barcă)	boats (bărci)
[bəut]	[bauts]
fox (vulpe) [fɒks]	fox <b>es</b> (vulpi) [fɒksiz]

#### -oes/-os

- -os-dupa o vocala-kangoroos,
  - --- in substantive proprii--- Negros, Eskimos
  - ---in abrevieri ---kilos, photos
  - -oes-banjoes, mottoes, potatoes, tomatoes

Substantivele care se termină în -y și care sunt precedate de o consoană fac pluralul prin transformarea lui -y în i plus adăugarea -es.

Singular	<u>Plural</u>
a lady (o doamnă)	ladies (doamne)
[ə le ɪdi]	[le1diz]
a city (un oraș)	cities (orașe)
[ə sɪti]	[sɪtiz]

Există câteva forme neregulate de plural. Cele mai folosite sunt listate mai jos:

Singular	Plural
woman	women
man	men
child	children
wife	wives
tooth (dinte)	teeth
calf	calves
elf	elves
half	halves
knife	knives
leaf	leaves
life	lives
loaf	loaves
self	selves
shelf	shelves
thief	thieves
mouse	mice
wolf	wolves
foot	feet
goose	geese
louse	lice
ox	oxen

Există anumite cuvinte în limba engleză care au aceeași formă atât la singular, cât și la plural:

money [mʌni]	= bani
furniture [f3:n1\$ 0]	= mobilă
information [, Infə`meI sn]	= informație
knowledge [,npl1ʤ]	= cunoștințe, învățătură
barracks ['bærəks]	= baraca
series [,sıəri:z]	= serie
fruit [fruːt]	= fruct/fructe
means [miːnz]	= mijloc
headquarters [,hed`kwo:təz]	= sediu
species [spi:ʃ:z]	= specie
works [wa:ks]	= uzina
deer [d19]	= cerb/cerbi
fish [fɪʃ]	= peşte/peşti

Unele substantive au forma de singular terminată în s.

Exemplu: headquarters (sediu), means (mijloc), series (serie), species (specie), bus (autobus).

This is a police headquarters. (Acesta e un sediu de poliție.)

These are police headquarters. (Acestea sunt sedii de poliție.)

Toate substantivele de mai sus au aceiași formă la plural, cu excepția lui *bus* a cărui formă la plural este *buses*.

La fel se întâmplă și cu numele de naționalități, care nu suferă nicio schimbare atunci când sunt la plural.

Exemplu:

She is Chinese. Ea este de origine chineză.

The Chinese live in China. Chinezii trăesc în China.

În limba engleză se găsesc substantive provenite din alte limbi, latină sau germană. Iată cu formează acestea pluralul.

Dacă se termină în:

道

us pluralul va fi termiant în i, era, ae, ora

Exemplu:

stimulus - stimuli

genus – genera

酒

a pluralul va fi terminat în ea

Exemplu:

larva - larvae

THE STATE OF

um pluralul va fi terminat în a

Exemplu:

stratum – strata

is pluralul va fi terminat în es

analysis - analyses

Substantivele pot fi numărabile sau nenumărabile.

on pluralul va fi terminat în a

Exemplu:

criterion - criteria

Substantivele pot fi numărabile și nenumărabile.

Substantivele numărabile denumesc noțiuni care pot fi numărate: a book, two books.

Substantivele nenumărabile: tea, sugar, salt, beauty.

#### Who is he?

Fred: Who is he? Jane: He is my father.

George: Who is she?

Amy: She is my grandchild.

Gregory: I have one child. You?

Jane: I have two children.

## Exercitii

- 1. Citiți cu voce tare lecția și apoi traduceți-o, în scris, în limba română.
  - 2. Completați spațiile libere:
  - a. Mr. Smith ..... my grandfather.
  - b. Who is ...... Smith?
  - c. We ..... engineers.
  - d. Victor is my ......
  - e. Mrs. Stanford is my ...... and Mr. Stanford is my ......
  - f. Victor is ..... student.

g. Mrs. Smith is my		
h. What Mr. Sm	nith?	
i. Mr. Smith is a		
j. I a teacher.		
3. Treceți următoarele	verbe la forma	negativă:
a. He is a teacher.		
b. They are teachers.		
c. We are doctors.		
d. She is an engineer.		
e. He is my brother.		
f. You are my sister.		
g. I am a teacher.		
h. Mr. Smith is my fath	ner.	
i. He is Mr. Stanford.		
j. It is a dog.		
4. Treceți la plural urn	nătoarele subst	antive:
dog	teacher	
pen	engineer	
lady	house	*************
father	man	
teacher	student	
child	woman	***********
information		
5. Traduceți în limba e	engleză:	
a. – Cine este (ea)?		
– Ea este mama mea.		
b. – Ce este ea?		
– Ea este profesoară.		
c. – Cine sunt ei?		
– Ei sunt bunicii mei.	1-4-: 1	aa aata daataritä
d. Bunicul meu este pi	lot și bunica m	iea este doctorița.
e. Sunt profesor.		
f. – Ce sunt ele?		
- Sunt profesoare.		•
g. – Ce este el?		
<ul> <li>El este inginer.</li> </ul>		

- h. Ce este fratele tău?
- Fratele meu este student. El nu este profesor.
- i. Cine este acest bărbat?
- Acest bărbat este tatăl meu. El este inginer.
- j. Dl. și d-na Smith sunt bunicii mei, iar dl. și d-na Stanford sunt unchiul și mătușa mea.
  - 6. Treceți următoarele substantive la plural.

(box)

(lamp)

(match)

(uncle)

(pencil)

(car)

(cup)

(teacher)

7. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "Who is he?"

# Lecție recapitulativă I



It's Friday. Peter calls his mother. He dials the number: five, two, one, seven, three, eight.

"Hello."

"Hello, mum", says Peter.

"Oh, hi Pete." "How are you?"

"I'm fine mum." "How are you?"

"I'm ok."

"It's half past ten. Are you hungry?"

"No", says mum. "You?"

"Mum?"

"Yes, dear."

"I think I will come to you. I miss your delicious chicken."

"Oh, Pete. Sure, come along."

"Bye, mum. See you."

"Bye. Take care."

## Exerciții

- 1. Completați cu articolul hotărât sau nehotărât:
- a. You have.... beautiful ring.
- b. ..... book is mine.

- c. I have .... brother.
- d. Do you have to eat ..... hamburger?
- e. Jim eats .... apple.
- 2. Completați cu forma corectă a verbului be:
- a. Aunt Gil ..... my mother's sister.
- b. The children ..... dirty.
- c. Monday .... when I go to school.
- d. It ..... twenty minutes to two.
- e. I .... eating.
- 3. Puneți următoarele substantive la plural:

leaf-	man-
school-	wife-
wolf-	tent-
knife-	child-
mouse-	tree-
woman-	

4. Scrieți cât este ceasul:

12:47

06:08

04:30

08:45

11:00

03:15

#### Lesson 4

# Greetings



Mr. Smith: Good morning, Mrs. Jackson!

Mrs. Jackson: Good morning, Mr. Smith. How are you?

Mr. Smith: I'm fine, thank you, and you?

Mrs. Jackson: I'm fine, too. Mr. Smith, this is my husband Tom. Tom, this

is Mr. Smith, my teacher of English.

Mr. Smith: Nice to meet you.

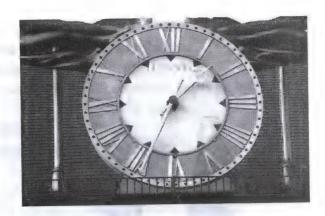
Mrs. Jackson: Nice to meet you too. Are you from England, Mr. Smith?

Mr. Smith: Yes, from London. Are you from London, too?

Mrs. Jackson: No, I'm from Manchester, but I live in London now.

Mrs. Jackson: Well, goodbye Mr. Smith, nice to see you.

Mr. Smith: Yes, goodbye.



## Cât e ceasul?

E sase fix. - It is six o'clock (sharp).

E sase și cinci minute. - It is five (minutes) past six.

E șase și zece minute. -It is ten (minutes) past six.

E sase și un sfert. - It is a quarter past six.

E sase și douăzeci. - It is twenty past six.

E șase și treizeci de minute. - It is half past six.

E sase și treizeci și cinci. - It is twenty five to seven.

E șase și patruzeci de minute. - It is twenty minutes to seven.

E șase și patruzeci și cinci. - It is a quarter to seven.

E sase si cincizeci de minute. – It is ten minutes to seven.

E șase și cincizeci și cinci de minute. – It is five minutes to seven.

Every Monday Tom wakes up at 6.00 a.m.



He gets up at 6.15 a.m. and goes to the bathroom.



He usually has a shower, then he shaves and brushes his teeth.





## He eats breakfast at about 7.00 a.m.





After breakfast he reads the newspaper.



At 7.30 a.m. he goes to work.





At 7.45 a.m. he reaches the office.



# **VOCABULARY**

how [haʊ] = cum how are you [haʊ ɑː juː] = ce mai faci?; ce mai faceți? fine [faɪn] = bine, frumos, drăguț to be fine [tʊ biː faɪn] = a fi bine, a face bine nice [naɪs] = drăguţ

```
to meet [to mixt] = a (se) întâlni
nice to meet you [nais to mixt jux] = mă bucur că v-am întâlnit / vă cunosc
from [from] = de la, din
yes [jes] = da
no [nอซ] = nu
but \lceil b_{\Lambda} t \rceil = dar
to live [to liv] = a trăi, a locui
now [nav] = acum
well [wel] interjecție = ei bine, bine
goodbye [,god`ba1], interj. = la revedere, rămas bun
every [evri] adj. = fiecare
to wake up [tə we ik np] = a (se) trezi
 at [at] = la
 6 a.m. [s1ks e1 em] = 6 dimineața
 a.m. = ante meridian
 6 \text{ p.m.} = 6 \text{ seara}
 p.m. = post meridian
 to get up [to get Ap] = a (se) trezi, a (se) ridica (din pat)
 to go [tə gəʊ] = a merge
 bathroom [,ba:θ,ru:m] = baie
 usually [ju:300li] = de obicei
 shower [[avə] = duş
 to have a shower [tohæv ə `ʃaʊə] = a face duş
 shave [[e1v] = bărbierit
  to shave [to ∫eiv] = a se bărbieri
  to brush [to bras] = a peria
  teeth [ti:ð] = dinți
  to eat [to i:t] = a mânca
  breakfast [brekfəst] = mic dejun
  about [əbʌut] = despre
  at about [ət ə'baʊt] = în jur de, aproximativ
  after [a:ftə] = după
  to read [to rind] = a citi
  newspaper [`nju:z,pe1pə:] = ziar
```

work [w3:k] = muncă, serviciu to work [to w3:k] = a munci, a lucra to reach [to ri:tf] = a ajunge office [`pfis] = birou, serviciu, slujbă

#### Expresii

Meals of the day = mesele zilei

[mi:ls əv ðə de1]

- breakfast [brekfəst] = mic dejun
- lunch [lʌntʃ] = prânz
- dinner ['dɪnə] = cina

Acestea sunt precedate de verbul "to have", care aici va avea sensul de "a servi", și câteodată de "to eat", cu sensul de "a mânca".

to have breakfast (a servi) lunch dinner

Tom has dinner at 8 o'clock in the evening. Tom ia cina la ora 8 seara.

### Dialogul

În limba engleză nu se folosește liniuță de dialog. După cum ați putut observa, în locul liniei de dialog fie folosim numele persoanei respective la începutul fiecărui enunț, fie folosim ghilimelele, în partea de sus, atât la începutul, cât și la sfârșitul fiecărui enunț.

Mr. Smith: Good morning, Mrs, Jackson! Mrs, Jackson: Good morning, Mr. Smith!

sau

"Good morning, Mrs. Jackson!"
"Good morning, Mr. Smith!"

GRAMATICĂ - Verbe la Present Simple

	TO HAVE	
AFIRMATIV	NEGATIV	
I have	I don't have	
You have	You don't have	
He/ She/ It has	He/ She/ It doesn't have	
We have	We don't have	
You have	You don't have	
They have	They don't have	
	ITEROGATIV	
Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	
Do I have?	Don't I have?	
Do you have?	Don't you have?	
Does he/ she/ it have?	Doesn't he/ she/ it have?	
Do we have?	Don't we have?	
Do you have?	Don't you have?	
Do they have?	Don't they have?	

TO GO		
AFIRMATIV NEGATIV		
I go	I don't go	
You go	You don't go	
He/ She/ It goes	He/ She/ It doesn't go	
We go	We don't go	
You go	You don't go	
They go	They don't go	
	TEROGATIV	
Forma afirmativă Forma negativă		
Do I go?	Don't I go?	
Do you go?	Don't you go?	
Does he/ she/ it go?	Doesn't he/ she/ it go?	
Do we go?	Don't we go?	
Do you go?	Don't you go?	
Do they go?	Don't they go?	

7	TO STAY	
AFIRMATIV NEGATIV		
I stay	I don't stay	
You stay	You don't stay	
He/ She/ it stays	He/ she/ it doesn't stay	
We stay	We don't stay	
You stay	You don't stay	
They stay	They don't stay	
INT	EROGATIV	
Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	
Do I stay?	Don't I stay?	
Do you stay?	Don't you stay?	
Does he/ she/ it stay?	Doesn't he/ she/ it stay?	
Do we stay?	Don't we stay?	
Do you stay?	Don't you stay?	
Do they stay?	Don't they stay?	
	TO FLY	
AFIRMATIV NEGATIV		
I fly	I don't fly	
You fly	You don't fly	
He/ she/ it flies	He/ She/ it doesn't fly	
We fly	We don't fly	
You fly	You don't fly	
They fly	They don't fly	
	EROGATIV	
Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	

Do I fly?

Do you fly?

Do we fly?

Do you fly?
Do they fly?

Does he/ she/ it fly?

Don't I fly?

Don't you fly?

Don't we fly?

Don't you fly?

Don't they fly?

Doesn't he/ she/ it fly?

Notă

În limba engleză nu există dubla negație din limba română.

De exemplu dacă avem:

Eu nu merg niciodată la cinema.

Traducerea corectă în limba engleză este:

I never go to the cinema.

Observați că negația este purtată de un singur cuvânt în propoziție și nu de două cum apare în limba română.

#### What time is it?

George: What time is it?
Jane: It's ten minutes to two.

Amy: What time is it? Fred: It's time for dinner.

#### Exerciții

- 1. Citiți cu voce tare textul lecției și traduceți-l, în scris, în limba română.
- 2. Treceți următoarele verbe la prezentul simplu:

to come 7 - he ..... to go - he .....

to be - I.....

to rain - it .....

to become - we .....

to have - she .....

to read — he .....

to come - you .....

to go - they .....

to see – he .....

to have - I.....

- a) The doctor (to go) to hospital every morning.
- b) He (to walk) to the office every day.
- c) I (to read) a newspaper every week.
- d)He (to see) a map on the wall.
- e) She (to be) an English teacher.

- f) We (to live) in London.
- g) You (to have) a dog.
- .h)It (to rain) every month.
- i) It (to be) my father.
- j) I (to be) an engineer.
- 4. Construiți propoziții alcătuind programul de luni pentru Mary:

Monday

- 8.00 read the newspaper
- 9.15 listen to the news
- 10.00 go to the dentist
- 12.00 have lunch with the director
- 15.00 buy ticket to Paris
- 16.15 rent a car for the visitors
- 18.00 meet the business partner at the station
- 19.30 have dinner at a Chinese restaurant
- 21.00 go to the opera with Mark
- 5. Traduceți în limba engleză:

Mă trezesc în fiecare dimineață la ora 7. Mă spăl, servesc micul dejun și merg la serviciu. Ajung la birou în jurul orei 8.00.

- Bună ziua, domnule Ionescu!
- Bună ziua, doamnă Dinu!
- Ce mai faceți?
- Bine, multumesc. Dvs. Ce mai faceți?
- Bine.
- Ei bine, la revedere. Mă bucur că v-am întâlnit.
- La revedere, domnule Ionescu!
- 6. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "What time is it?"

#### Lesson 5

# Do you know her?



Sarah: Hello.

Carrie: Hello, Sarah. How are you? Sarah: I'm fine, thank you. You?

Carrie: I'm fine, too. Where are you going?

Sarah: I'm going to the cinema. Do you want to come with us?

Carrie: Maybe. Who is your friend?

Sarah: You don't know her? This is my friend Jenny.

Carrie: Hi, Jenny. Nice to meet you. Jenny: Nice to meet you, too, Carrie.

Carrie: Ok., girls. I'm going with you to the cinema.

#### Vocabulary

thank you [ðæŋk ju:] = îţi mulţumesc I'm fine [aim fain] = sunt bine too [tu] = de asemenea cinema [sinema] = cinematograf to come [tə k $\Lambda$ m] = a veni with [wi $\theta$ ] = cu us [ $\Lambda$ s] = noi maybe [meibi] = poate

who [hu] = cine
friend [frend] = prieten, ă
to know [tə nou] = a cunoaște, a ști
her [hər] = ea
Nice to meet you [nais tə mit yu:] = mă bucur să te cunosc
to go [tə gou] = a merge

# GRAMATICĂ

#### There is/ There are

There is/ There are sunt forme impersonale care se folosesc în limba engleză pentru a înlocui românescul "există", "se află".

Exemple:

Pe birou este o carte.

There is a book on the desk.

Există niște scaune în camera mea. There are some chiars in my room.

# Să ne prezentăm:

I am John. Eu sunt John.

[ai em dson]

What is your surname? Care este numele tău de familie?

[wa:t iz ju:r sərneim]

My surname is Black. Numele meu de familie este Black.

[mai sərneim iz blæk]

How old are you? Câți ani ai?

[hau old a:ə ju:]

I am twenty years old. Am douăzeci de ani.

[ai em tuenti iərz old]

Where are you from? De unde ești? [weə a:ə ju: from]

I am from Romania. Sunt din România.

[ai em from roumænia]

Where do you live?

Unde locuiești?

[weə: du ju: liv]

I live in Constantza.

Locuiesc în Constanța.

[ai live in konstantza]

I live in a block of flats/ in a house. [ail iv in  $\Rightarrow$  bl $\land$ k  $\Rightarrow$ :v flæts in  $\Rightarrow$  haus] Locuiesc într-un bloc/ într-o casă.

I live at the second floor, apartment number 6. [ai live at ða sekand flor apartmant n∧mba: siks]

Stau la etajul doi, la apartamentul numărul 6

Where do you come from? [weə: du ju: k/m from]

I'm Pablo and I come from Spain. Sunt Pablo și sunt din Spania.

[aim Pablo and ai kAm from spein]

I'm Joe and I come from the United States.

[aim d3ou ənd ai k∧m from ðə ju:naitid steits.]

She is Silvie and she comes from France.

[∫i iz silvi ənd ∫i k∧mz from fræns]

He is Peter and he comes from Russia.

[hi iz pitə: ənd hi k $\Lambda$ mz from r $\Lambda$ [ə:]

Să ne descriem

I am a man. Sunt un bărbat.

[ai em ə mæn]

I am a woman. Sunt o femeie.

[ai em ə wəmən]

I am tall/ short. Sunt înalt,ă/scund,ă.

[ai em tol/ ∫ort]

I am fat/ thin. Sunt gras,ă/ slab,ă.

[ai em fæt/ðin]

I am blond/ brunet, tte/ Sunt blond, a/ brunet, a/ şaten, a.

/brown-haired.

[ai em blond brunet braun herd]

I have blue/green eyes. Am ochii albaştrii/ verzi.

[ai hæv blu grin aiz]

I have a big/ small nose. Am nasul mare/ mic.

[ai hæv ə big smol nouz]

# What colour are your eyes?

Fred: What colour are your eyes? Amy: I have green eyes.

George: How old are you? Amy: I am thirty years old.

Jane: Where are you from? Mary: I am from Spain.

George: Is your father tall? Amy: Yes, my father is tall.

# Exerciții

- 1. Citiți cu glas tare textul lecției și învățați cuvintele.
- 2. Traduceți:
  - a. Eu sunt rusoaică.
  - b. El este român.
  - c. Fred este englez sau american?
  - d. Ea este din Australia sau din Germania?
  - e. Mihai provine din Italia.
  - f. Ei locuiesc în Spania.
  - g. Joe e un baiat cu ochi albaştri.
  - h. Îl cunoști?
- 3. Completați spațiile goale cu there is/ there are:
  - a. You were right. ..... a snake in the house.
  - b. ..... too many fruits in this bag.
  - c. ..... a towel in this room?
  - d. How can you live like this? ..... a clean shirt in this wardrobe.
  - e. ..... too many mistakes in this file.
  - f. You have to tell me. ..... more surprises?
  - g. ..... no way out.
- 4. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "What colour are your eyes?"

#### Lesson 6

# Communication



Mary and Victor are doing an English course. They are now having a coffee-break between classes.

Victor: Hi! How are you?

Mary: Hi! I'm fine, thank you!

Victor: Let me introduce myself. My name is Victor Hart.

Mary: Nice to meet you. My name is Mary Jones.

Victor: Do you speak French?

Mary: Yes, French and a little bit of Italian. Victor: Are you visiting France this summer?

Mary: Yes, I am travelling to Paris.

Victor: Do you like it?

Mary: Yes, it's a great city. So many things to see.

Victor: Are you here for the first time?

Mary: No, it's the second time. I spent two weeks in London last summer.

Victor: What do you think about our teacher?

Mary: She seems very friendly and her lessons are interesting.

Victor: Why are you doing this course?

Mary: I want to pass the proficiency exams. Victor: Why do you need to pass these exams?

Mary: In my country you can become a teacher of English if you have this certificate.

Victor: Do you really want to become an teacher?

Mary: Yes, I like children and I find teaching very exciting. Why are you learning English?

Victor: I also want to become a teacher of English.

#### **VOCABULARY**

course [ko:s] = curs coffee ['kpfi] = cafea coffee-break ['kpfibre1k] = pauză de cafea between [b1'twi:n] = între class [kla:s] = oră de curs to let [to let] = a lăsa, a permite to introduce [tv, Intro'djuis] = a se prezenta myself [mai'self] = eu însumi, însămi name [neɪm] = nume to speak [to spi:k] = a vorbi French [frentf] = limba franceză a little bit [ə lɪtl bɪt] = putin to visit [to vizit] = a vizita summer [samə] = vară to travel [to trævl] = a călători great [gre1t] = mare, grozav city [siti] = oraș mare, metropolă so [səʊ] = atât, aşa că many [mæni] = multi, multe thing  $[\theta i \eta] = lucru$ here [h19] = aici time [taɪm] = timp; (aici) dată the first [op faist] = primul, prima the second [őə sekənd] = al doilea, a doua spent [spent] trecutul de la "to spend" = a petrece two [tv] = doi week [wi:k] = săptămână  $last [la:st] = trecut(\check{a})$ to think [tə  $\theta$ Ink] = a crede, a gândi about [ə`baʊt] = despre our [avə] = al nostru, a noastră teacher ['titfə] = profesor to seem [to si:m] = a părea very ['veri] = foarte friendly ['frendli] = prietenos, -oasă her [ho] = al ei, ale ei lesson [lesn] = lectie

interesting [`IntrəstIŋ] = interesant
to want [tʊ wɒnt] = a dori, a voi
to pass [tʊ pɑːs] = a trece, a promova (un examen)
proficiency [prə`fɪʃnsi] = competență, experiență, pricepere
exam [ɪg`zæm] = examen
why [waɪ] = de ce?
to need [tʊ niːd] = a avea nevoie
country [`kʌntri] = ṭară
to can [tʊ kæn] = a putea
certificate [sə`tɪfɪkət] = certificat, adeverință
really [rɪəli] = într-adevăr, cu adevărat
to find [tʊ faɪnd] = a găsi
teaching [`tiːtʃɪŋ] = predarea
exciting [ɪk`saɪtɪŋ] = emoționant, palpitant
also [`ɔːlsəʊ] = de asemenea

# GRAMATICĂ

# Demonstrativele

Number	apropiere	depărtare
Singular	this [ð1s]	that [ðæt]
Singular	acest, aceasta	acel, acea
Plural	these [ðiːz]	those [ðəʊz]
	acești, aceste	acei, acele

Spre deosebire de limba română, în limba engleză demonstrativele se acordă numai în număr cu substantivul pe care îl determină.

this girl these girls

This/ these sunt folosite pentru a arăta că obiectele se găsesc în apropierea vorbitorului.

This is my room. Aceasta este camera mea sau Iată camera mea. These are my drawings. Acestea sunt desenele mele.

That/ those descrie obiecte ce se află la o mai mare distanță de vorbitor.

That cat stole my mouse. Acea pisică mi-a furat șoarecele. Acei băieți sunt prietenii lui.

# Numeralul cardinal

1	one	[wan]
2	two	[tuː]
3	three	[Ori:]
4	four	[fɔ:]
5	five	[faɪv]
6	six	[siks]
7	seven	[sevn]
8	eight	[eɪt]
9	nine	[nain]
10	ten	[ten]
11	eleven	[1`levn]
12	twelve	[twelv]
	"-teen" [ti:n] (i h	ung)
13	thirteen	$[\theta_3:ti:n]$
14	fourteen	[,fɔː`tiːn]
15	fifteen	[,fif tim]
16	sixteen	[,s1ks`ti:n]
17	seventeen	[,sevn`ti:n]
18	eighteen	[,e1'tim]
19	nineteen	[,nain'tim]
	<b>"-ty"</b> [ti] (i s	
20	twenty	[`twenti]
21	twenty one	[`twenti wan]
22	twenty two	[`twenti tuː]
23	twenty three	[`twenti θri:]
24	twenty four	['twenti fo:]
25	twenty five	['twenti farv]
26	twenty six	['twenti s1ks]
27	twenty seven	['twenti sevn]
28	twenty eight	['twenti e 1 t]
29	twenty nine	['twenti naɪn]
30	thirty	['tise']
31	thirty one	['the sti wan]

40 41	forty one	[`foːti] [`foːti wʌn]
50 51	fifty fifty one	[ˈfɪfti] [ˈfɪfti wʌn]
60 61	sixty sixty one	[`sɪksti] [`sɪksti wʌn]
70 71	seventy seventy one	[`sevnti] [`sevnti wʌn]
80 81	eighty eighty one	[`eɪti] [`eɪti wʌn]
90 91	ninety ninety one	[`naɪnti] [`naɪnti wʌn]
100 101	(one) hundred	[(wʌn) `hʌndrəd]
101	and one	[(wn) handred and wan]
1000	) thousand	[(wʌn) 'θaʊznd]

# Numeralul ordinal



(the) first [ðə fɜːst] second [sekənd] third [θɜːd] fourth [fɔːθ] fifth [fɪfθ] sixth [sɪksθ] seventh [sevnθ] eighth [eɪtθ] ninth [naɪnθ]

primul
al doilea
al treilea
al patruleafirst
al cincilea
al șaselea
al șaptelea
al optulea
al nouălea

tenth [tenθ] eleventh [1'levnθ] twelfth [twelfθ] thirteenth  $[\Theta 3:ti:n\Theta]$ fourteenth [fɔ:ti:nθ] fifteenth [fɪfti:nθ] sixteenth [s1ksti:nθ] seventeenth [,sevn`ti:nθ] eighteenth [eiti:nθ] nineteenth [nainti: $n\theta$ ] twentieth [twenti:θ] twenty-first [twenti fəst] twenty-second [twenti sekənd] thirtieth [θəːrtiːθ] fortieth [fɔ:ti:θ] fiftieth [fifti:θ] sixtieth [siksti:θ] seventieth [sevnti:θ] eightieth [eɪti:θ] ninetieth [nainti:θ] hundredth [ $h\Lambda$ ndrəd $\theta$ ] hundred and first [hΛndrədθ ənd f3:st] hundred and twenty-fifth  $[h \land ndr \ni d\theta \ni nd twenti f \mid f\theta]$ 

al zecelea al unsprezecelea al doisprezecelea al treisprezecelea al patrusprezecilea al cincisprezecelea al saisprezecelea al şaptesprezecelea al optsprezecelea al nouăsprezecelea al douăzecilea al douăzecisiunulea al douăzecisidoilea al treizecilea al patruzecilea al cincizecilea al şaisprezecelea al saptezecilea al optzecilea al nouăzecilea al o sutălea al o sutăunulea al o sutădouăzecișicincilea

al o miilea.

## Present Tense Continuous (prezentul continuu)

**Timpul prezent continuu** descrie o acțiune ce are loc în momentul vorbirii și care poate continua și după ce a fost constatată.

What are you doing?

thousandth [θaʊzndθ]

I am washing my clothes.

Din aceste două replici aflăm că subiectul își spală hainele în momentul vorbirii. În schimb, nu cunoaștem momentul când a început acțiunea și nici momentul în care se va termina acțiunea. Și cum nu se specifică în propoziție, autorul acțiunii continuă să le spele și după plecarea interlocutorului.

What are you doing?

I am washing my clothes until my mother phones me.

Din aceste două replici aflăm că subiectul își spală hainele în momentul vorbirii. Dar deosebirea dintre aceste replici și cele de mai sus este că se specifică când se termină acțiunea. Așadar, nu cunoaștem momentul începerii acțiunii dar știm când se va termina. Persoana în cauză va continua să spele rufe până când mama sa îl/ o va suna.

**Prezentul continuu** exprimă o acțiune ce se repetă în mod obișnuit. Se folosește împreună cu adverbe de frecvență ca: always (mereu), forever (întotdeauna), all the time (tot timpul).

I am <u>always knocking</u> at the door before entering a room. Mereu bat la ușă înainte de a intra într-o cameră. (este un obicei)

He is <u>always playing</u> the guitar when I want to get some rest. Întotdeauna cântă la chitară atunci când vreau să mă odihnesc. (Aici, sensul lui always e de a arăta că vorbitorul este deranjat de acțiunea care se repetă.)

**Afirmativ** 

subject + prezentul verbului TO BE + -ing

ex.: I am reading a book now.

He is watching TV at the moment.

Verbele care se termină în e mut, își pierd e-ul și primesc – ing.Exemplu: name – naming

write – writing give – giving

determine - determining

Dar see - seeing

Verbele monosilabice sau bisilabice, atunci când trec la prezentul continuu își dublează ultima consoană.

Exemplu: run – running

let – letting

set – setting

travel - travelling

<u>Negativ</u>

subject + prezentul verbului TO BE + not + -ing

ex.: We are not speaking French now.

She is not teaching now.

Interogativ

Prezentul verbului TO BE + subject + -ing?

ex.: Is he coming now?

Are you speaking to me?

### Exemplu:

ТО	GO			
Afirmativ				
I am going	= eu merg (acum)			
You are going	= tu mergi			
He is going	= el merge			
She is going	= ea merge			
It is going	= el, ea merge			
We are going	= noi mergem			
You are going	= voi mergeți			
They are going	= ei, ele merg			
Ne	egativ			
I am not going. (I'm not goin	g)			
You are not going. (You aren'	't going)			
He/She/It is not going. (He/She/It	he/It isn't going)			
We/You/They are not going. (	(We/You/They aren't going)			
Inte	rogativ			
Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă			
Am I going?	Am I not going?			
Are you going?	Are you not going?			
Is he/she/it going?	Isn't he/ she/ it going?			
Are we going?	Aren't we going?			
Are you going?	Aren't you going?			
Are they going?	Aren't they going?			

- Prezentul continuu se folosește pentru a exprima:
- acțiuni în desfășurare în momentul vorbirii:
- ex.: I am teaching English now.
- acțiuni viitoare planificate în prezent:
- ex.: We are going to the seaside next week
- Există totuși verbe care nu se pot folosi la forma continuă:
- verbele de percepție:
  - to see = a vedea
  - to hear = a auzi
  - to smell = a mirosi
  - to taste = a gusta
- opinii:
  - to believe = a crede
  - to think = a crede, a gândi
  - suppose = a presupune
  - expect =a se astepta
- emoţii:
  - to love = a iubi
  - to wish = a dori
- verbele to be și to have
- I am a teacher.
- He has a nice dog.
- Excepție: He is being rude. (to be= to behave)
- He is having breakfast. (to have=to eat)

## What are you doing?

- Jane: What are you doing?
- Fred: I am going to the market.
- Grace: What are you doing?
- Amy: I am thinking.
- Grace: What are you thinking about?
- Amy: I am thinking about Jane.
- Grace: Jane? What about Jane?
- Amy: She needs help.
- George: What are you doing?
- Helen: I am taking a shower.

#### Exerciții

- 1. Citiți cu glas tare textul lecției și traduceți-l, în scris, în limba română.
- 2. Conjugați următoarele verbe la prezentul continuu afirmativ, negativ și interogativ: to come, to think, to listen.
  - 3. Treceți verbele din paranteze la prezentul continuu:

I (to listen) to music now.

He (to come) next week.

We (to read) a newspaper now.

Mr. Smith (to work) in the garage.

She (to speak) English now.

They (to go) home now.

He (to think) about the exam.

I (to read) a book now.

4. Completați spațiile libere cu forma potrivită din paranteze:

Tony ...... a book (is / are reading).

They ...... to the cinema (am / are going).

I ..... a film now (am / is watching).

We ..... English now (is / are speaking).

She ..... next week (is / are coming).

- 5. Traduceți în limba engleză:
- a) Vă vizitează ei vara viitoare?
- b) Plouă în acest moment.
- c) Noi învățăm engleza acum.
- d) El priveste la televizor acum.
- e) Ea ascultă muzică în acest moment.
- f) Ce faci acum?
- g) Învăț engleza.
- h) Vizitezi Franța anul acesta?
- i) Da, merg la Paris.
- j) Profesoara este foarte prietenoasă și lecțiile ei sunt interesante.
- k) Urmez un curs de engleză.
- 1) Mary și Victor sunt în pauza de cafea între orele de curs.
- m) Jenny mănâncă un măr.
- n) Fred face curat în casă.
- o) Nu-mi plac merele.
- 6. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți textul "What are you doing?"

# Lecție recapitulativă II



"Hi Fred. How are you?"

"Mmmm...... fine. I just hate getting up in the morning. But how about you Paul?"

"Oh, I'm fine. I'm happy because I am going to a show. Oh, but isn't that your car, Fred?"

"Yes it is. What about it?"

"It seems smaller than the other day. Are you sure it's yours?"

"Yes. It can't be smaller than yesterday, you are imagining thinks."

"Maybe", says Paul "it's because of this show. Never mind. I have to go. See you."

"Bye Paul."

"Bye Fred."

# Exerciții

- 1. Completați spațiile libere cu pronume demonstrative și posesive:
  - a. Look at ..... house.
  - b. Is this book yours? Yes, it is .......
  - c. ..... is Jim over here.
  - d. It's .... house.
  - e. ..... is Carol over there.
  - f. She is singing ...... song again.
  - g. He gave me ..... jacket.
- 2. Puneți următoarele verbe la Present Tense Continuous:
  - a. Gina (talk)..... to Jim
  - b. I (eat)..... a slice of pizza.

- c. I cannot have peace because my sister (sing)..... in the bath.
- d. They (play)..... with Bill.
- e. He (argue) ..... with his sister every single day.
- f. You (tell)..... me about Jane's problem.
- 3. Traduceți în limba engleză:
  - a. Această carte e mai mică decât cealaltă.
  - b. El poate să înoate.
  - c. Mama conduce mașina chiar acum.
  - d. Ea se duce în camera ei ori de câte ori vrea să fie singură.
  - e. Fred e cel mai isteț băiat pe care l-am cunoscut vreodată.
  - f. Aceasta este mașina mea.
  - g. John e mai înalt decât Jim.
  - h. Maria e mai slabă decât Julie.
  - i. El nu poate să cânte.
  - j. Asta e cartea lui?
  - k. Plânge din cauza lui.
  - l. Nu știe ce să spună.
  - m. Nu e vina ei.

# **My Home**



Some people in Constanța live in their own houses but most people live in flats they own or rent.

My name is Victor Jones and I live in a large and beautiful flat. My address is 100 Tomis Boulevard, Constanța.

The block of flats where I live is a tall and modern building. In front of it there are some tall trees and beds of flowers.

On the ground-floor of our block of flats there is a big supermarket where most people in the neighbourhood do their shopping.

From the first floor up to the loft there are flats. Access to the flats is provided by some elevators and the stairways.

My family and I live on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor. Our flat consists of four rooms, a hall, a bathroom, a lavatory and a kitchen. Two of the rooms are used as bedrooms. There is also a dining-room, where we have our meals, and a living-room, where we watch TV in the evening. There is a bathroom near the bedrooms and a large kitchen where we have breakfast every morning.

#### **VOCABULARY**

some [sʌm] = unii, câțiva
people ['pi:pl] = oameni, lume
own [əʊn] = propriu
most [məʊst] = majoritatea
to own [tʊ əʊn] = a stăpâni, a avea în proprietate

to rent [to rent] = a închiria large [la:dx] = mare beautiful ['bju:təfl] = frumos tall [to:l] = înalt building [bildin] = clădire bed of flowers [bed av flavaz] = strat de flori ground-floor ['graundflo:] = parter there is  $[\delta e \ni iz] = există (singular)$ there are [ŏeə a:] = există (plural) big[big] = maresupermarket [su:pəmɑ:kɪt] = mare magazin universal (cu autoservire) where [weə] = undeneighbourhood ['neɪbə,hʊd] = vecinătate, cartier shopping [[ppin] = cumpărături floor [flo:] = etaj up to [Ap to] = până la loft [loft] = podul casei to provide [to pro'vard] = a furniza elevator [eləveɪtə] = lift stairways ['stea, we 1z] = scări, trepte. to consist of [to ken's 1st ev] = a consta în hall [ho:l] = holbathroom ['ba:θ,ru:m] = baie lavatory ['lævətri] = toaletă kitchen ['kɪt[ən] = bucătărie dining-room ['daɪnɪŋ,ru:m] = sufragerie near[niə] = lângă

# **GRAMATICĂ**

## Adjectivul

Adjectivele sunt invariabile.

Ele nu își schimbă forma în funcție de genul și numărul substantivului pe care îl determină.

ex.: a tall tree some tall trees

Poziția adjectivelor:

a) Adjectivul se plasează întotdeauna **înaintea** substantivului pe care îl determină.

ex.: A beautiful girl.

b) după verbele "to be", "to seem", "to look"

ex.: The girl is beautiful

c) după substantiv în anumite expresii fixe:

ex.: The Princess Royal

Ordinea adjectivelor:

Când se folosesc mai multe adjective, ordinea acestora depinde de funcția adjectivului. Ordinea este următoarea:

valoare / opinie, mărime, vârstă / temperatură, formă, culoare, origine, material

ex.: a lovely old red book

Valoare / Opinie	lovely (drăguț)	
Mărime	large (mare)	
Vârstă / Temperatură	old (bătrân)	
Formă	round (rotund)	
Culoare	red (roşu)	
Origine	English (englezesc)	
Material	gold (aur)	

Adjectivele care se termină în consoane precedate de o vocală scurtă își dublează consoana.

## **Posesivele**

PER	SOANA	ADJECTIVE	PRONUME	
I	(I)	my	mine	
II	(you)	your	yours	
III	(he)	his	his	
	(she)	her	hers	
	(it)	its	its	
PLURAL				
I	(we)	our	ours	
II	(you)	your	yours	
III	(they)	their	theirs	

#### Notă

În limba engleză, pronumele și adjectivele posesive se referă la posesor și nu la persoana sau obiectul posedat.

ex.: Jane and her father.

This is my book. This book is mine.

Persoana I singular:	Persoana a II-a singular:	Persoana a III-a singular		
my [ma1] — al, a, ai ale mele  my book (cartea mea) my books (cărțile mele)	your [jɔː] — al, a, ai, ale tale / voastre / dvs.  your house (casa ta / voastră / dvs.) your houses (casele tale / voastre / dvs.)	- masculin: his [hɪz] - al, a, ai, ale lui his pen (stiloul lui) his pens (stilourile lui)	- feminin: her [hə] - al, a, ai ale ei her flower (floarea ei) her flowers (florile ei)	- neutru: its [Itz] - determinant posesiv pentru substantivele neanimate (animale sau plante); se folosește numai cu substantive neutre la singular.

ex.: I see a car. Its colour is red. (car – substantiv neutru singular)

Persoana I plural:	Persoana a III-a plural:	
our [aʊə] – al, a, ai, ale noastre	their [ðeə– al, a, ai, ale lor	
our car (maşina noastră)	their house (casa lor)	
our cars (maşinile noastre)	their houses (casele lor)	

Spre deosebire de limba română unde adjectivul posesiv se acordă în gen și număr cu substantivul pe care îl determină, în limba engleză acesta are aceeași formă, indiferent de genul și numărul substantivului determinat.

#### Exprimarea posesiei

Există mai multe feluri de exprimare a posesiei:

## Genitivul sintetic

Este folosit atunci când posesorul este ființă. Se formează prin adăugarea desinenței `s la forma de singular a substantivului.

Exemplu: Helen's car. (maşina lui Helen)

My mother's purse. (Poșeta mamei mele.).

Atunci când posesorul este exprimat printr-un substantiv la plural se adaugă doar apostroful după marca de plural.

Exemplu: the girls' boyfriends (prietenii fetelor)

Atunci când posesorul este exprimat printr-un nume propriu care se termină în s se adaugă doar apostroful.

Exemplu: Charles' idea. (idea lui Charles)

# Genitivul prepozițional

Exprimarea posesiei se realizează cu ajutorul prepoziției of.

Aceasta este forma de exprimare a posesiei cea mai folosită de către nativii de limbă română deoarece cuvintele din limba engleză au aceiași ordine ca și cele din limba română.

Exemplu: The cup of the teacher. (Cana profesorului.)

The food of the dog. (Mâncarea câinelui.)

the United States of America (Statele Unite ale Americii)

# Genitivul implicit

Această formă de exprimare a posesiei este folosită în vorbirea oficială, articole de ziar.

Genitivul implicit nu este exprimat prin 's. Posesorul este așezat în fața substantivului care denumește obiectul posedat. Este aceiași ordine de cuvinte ca și în genitivul sintetic.

Exemplu: the book author (autorul cărții)

the European Congress (Congresul European)

#### It's mine

Fred: Is this your car? George: No. It's yours.

Amy: What do you think of this dress? Jane: I think it is pretty.

Amy: Does this dog belong to you?

Fred: No. It's Helen's dog.

# Exerciții

1. Citiți cu glas tare textul lecției și traduceți-l, în scris, în limba română.
2. Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:
Do you live in a flat or in a house?
I live in a
Is it old or new?
It is
Where is it situated, in the centre or in the suburbs?
It is situated
What is your address?
My address is
Do you own or rent your flat / house?
I it.
How many rooms are there in your house?
There are rooms in my
3. Descrieți casa în care locuiți. Folosiți:
I live in
My address is
I live in house / flat
an old / a new
I my flat / house
(own / rent)
My flat / house is
(in an old part of the city; in the centre; in the suburbs)
My flat / house has
consists of
There are rooms in my flat / house.
In front of the house there is

## 4. Construiți propoziții cu următoarele cuvinte:

This is	my your his her	pen house room teacher
These are	our their	cars boys flats

- 5. Traduceți în limba engleză:
- a) Noi ne uităm la un film bun.
- b) Acestea sunt cărțile tale.
- c) Eu locuiesc într-o casă mare și frumoasă
- d) Casa ei este frumoasă.
- e) Casa mea are trei camere: două dormitoare și o sufragerie. Ea mai are și o bucătărie unde servim micul dejun în fiecare dimineață.
  - f) Sunt 15 flori în acest buchet. (bunch)
  - g) Creioanele lui sunt roșii.
  - h) Aceștia sunt frații mei.
- i) Majoritatea oamenilor din cartier își fac cumpărăturile de la un supermarket mare.
  - j) În fața casei sunt multe straturi de flori.
  - k) Blocul în care locuiesc este o clădire înaltă și modernă.
  - 1) Văd o fată frumoasă.
  - m) Aceasta e mâncarea lui Tom.
  - n) Acesta este piciorul scaunului.
  - o) Mamele acestor elevi vin la școală.

#### Lesson 8

# **Travelling**



There are three big airports in London, out of the residential area, within one to two hours of the centre of the British capital. These are Gatwick, Heathrow and Stansted. Heathrow, London's main airport, handles more international flights than any other airport in the world, every 45 seconds a plane takes off or lands here and all the four terminals are extremely busy. The airport building itself now resembles a real city whose streets are the long corridors leading to the gates, with fashionable shops, restaurants and waiting areas.

Gatwick, a bit farther from the centre of London, handles both national and international flights and in the 1980's another airport was built to relieve the congestion of Heathrow: Stansted.

#### **VOCABULARY**

airport ['eə,pɔ::t] = aeroport

London [lʌndən] = Londra

out of [aʊt əv] = în afara

residential [,rezi'denʃl] = de locuit, domiciliat

area [eəriə] = suprafață, întindere

within [wɪ'ðin] = înăuntru, în interior; (aici) în decurs de

British ['brɪtɪʃ] = britanic

capital [kæpɪtl] = capitală

Gatwick [gætwik] = aeroport internațional în sud-estul Angliei, la sud de Londra

Heathrow [,hi:θ'rəʊ] = aeroport internațional situat la 25 km (15 mile) de centrul Londrei

Stansted ['stæn,sted] = aeroport în Essex, la nord-est de Londra. Noul terminal internațional a fost deschis în 1991

main [meɪn] = principal

to handle [to 'hændl] = a administra, a conduce, a mânui, a manipula

more [mɔː] – comparativul de la much și many = mai mult

international [,1ntə`næ $\int n(\vartheta)l$ ] = internațional

flight [flaɪt] = zbor

than [ðæn] = decât

any ['eni] = oricare

other ['Aðər] = altul, alta; diferit

world [w3:ld] = lume

every ['evri] = fiecare

plane [pleɪn] = avion

to take off [to teik of] = a decola (în text)

to land [to lænd] = a ateriza

terminal [ta:minəl] = terminal

extremely [1k'stri:mli] = extrem de (adverb)

busy [b1zi] = aglomerat, ocupat

building [bilding] = clădire

itself [it'self] = însuși, însăși (pronume de întărire pentru obiecte)

to resemble [to r1`zembl] = a se asemăna cu

whose [hu:z] = al cui, a cui, ai cui, ale cui

 $long [lo:\eta] = lung$ 

corridor ['kpr1,do:] = coridor

to lead [to li:d] = a conduce

gate [ge It] = poartă

fashionable ['fæsnəbl] = elegant; la modă

shop  $[\int pp] = magazin$ 

restaurant ['rest(ə)ront] = restaurant

to wait [to weit] = a aștepta

bit [b1t] = putin

farther [fa:ðə] = mai departe

both [bəʊθ] = deopotrivă, ambii, împreună

to relieve [tʊ rɪ`liːv] = a elibera, a uṣura

congestion [kən'destf(ə)n] = congestie

#### **USEFUL VOCABULARY**

to travel = a călători [tʊ trævl]

- by car [bai ka:]
- cu maşina
  - by land [bar lænd]
  - by train [bai trein]
  - by air [bai eə]
  - by sea [bar si:]

- pe uscat
- cu trenul
- cu avionul
- cu vaporul (pe mare)

to book [to bok] = a rezerva to depart [to di'pa:t] = a pleca to arrive [to o'raiv] = a sosi

luggage ['lngɪʤ] = bagaje

ticket [t1k1t] = bilet

timetable ['taɪm,teɪbl] = mersul trenurilor, orar

customs ['kastəmz] = vamă

sleeper ['sli:pə] = vagon de dormit

through train  $[\theta ru: trein] = tren direct$ 

berth [b3: $\theta$ ] = cușetă

passport ['passport] = paşaport

I am here on business/on vacation = Sunt aici pentru afaceri/în vacanță

to declare [tʊ dɪ`kleə] = a declara

exit ['ekzɪt] = ieşire

first class [fa:st kla:s] = clasa întâi

to cancel [to kænsl] = a anula

to reserve [to ri`ss:v] = a rezerva

to confirm [to kən`fə:m]= a confirma

departure [di`pa:t[ə] = plecare

arrival [ə`raɪvl] = sosire

platform [`plæt,fɔ:m] = peron

seasick [`si:sik] = rău de mare

How much is a ticket to ... = Cât costă un bilet la...

Where can I rent a car? = De unde pot închiria o mașină?

parking ['pa:kin] = parcare

flat tyre [flæt taiə] = pană

spare wheel [spea wi:l] = roată de rezervă

fare [feə] = taxă

What line should I take to go..? = Ce linie (de metrou, de autobuz) trebuie să iau pentru a ajunge...?

How many stops to..? = Câte stații sunt până la..?

#### **VOCABULARY PRACTICE**

- 1. Why do people travel?
  - for pleasure
  - on business
  - · to go to work
- 2. What are the advantages and disadvantages of travelling?
  - a) by plane: more comfortable
    - faster
    - expensive
    - risky
  - b) by train: comfortable
    - cheaper
    - safe
  - c) by car:
- comfortable
- stop when you want
- private

#### LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS

1. Asking for Information and giving Directions:

Can you tell me the way to .....?

How much is the fare?

What is the route of?

Where can I embark for?

Excuse me, could you tell me where the cinema (theatre, station) is, please?

Yes, of course. Go straight along.

Go down / up.

Turn left / right.

2. Expressing Preference:

I prefer going by ......

It is more comfortable to go .....

In my opinion, Paris is more attractive than Rome.

#### SITUATIONAL TOPICS

Folosind tabelul de mai jos alcătuiți dialoguri care să ilustreze situațiile de mai jos:

Be helpful and polite.

- a) You meet a passenger who is booked on a flight to Milan. He missed the announcements. Give him the directions he needs.
- b) A person who has just arrived asks for information about the flight from Rome.

What do you tell him?

**Departures** 

Flight No.	Time	Destination	Gate No.	Other information
10	16.45	Milan	2	

Arrivals

Flight No.	From	Other information
3	Rome	·

# **GRAMATICĂ**

Verbul "can" (a putea)

Verbul "can" este un verb modal și este invariabil pentru toate persoanele. Formează negativul prin adăugarea negației **not** la sfârșit, iar la forma interogativă se face inversiunea subiectului cu predicatul.

```
Forma afirmativă:
                                   = eu pot
I can [aɪ kæn]
 You can [jo kæn]
                                   = tu poți
He / She / It can [hi / [1 / It kæn] = el / ea poate
                                   = noi putem
 We can [wi: kæn]
 You can [jo kæn]
                                   = voi puteți
 They can [ðe 1 kæn]
                                   = ei / ele pot
Forma negativă:
 I cannot [a1 kæn not]
                                        = eu nu pot
 You cannot [jo kæn not]
                                         = tu nu poti
                                                = el / ea nu poate
 He / She / It cannot [hi / fi / it kæn not]
                                        = noi nu putem
 We cannot [wi: kæn not]
                                         = voi nu puteți
 You cannot [jʊ kæn not]
                                         = ei / ele nu pot
 They cannot [ŏeɪ kæn nɒt]
Forma interogativă:
                                         = pot să .....?
 Can I .....? [kæn a1]
 Can you .....? [kæn jʊ]
                                         = poti să .....?
 Can he / she / it .....? [kæn hi / \int I / It] = poate să .....?
 Can we .....? [kæn wi:]
                                         = putem să .....?
 Can you .....? [kæn jv]
                                         = puteți să .....?
                                         = pot să .....?
 Can they .....? [kæn ðeɪ]
```

## Adjectivul

## Gradele de comparație ale adjectivelor

În limba engleză, adjectivele se împart în două categorii:

- adjective lungi (beautiful, interesting etc.)
- adjective scurte (easy, hard etc.)

Adjectivele scurte

Adjectivul	Comparativ de superioritate	Superlativ relativ	
tall	taller	the tallest	
fat	fatter	the fattest	
easy	easier	the easiest	
hard	harder	the hardest	

După cum ați observat, comparativul de superioritate se formează prin adăugarea -er la sfârșitul adjectivului, iar superlativul relativ se formează prin adăugarea articolului the înaintea adjectivului care este urmat de terminația -est.

ex.: happy  $\rightarrow$  happier than  $\rightarrow$  the happiest of/in (fericit  $\rightarrow$  mai fericit decât  $\rightarrow$  cel mai fericit dintre/din)

De asemenea, adjectivele care se termina in consoana + vocala + consoana își dublează consoana finală (fat  $\rightarrow$  fatter). In cazul celor care se termina în -y precedat de o consoana, -y se transformă în -i și se adauga -er (happy  $\rightarrow$  happier).

# Adjectivele lungi

Adjectivul	Comparativ de superioritate	Superlativ relativ
important beautiful interesting	more beautiful	the most important the most beautiful the most interesting

La adjectivele lungi, comparativul de superioritate se formează prin adăugarea lui **more** înaintea adjectivului, iar superlativul relativ'se formează prin adăugarea lui **the most** înaintea adjectivului.

ex.: important  $\rightarrow$  more important  $\underline{\text{than}}$   $\rightarrow$  the most important  $\underline{\text{of/in}}$  (important  $\rightarrow$  mai important  $\underline{\text{decât}}$   $\rightarrow$  cel mai important  $\underline{\text{dintre/din}}$ )

Adjectivele care se termină într-o consoană precedată de o vocală scurtă își dublează consoana.

Exemple:big – bigger – the biggest

(mare – mai mare – cel mai mare)

fat – fatter – the fattest

(gras – mai gras – cel mai gras)

Adjectivele terminate în –y precedate de consoane își schimbă –y în –i.

Exemple: early – earlier – earliest

(devreme – mai devreme – cel mai devreme)

(devreme – mai devreme – cel mai devreme dry – drier – the driest (uscat – mai uscat – cel mai uscat)

Există adjective care nu formează comparativul și superlativul în mod regulat.

Iată cel mai uzuale dintre acestea:

good - better - the best

(bun - mai bun - cel mai bun)

bad - worse - the worst

(rău- bolnav - mai rău/ bolnav - cel mai rău/ bolnav)

much - more - the most

(mult – mai mult – cel mai mult)

far - farther - the farthest

(depărtat - mai depărtat - cel mai depărtat)

late - later - the latest

(târziu – mai târziu – cel mai târziu)

old - older - the oldest

(bătrân - mai bătrân - cel mai bătrân)

old - elder - the eldest

(în vârstă – mai în vârstă – cel mai în vârstă)

near - nearer - the nearest

(aproape - mai aproape - cel mai aproape)

# Can I have a cake?

Fred: Can I have a cake?

George: Yes, please. Here you are.

Amy: Who is she?

July: She's my eldest sister.

Jane: How is your brother?

Fred: He's feeling worse than ever.

## Exerciții

1. Citiți cu voce tare textul lecției și traduceți-l, în scris, în limba română.

2. Folosiți expresiile de la "Vocabulary Practice" și "Useful Vocabulary" pentru a forma un scurt dialog.

3. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind gradele de comparație ale adjectivului, după modelul următor:

a car and a aeroplane	(fast, big, comfortable)
An aeroplane is faster than a car.	
a car and a aeroplane	(fast, big, comfortable)
an elephant and an ant	(small, heavy, strong)
a pear and a lemon	(sweet, sour, tasty)
Hollywood and London	(famous, rich, interesting)
a lake and a sea	(long, wide, deep)
the North Pole and the Sahara	(small, deep, large)
a teacher and a pupil	(busy, old, experienced)
gold and steel	(hot, cold, dry)
French and Chinese	(difficult, easy, popular)

4. Alcătuiți propoziții comparându-l pe John cu Bill.

John	Bill
born 1970	born 1975
80 kg	90 kg
180 cm	185 cm
black hair	dark hair
plain	handsome
intelligent	intelligent
good at English	bad at English

#### 5. Traduceți:

- Călătoriți cu trenul sau cu avionul?
- Călătoresc cu trenul. Am rezervare la cușetă.

Heathrow este cel mai important aeroport din Londra.

- Unde călătorești?
- Călătoresc de la Londra la Manchester și am multe bagaje.
- Dar de ce nu călătorești cu avionul?
- Pentru că este mai riscant. Trenul este mai sigur.

Mary este mai frumoasă decât Helen.

Apartamentul nostru este mai mare ca al ei.

Cei doi sunt foarte înalți, dar Victor este mai înalt decât John.

Sora mea este mai mare decât mine.

Lecțiile sunt mai dificile ca cele de ieri.

Astăzi este mai frig ca ieri.

Are cele mai moderne idei privind educația.

- Victor este mai înalt decât fratele lui?
- Nu (el) este mai scund.

Este cea mai interesantă carte pe care o citesc.

Păpușa mea e mai drăguță decât a ta.

Îmi plac rochiile galbene.

Prăjitura ta este mai gustoasă decât a mea.

6. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris: "Can I have a cake?"

#### Lesson 9

# **Going Shopping**



Text 1

Today is Saturday and we are going shopping. We usually go shopping to the central Market.

"Did you do the shopping list?"

"Yes, I did and we have a lot of shopping to do. First, we have to buy some potatoes, tomatoes, a cabbage, some carrots, parsley and a bunch of dill."

"Do you want to buy some fruits, too?"

"Yes, of course. I would rather buy some apples, oranges, bananas and pears."

"Would you like to go the butcher's? We need some meat too."

"Yes, we can buy some pork, beef and mutton."

"Good, let's buy them."

"I also want to buy some juice, mineral water and a bottle of wine."

#### Text 2

"What can we buy from the greengrocer's?"

"You can buy vegetables and fruits."

"What vegetables can we buy?"

"You can buy potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, carrots, parsley, dill, garlic and onion."

"And what about fruits?"

"Yes, you can buy apples, pears, plums, oranges, bananas, nuts, grapefruit, grapes, strawberries and lemons."

```
"But what can we buy from the butcher's?"
```

#### Vocabulary

```
Go shopping [gəʊ [ppɪŋ] = a merge la cumpărături
    market [ma:k1t] = piață, târg
    dialogue ['darəlog] = dialog
    potato [pə`teɪtəʊ] = cartof
    tomato [tə`matəv] = roşie
    cabbage [`kæbɪʤ] = varză
    carrot [`kærət] = morcov
    parsley [`paːsli] = pătrunjel
    a bunch of [ə bʌnʧ əv] = mănunchi, buchet
    dill [dil] = mărar
    apple ['æpl] = măr
    orange ['princk] = portocală
    banana [bə`na:nə] = banană
    pear [peə] = pară
    Would you like to... [`wod ju: la1k to] = Ţi-ar plăcea să...; Ţi-ar face
plăcere să... (formulă politicoasă de adresare)
    butcher [but[ə] = măcelar
    meat [mi:t] = carne
    pork [po:k] = carne de porc
    pig [pig] = porc
    beef [bi:f] = carne de vită / vacă
    cow [kav] = vacă
    mutton [m \wedge t(a)n] = carne de oaie
    sheep [[i:p] = oaie
    juice [`duis] = suc
    water [`wo:tə] = apă
    a bottle of [ə bɒtl əv] = o sticlă de
    wine [waɪn] = vin
```

<sup>&</sup>quot;You can buy meat: pork, beef or mutton."

<sup>&</sup>quot;And what can we buy from the grocer's?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;You can buy: oil, sugar, coffee, flour, milk, cocoa, salt, rice and eggs."

<sup>&</sup>quot;And from the chemist's?"

<sup>&</sup>quot;You can buy medicines, pills, toothpaste, soap."

<sup>&</sup>quot;OK, now it's all clear to me."

greengrocer [`gri:n,grəʊsə] = zarzavagiu vegetable ['vecktəbl] = legumă garlic [ ga:l1k] = usturoi onion [\anjon] = ceapă plum [plam] = prună  $nut[n_{\Lambda}t] = nucă$ grapefruit [`gre1pfruit] = grepfrut grapes ['gre1ps] = struguri strawberry [`stro:beri] = căpșună lemon [`lemon] = lămâie grocer [`grəʊsə] = băcan oil [oɪl] = ulei sugar [ [ʊgə] = zahăr coffee [kpfi] = cafea flour [flavə] = făină milk [milk] = laptecocoa [kəʊkəʊ] = cacao salt [`splt] = sare rice [rais] = orez egg[eg] = ouchemist ['kemist] = farmacist medicine ['med1sən] = medicament, medicină pill [p1] = pilule / medicamente toothpaste ['tu:θpeɪst] = pastă de dinți soap ['səʊp] = săpun

#### **USEFUL VOCABULARY**

How much is?	=	Cât costă?
Do you prefer?	=	Preferați?
What size is the skirt?	=	Ce mărime este fusta?
What flavour would you like	=	Ce aromă preferați la guma
the chewing-gum?		de mestecat?

# **GRAMATICĂ**

# Past Tense Simple (Trecutul simplu)

Past Simple exprimă o acțiune încheiată în trecut. Acest timp se poate traduce în limba română prin perfectul compus.

Afirmativ

subject + verb forma a II-a (pentru verbele neregulate) – a se vedea lista cu verbele neregulate de la pagina 436.

+ verb + ed (pentru verbele regulate)

ex.: I went to school two days ago. He walked to school last week.

Negativ

subject + did not (didn't) + verb forma I

ex.: He did not / didn't come to the party. They didn't call us last month.

Interogativ

did / didn't + subject + verb forma I

ex.: Did you travel by plane?

Didn't they tell you the news?

	TO	STAY		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ		
		Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	
I stayed Eu am stat	I didn't stay	Did I stay?	Didn't I stay?	
You stayed Tu ai stat	You didn't stay	Did you stay?	Didn't you stay?	
He/She/it stayed El/Ea/acel lucru a stat	He/ She/ it didn't stay	Did he/ she/ it stay?	Didn't he/ she/ it stay?	
We stayed Noi am stat	We didn't stay	Did we stay?	Didn't we stay?	
You stayed Voi ați stat	You didn't stay	Did you stay?	Didn't you stay?	
They stayed Ei au stat	They didn't stay	Did they stay?	Didn't they stay?	

## Trecutul simplu be, have, do:

Subject	Verb		
	Be	Have	Do
I You He, she, it We You They	was were was were were	had had had had had had	did did did did did did

## Trecutul simplu pentru verbele neregulate

Pentru că sunt verbe neregulate, nu putem să ne ghidăm după o anumită regulă. De aceea pentru a fi siguri că formați corect trecutul simplu este necesar să le învățați.

Datorită faptului că au o structură anume care nu poate fi schimbată, verbele neregulate formează negativul Past Simple cu ajutorul verbului auxiliar do. Astfel, do va prelua negația și verbul neregulat își va păstra forma de la infinitiv.

TO BUY = a cumpăra		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I bought	I didn't buy	Did I buy?
You bought	You didn't buy	Did you buy?
He/She/It bought	He/She/It didn't buy	Did he, she buy?
We bought	We didn't buy	Did we buy?
You bought	You didn't buy	Did you buy?
They bought	They didn't buy	Did they buy?

## Trecutul simplu pentru verbele regulate

TO WALK = a (se) plimba		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He, she walked	He, she didn't walk	Did he, she walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

Trecutul simplu se folosește pentru acțiuni determinate care nu mai au legătură cu momentul prezent. Se folosește adesea cu următoarele expresii:

last week = săptămâna trecută

last month = luna trecută last year = anul trecut

• yesterday = ieri

• a week ago = acum o săptămână

a month ago = acum o lună

a year ago = acum un an/in urmă cu un an

a long time = acum mult timp

Cuvântul **ago** [ə`gəʊ] se folosește pentru a exprima distanța în trecut. Se plasează **după** perioada de timp.

ex.: a week ago, three years ago, a minute ago

#### Exemple:

- a) Yesterday, I arrived in Bucharest.
- b) We saw a good film last week.
- c) He sent me a letter six months ago.
- d) Victor left ten minutes ago.

# Did you enjoy the cake?

Fred: Did you enjoy the cake?

Jane: Yes I did.

George: Didn't you go to the cinema?

Jane: No, I didn't.

Amy: Were you at home last night?

Mary: No, I was away. Amy: Where were you?

Mary: I went to the market to buy some ice-cream and then I met my friend July.

Amy: How is July?

Mary: She's fine, except that she has a flu.

Amy: Where did she get it from?

Mary: From work.

Amy: You have to be careful these days.

#### Exerciții

- 1. Citiți cu voce tare lecția și traduceți-o, în scris, în limba română.
- Folosind cuvintele de mai jos alcătuiți propoziții: vegetables, meat, orange, plums, restaurant, beef, onion, cabbage, fruit
- 3. Treceți verbele următoare la trecutul simplu, forma afirmativă, negativă și interogativă:

to be, to wait, to come, to write, to speak, to repeat, to rain, to give

- 4. Treceți verbele din paranteze la trecutul simplu:
- a) He ..... in Florence last year. (to be)
- b) We ..... our grandparents two days ago. (to visit)
- c) Mary ..... to us last night. (not to come)
- d) Victor ..... to Capri in 2000. (not to go)
- e) He ...... her when he ..... in Paris. (to meet, to be)
- f) What you ...... your name .....? (to say, to be)
- g) John .....from London last week. (to come)
- 5. Traduceți:
- a) Am fost la piață și am cumpărat cartofi, roșii, ceapă și un mănunchi de mărar.
  - b) Noaptea trecută m-am uitat la televizor.
  - c) Băieții au jucat fotbal acum două săptămâni.
  - d) Ieri am citit o carte interesantă.
  - e) Anul trecut au locuit la Roma.
  - f) Am călătorit cu avionul acum o lună.
  - g) Voi ați servit cina la ora 7 aseară.
  - h) A început să plouă.
  - i) Noi am învățat engleza la școală.
  - j) Săptămâna trecută ne-am vizitat colegii noștri.
  - k) Ieri am cumpărat câteva cărți englezești.

- 6. Treceți la trecut următoarele verbe:
- a) I teach English.
- b) He wears a nice shirt.
- c) You usually walk to school.
- d) It rains in spring.
- e) Where do you live?
- f) She writes a letter to her boyfriend.
- g) I visit my parents every week.
- h) Who makes this noise?
- i) My friend sees a movie every week.
- j) It snows.
- k) We watch TV every Saturday.
- l) He enjoys playing football.
- 7. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "Did you enjoy the cake?"

# Lecție recapitulativă III

Everyday I see people going by. Everyone is in so much hurry that they don't seem to notice too much around them. Yeah, there's football, cars, shoes or clothes but not much else.

We are in a continuous struggle to beat the clock. And it's funny because sometimes we succeed, but with what costs?

It's a little bit funny the way people hurry around. They want to do that, see that and get much quicker to the end of each task. And then, after years and years of marathon they would all want to turn back time.

## Exerciții

- 1. Citiți și traduceți textul de mai sus.
- 2. Traduceți:
  - a. Aseară m-am culcat târziu.
  - b. Ei au cumpărat niște cărți.
  - c. Săptămâna trecută mi-am vizitat rudele.
  - d. Eu nu l-am recunoscut pe John când l-am văzut ieri.
  - e. Mătușa mea a făcut prăjitura aceasta.
  - f. Fred a alergat aseară prin parc.
  - g. Anul trecut am fost în Spania.
  - h. Eu am mâncat pizza aseară.
  - i. Aseară m-am culcat foarte obosită.
  - j. Vinerea trecută am fost la o petrecere.
  - k. El nu a știut răspunsul.
- 3. Traduceți:
  - a. Jane came to visit me.
  - b. Mary went to school yesterday morning.
  - c. My parents were very upset with you.
  - d. You didn't have to do that.
  - e. July had a dog.
  - f. Paul worked in the garden yesterday.
  - g. They wrote a letter.
  - h. I finished the book this morning.
  - i. When did you say you saw me?
  - j. Last night I heard some strange noises.

- k. I don't like oranges.
- 1. Have you seen my dog?
- m. I don't know where my hat is.
- 4. Treceți la Past Tense Simple următoarele verbe:
- a. I go to bed.
- b. The boys play in the yard.
- c. She finishes work at four o'clock.
- d. You are hungry.
- e. We dance very well.
- f. The teacher is tall.
- g. My friends want to go to the seaside.
- h. They study Geography.
- i. She never writes letters.
- j. She reads the newspaper.
- k. Mary waters the flowers.
- l. He lives in Constanța.
- m. She is a singer.
- n. He never sings carols.
- o. My brother is a teacher.
- p. You don't like ice-cream

## Lesson 10

# The Olympic Games



In 1453 b.c. the games were held in Olympia. Beginning with approximately 776 b.c. the games were organized every fourth year. The four-year cycles were called the Olympiads and adopted in reckoning historical events.

These sports consisted of running, wrestling and other exercises. The favourite games of that time were horse-racing and jumping.

Like in our times the sportsmen had to have at least ten months' training and judges were selected to determine who should receive the prizes. The ancient gold metal winners used to get wreaths of palm leaves. The year 1896 was chosen for the revival of this ancient festival. Since then, except in 1916, 1940 and 1944, the Olympic games have been held every leap year.

Women's events started in 1912.

Officially, contests are only for individuals, but the custom has arisen of comparing national teams for a "world championship", using unofficial scoring system.

#### A tennis tournament

Ann: What's the match?

John: Men's singles, final Pavel (Romania) and Safin. This will be a great match, though I can't imagine any match to be as good as the one I saw yesterday. That was a game.

Ann: Hush! They are starting.
John: Oh! Good service, Pavel.

Ann: Well returned, Safin; wasn't that a lovely stroke?

John: I don't think Perry can reach it ... Yes, he can, he's got it and returned it ... No! He's sent it out ... Oh! Hard luck!

Ann: Now he's serving again ... Fault! Ah! That's better.

John: Look at that drive.

Ann: Yes, Safin has a lovely style, hasn't he?

John: Oh, it's a fast game, isn't it?

Ann: I like the way Pavel lobs when he's got Safin up to the net.

John: Yes, his fore-hand strokes are very powerful, but I don't think his back-hand play is as good as Safin's.

Ann: No, you are right there, and on the whole I think Pavel is

volleying better.

John: Good shot. Come on, Pavel! Well-served, a good return. Pavel – Safin – Pavel – Safin. Pavel is up at the net for a smash. Oh! Pavel has played marvelously.

Ann: Game, set, and match to Pavel.

# Vocabulary

b.c. [bisi] Before Christ [bi fo: kraist] = înainte de Hristos held [held] part. trecut to hold [tv: hould] = a (se) tine to organize [to ogona1z] = a organiza cycle [sa1kl] = ciclu to call [t'ko:l] = a numi, a chema to adopt [to ə`dopt] = a adopta to reckon [to rekn] = a recunoaște (aici); a considera historical [h1`storikl] = istoric event [1'vent] = eveniment to consist of [to kənsist əv ] = a consta în running  $[r \land n \mid n] = alergare$ wrestling [reslin] = luptă grea other [`nőə] = altul, alta, alţii, altele exercise ['eksəsa1z] = exercițiu favourite [`feɪvərɪt] = favorit, preferat horse-racing [hois reisin] = curse de cai jumping [dʒʌmpɪη] = sărituri

sportsmen [sportsmæn] = sportivi at least [at list] = cel putin training [treɪnɪŋ] = antrenament judge [d3Ad3] = arbitru (aici); judecător to select [to si lect] = a selecta to determine [to d1 ta:m1n] = a hotărî should [[vd] ar trebui to receive [to ri`si:v] = a primi prize [pra12] = premiu ancient [eɪnt]nt] = fost, antic gold [gəʊld] = aur medal ['medəl] = medalie winner ['winə] = câştigător used to [ju:st to ] expr. = obișnuia să... wreath [ri:  $\theta$ ] = coroană palm [pa:m] = palmier leaves [11:vz] pl. de la leaf [11:f] = frunză revival [r1'va1vl] = renaștere except [1k'sept] = cu exceptia leap year [11:p j12] = an bisect contest ['kontest] = întrecere, concurs individual [, indi vidjuəl] = individ custom ['kastəm] = obicei arisen [ə`ra1zn] part. trecut de la arise [ə`raiz] = a se forma (aici) team [ti:m] = echipă championship [`tsæmpiənsip] = campionat unofficial [,Anə`:f1[1] = neoficial scoring system [sko:rin sistem] = sistem de punctare match [mæt f] meci singles ['sɪnglz] = probă de simplu (la tenis) though [ðəv] = desi to imagine [tv 1\mæd31n] = a imagina service [sarvis] = serviciu (la tenis) lovely ['lavli] = frumos, bun stroke [strouk] = lovitură to reach [to rist] = a ajunge (la) luck [lnk] = norocagain [ə`gen] = din nou

fault [fɑ:lt] = greṣeală
drive [draɪv] = lovitură puternică
style [staɪl] = stil
fast [fɑ:st] = rapid
to lob [tʊ lɒb] = a loba, a înălța mingea
net [net] = fileu
fore-hand stroke [fɔ:r hænd strəʊk] = lovitură de dreapta
powerful [paʊəfl] = puternic
back-hand [bæk hænd] = lovitură de rever
volley [vɒli] = voleu, lovitură din aer
shot [ʃɒt] = lovitură
smash [smæʃ] = smash (lovitură asemăntoare celei de la serviciu)
marvelously [`ma:vləsli] = minunat

#### Gramatică

to appear to disappear

#### State verbs and Action verbs

State verbs sunt acele verbe care exprimă stări fizice ori mentale, stări care durează o anumită perioadă de timp.

Action verbs sunt acele verbe care exprimă o acțiune ce are loc sau deja e încheiată în momentul vorbirii.

## State verbs care exprimă:

Stări fizice	Sentimente	Gånduri
to possess	to feel	to think
to be	to love	to believe
to have	to hate	to understand
to own	to loathe	to reckon
to agree	to like	to remember
to matter	to dislike	to recall
to belong	to enjoy	to forget
to owe	to smell	to know
to seem	to hear	
to consist of	to see	
to deserve	to smell	
to mean		

M

Verbele de acțiune exprimă acțiuni. Câteodată aceste acțiuni par mai mult stări.

Exemplu: She wanted a cat.

Ea vroia o pisică.

M

Verbele de acțiune determină și timpul verbal al propoziției, adică când are loc acțiunea.

My horse runs faster than yours. (present tense)

Calul meu alergă mai repede ca al tău.

Yesterday he ran in the woods. (past tense) Ieri a alergat în pădure.

Tomorrow he will run in a race. (future tense)

Mâine va alerga într-o cursă.

Verbele de acțiune pot fi folosite ca predicat într-o propoziție.

Exemplu: My kitten fell into the pound.

Pisicuta mea a căzut într-un lac.

Iată câteva verbe ce pot fi și verbe de acțiune și de stări în funcție de înțelesul folosit.

to think I think you made a mistake.

to think = to believe

I'm thinking about him now.

to think = mental process

to have I have ten pairs of shoes.

to have = to own

I am having my breakfast now.

to have = to eat

I am seeing my friend tomorrow evening. to see

to see = to meet

I see what you mean.

to see = to understand

He is an idiot. to be

to be = to be

He is being an idiot.

to be = to behave

to come I come from Spain

to come = to live in

I'm coming from Romania.

to come = to travel

to look You look nice.

to look = to appear

I'm looking at this picture.

to look = to admire

# **Present Perfect Simple**

Folosim Present Perfect pentru a vorbi de experiențele noastre.

Exemplu:

I have been abroad two times.

Am călătorit în străinătate de două ori până acum.

Have you ever eaten fish? Ai mâncat vreodată pește?

I

Folosim Present Perfect cu *never* și *ever* atunci când vorbim despre experiențele noastre.

Present Perfect se folosește atunci când vorbim despre o acțiune care a început în trecut și continuă până în momentul vorbirii.

Exemplu:

I have been a teacher for ten years.

Sunt profesor de zece ani.

How long have you been writing?

De cât timp scrii?

I have been here since eight o'clock in the morning.

Sunt aici de la opt dimineața.

M

Folosim since și for pentru a arăta durata acțiunii.

Present Perfect se folosește atunci când vorbim de o acțiune trecută care are rezultatul în prezent.

Exemplu:

I have lost my wallet.

Mi-am pierdut portofelul. (nu-l am acum la mine)

Fred has gone to Spain.

Fred a plecat în Spania. (nu e aici) I have just finished my homework.

Tocmai mi-am terminat tema.

M

Folosim *already, just* și *yet* pentru a arăta o acțiune din trecut care are rezultat în prezent.

Prezentul perfect simplu se formează din prezentul verbului 'to have' şi forma a treia a verbului de conjugat. Se traduce aproximativ prin indicativ prezent perfect compus. Prezentul perfect indica o acțiune care a inceput in trecut şi se termina in momentul vorbirii.

#### Afirmativ

Subject + have / has (persoana a III a sing.) + verb forma a III a I have seen the movie.

He has come.

#### Negativ

Subject + have / has (persoana a III a sing.) + not + verb forma a III a
They have not / haven't heard the news.
She has not / hasn't arrived yet.

#### Interogativ

Have / has (persoana a III a sing.) + subject + verb forma a III a? Have you heard the news? Has he read the book?

# Exemplu:

TO WALK (verb regulat) - Present Perfect Simple		
Afimativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I have walked	I haven't walked	Have I walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked?
He, she, it has walked	He, she, it hasn't walked	Has he, she, it walked?
We have walked	We haven't walked	Have we walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked?
They have walked	They haven't walked	Have they walked?

TO BE (verb neregulat) – Present Perfect Simple		
Afimativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I have been	I haven't been	Have I been?
You have been	You haven't been	Have you been?
He, she, it has been	He, she, it hasn't been	Has he, she, it been?
We have been	We haven't been	Have we been?
You have been	You haven't been	Have you been?
They have been	They haven't been	Have they been?

Prezentul perfect simplu se folosește pentru a indica legatura dintre prezent și trecut. Momentul acțiunii este înainte de momentul prezent dar nu este specificat, și ne interesează mai mult rezultatul decât acțiunea în sine.

Prezentul perfect simplu se folosește pentru a exprima:

- acțiune începută în trecut care se continuă și în prezent.
- Ex. I have lived in London since 1980. (and I still do.)
- acțiune desfășurată într-o perioadă ce nu s-a încheiat.
- Ex. She has been to the cinema three times this week.
- acțiune repetată într-o perioadă de timp nespecificată între trecut și prezent.
- Ex. We have visited France several times.
- acțiune încheiată într-un trecut foarte recent (exprimat prin "just")
- Ex. I have just finished this book.

Vom ilustra diferența dintre trecutul simplu și prezentul perfect simplu în următoarele exemple:

I have chosen this book. I chose this book yesterday.

He has just arrived. He arrived two hours ago. Prezentul perfect se folosește adesea cu următoarele adverbe sau locuțiuni adverbiale:

for — indică durata perioadei de timp
since — indică începutul perioadei de timp
already (se plasează între auxiliarul 'to have' și verbul de conjugat)
just (se plasează între auxiliarul 'to have' și verbul de conjugat)
recently = recent, în ultimul timp
lately = în ultimul timp
for a long time = de mult timp
for two days = de două zile
today = astăzi
this week / month / year / morning

# TAG QUESTIONS – ÎNTREBĂRI DISJUNCTIVE (NU-I AŞA?)

Întrebările disjunctive sunt structuri gramaticale în care o propoziție declarativă sau o afirmație interogativă este transformată într-o întrebare datorită faptului că i se adaugă un fragment interogativ, o întrebare disjunctivă.

Tag questions sunt un indicator de politețe ori de ironie. Se formează dintr-un verb auxiliar (câteodată și cu verbe modale) și un pronume. Verbul auxiliar trebuie să se acorde în număr și timp cu verbul din propoziția principală.

Încă un lucru care trebuie avut în vedere atunci când dorim să atașăm o întrebare disjunctivă este să observăm dacă verbul din principală este la forma negativă sau pozitivă.

Dacă verbul din propoziția principală este la forma negativă, atunci auxiliarul din întrebarea disjunctivă este la forma afirmativă și invers.

Exemplu: She is watching, isn't she?

She isn't watching, is she?

O întrebare disjunctivă se traduce prin românescul "nu-i așa?"

#### Exemple:

He has come, hasn't he? = A venit, nu-i aşa? We arrived last night, didn't we? = Am sosit aseară, nu-i aşa? He isn't here now, is he? = Nu este aici acum, nu-i aşa?
They are coming, aren't they? = Ei vin acum, nu-i aşa?
You like icecream, don't you? = Îţi place îngheţata, nu-i aşa?
She didn't go there, did she? = Ea nu a plecat acolo, nu-i aşa?
I told you, didn't I? = Te-am avertizat, nu-i aşa?
It is raining, isn't it? = Plouă, nu-i aşa?
There is a mistake, isn't there? = E o greşeală, nu-i aşa?
There was a purse on the table, wasn't there? = Era o poșetă pe

There was a purse on the table, wasn't there? = Era o poșetă pe masă, nu-i așa?
She has a nice jacket, doesn't she? = Are o jacketă frumoasă, nu-i așa?

He doesn't help you, does he? = Nu te ajută, nu-i așa?
You can help me, can't you? = Poți să mă ajuți, nu-i așa?
We could go there, couldn't we? = Am putea merge acolo, nu-i așa?
You will do it, won't you? = O vei face, nu-i așa?

He shouldn't talk like that, should he? = N-ar trebui să vorbească astfel, nu-i așa?

You don't have to go, do you? = Nu trebuie să pleci, nu-i așa? He won't tell me the answer, will he? = Nu-mi va spune răspunsul, nu-i așa?

You aren't afraid of him, are you? = Nu ți-e teamă de el, nu-i așa? I am right, aren't I? = Am dreptate, nu-i așa?

It isn't snowing, is it? = Nu ninge, nu-i aşa?

They had a lot in common, didn't they? = Aveau multe în comun, nu-i așa?

It rains a lot in March, doesn't it? = Plouă mult în martie, nu-i așa? You couldn't do your homework, could you? = N-ai putut să-ți faci tema, nu-i așa?

It isn't late, is it? = Nu e târziu, nu-i așa?

I played tennis well, didn't I? = Am jucat bine tenis, nu-i așa?

### Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Treceți verbele din paranteze la prezentul perfect simplu:
  - a. I never (eat) oysters.
  - b. She (be) here for two hours.
  - c. The children (leave) the playground.
  - d. It (occur) never to me that you are sisters.
  - e. He (not come) yet?
  - f. Why Michael (not call) yet?
  - g. He already (see) the movie.
  - h. The pupil (write) his lessons?
  - i. The lesson just (start).
  - j. It (not rain) for three months.
  - k. I never (fly) an airplane.
  - 1. He (not smoke) for ten years.
  - m.I (make) a new friend. Would you like to meet him?
  - n. How far (drive) so far?
  - o. I never (see) this film before.
  - p. You ever (be) in Greece?
  - q. I (not go) to the seaside this year.
  - r. He (receive) a short call today.
  - s. The movie just (finish).
  - t. You (hear) the latest news?
  - u. You ever (meet) him before?
  - v. They (come) to you so far?
- 3. Traduceți în limba engleză:
  - 1. Ai servit micul dejun?
  - 2. Oamenii i-au admirat întotdeauna talentul.
  - 3. Unde ți-ai petrecut vacanța vara aceasta?
  - 4. N-am fost niciodată în China până acum.
  - 5. Tocmai a plouat.
  - 6. A ales cea mai bună carte.
  - 7. Nu au sosit încă?
  - 8. Jane și prietenele sale au sosit deja.
  - 9. Ne cunoaștem de mult timp.
  - 10. Ai citit această carte? Da, am citit-o de două ori până acum.
  - 11. De când mă aștepți?

- 12. Nu l-am mai văzut de câțiva ani.
- 13. Tocmai am auzit ultima știre la televizor.
- 14. Este cel mai bun film pe care l-am văzut vreodată.
- 15. Am fost foarte ocupată săptămâna aceasta.
- 16. Ei tocmai au sosit la birou. I-ai văzut?
- 17. Ce faci? Scriu o scrisoare și nu am terminat-o încă.
- 18. Mi-am pierdut umbrela. Nu ai văzut-o? Nu, nu am văzut-o.
- 19. El tocmai a început să învețe limba engleză.
- 20. A nins.
- 21. Ai mai auzit de ea în ultimul timp?
- 22. Tocmai am vorbit cu el.
- 23. Avem aceeași mașină de cinci ani.
- 24. Am muncit mult săptămâna aceasta.
- 25. Am mâncat la acest restaurant de multe ori.
- 26. A văzut acest film de două ori deja.
- 27. A învățat lecția, nu-i așa?
- 28. Știe deja engleza, nu-i așa?
- 29. Nu înțelege limba chineză, nu-i așa?
- 30. A câștigat meciul, nu-i așa?
- 31. Şi-a găsit umbrela, nu-i așa?
- 32. Ai vorbit cu ea ieri?
- 33. A fost acolo, nu-i așa?
- 34. El nu a scris scrisoarea, nu-i așa?

### Lesson 11

## The telephone



It is six a clock. The telephone rings.

Kate: 555 – 3216... Yes, just a moment... It's for you, mother.

Mrs. Smith: Who is it?

Kate: It's Mrs. Green, I think.

Mrs. Smith: Oh, yes, it must be her. I'm expecting her to call... Is that you, Alice? ... Yes... Well, here it is. You'll need a pound of flour...three ounces of butter and...

It's after seven o'clock. The telephone rings again.

Dick: Hello... This is Dick. Is that you, Kate?

Kate: Yes, it's me.

Dick: What were you all doing between six and seven?

Kate: Why?

Dick: I was trying to get in touch with you, but the number was engaged.

Kate: When I got home, mother was on the phone. It was about 6.

**Dick**: Who was she talking to for so long? **Kate**: She was talking to Mrs. Green, I think.

**Dick**: No wonder. They can chat for hours. But nobody answered when the number was free. What was father doing?

Kate: He was washing the car in the garage.

## Vocabulary

to expect [tʊ ɪk`spekt] = a aştepta
a pound of [ə paʊnd əv ] = o livră de - unitate standard de măsură a
greutății și masei egală cu 16 uncii (435,592 grame)
flour [flaʊə] = făină
ounce [aʊnts] = uncie
to try [tʊ traɪ] = a încerca
to get in touch with [tʊ get in tΛt] wɪŏ] = a lua legătura cu
engage [ɪn`geɪdʒ] = ocupat (aici)
about [ə`baʊt] = în jur de
wonder [ˈwʌndə] = mirare
to chat [tʊ tʃæt] = a sta de vorbă, a pălăvrăgi
free [friː] = liber
to wash [tʊ wɑːʃ] = a spăla
garage [gærɪdʒ] = garaj

### Gramatică

# Past Tense Continuous (Trecutul Continuu)

Past Tense Continuous exprimă:

acțiune aflată în desfășurare într-un moment trecut, amintită în momentul vorbirii

F. 2 - 1 ....

I was reading a book this time last week.

Săptămâna trecută pe vremea asta citeam o carte.

acțiune trecută care a fost întreruptă la un moment dat

He came in shouting while I was sleeping.

A intrat țipând în timp ce dormeam.

He called my name just as I was leaving.

Mi-a rostit numele exact când plecam.

două acțiuni desfășurate în același timp în trecut

I was sleeping while she was washing the dishes.

Eu dormeam în timp ce ea spăla vasele.

acțiune repetată în trecută, iritantă pentru vorbitor (se folosesc always, forever, all the time)

He was always coming late.

Totdeauna întârzia.

Trecutul continuu se formează din trecutul verbului 'to be' și verbul la forma 'ing'. Se traduce prin indicativ imperfect.

Afirmativ

Subject + was / were + V-ing

I was reading the newspaper.

They were playing football.

Negativ

Subject + was / were + not (wasn't / weren't) + V-ing

He wasn't watching TV.

You weren't speaking English this time last year.

Interogativ

Was / Were + subject + V-ing?

Was she coming at your place?

Were they reading the newspaper?

TO PLAY (verb regulat) – Past Tense Simple		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I was playing	I wasn't playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You weren't playing	Were you playing
He, she, it was playing	He, she, it wasn't playing	Was he, she, it playing?
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
You were playing	You weren't playing	Were you playing?
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing?

Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I was coming	I wasn't coming	Was I coming?
You were coming	You weren't coming	Were you coming?
He, she, it was coming	He, she, it wasn't coming	Was he, she, it coming?
We were coming	We weren't coming	Were we coming?
You were coming	You weren't coming	Were you coming?
They were coming	They weren't coming	Were they coming?

**Trecutul continuu** descrie acțiuni sau evenimente în desfășurare la un moment dat în trecut. Exprimă o acțiune neterminată în trecut. Se folosește pentru a exprima:

 O acțiune neterminată ce a fost întreruptă de un alt eveniment sau acțiune:

Ex. I was reading the book when the phone rang.

Descrieri:

Ex. The sun was shining and the birds were singing.

• Cu verbul 'wonder' (a se întreba) pentru a exprima o cerere foarte politicoasă:

Ex. I was wondering if you could help me with this problem.

Adverbe și locuțiuni folosite cu acest timp verbal:

- while

Exemplu: I was reading while you were dancing.

Citeam în timp ce tu dansai.

- this time yesterday/ two days ago/ last week/ last month/ last year

Exemplu: I was playing football this time last month.

Luna trecută, pe vremea asta, jucam fotbal.

# Verbele lie<sup>1</sup>, lie<sup>2</sup> și lay

Lie¹ este un verb regulat. Are sensul de a minți.

lie lied lied

I lied about Sarah.

Am mințit în legătură cu Sarah.

 Lie² este un verb neregulat și are sensul de a sta întins, a sta culcat, a zăcea.

lie lay lain

I was lying in the grass.

Zăceam în iarbă.

Atât lie¹ cât și lie² au forma continuă de lying.

Lay este un verb neregulat cu sensul de a pune, a întinde, a așterne.

lay laid laid

I laid the table.

Am aşezat masa.

Sufixul -ed

Sufixul -ed se folosește atunci când formăm adjective din substantive.

Dacă substantivul e format din două cuvinte atunci sufixul –ed este atasat la ultimul substantiv.

Exemplu:

brave-heart

brave-hearted (curajos).

brown eye

brown-eyed (cu ochi căprui)

## Pronumele de întărire - Emphatic pronoun

Pronumele reflexive se folosesc ca pronume reflexive și ca pronume de întărire.

Pronumele de întărire e folosit pentru a accentua participarea la acțiune a vorbitorului sau a persoanei, a obiectului despre care se vorbește.

Poziția acestuia este imediat după pronumele pe care îl subliniază.

She herself did the shopping.

Chiar ea a făcut cumpărăturile.

Atunci când pronumele de întărire însoțește pronumele care este subiectul propoziției, pronumele de întărire se poate așeza la începutul sau la sfârșitul propoziției.

She did the shopping herself.

Atunci când pronumele de întărire este precedat de prepoziția by, of sau for, acesta capătă sensul de singur.

Exemplu: I made the map by myself.

Am făcut harta de una singură.

I made the map for myself.

Am făcut harta doar pentru mine.

The map tored for itself.

Harta s-a rupt de la sine. (fără s-o rupă nimeni)

	Singular	Plural
Persoana I	myself [maiself]	ourselves [auəselvz]
Persoana a II-a	yourself [jo:rself]	yourselves [jo:rselvz]
Persoana a III-a	masc. himself [himself] fem. herself [hə:self] neutru itself [itself]	themselves [ðemselvz]

myself = eu însămi, însumi
yourself = tu însuți, însăți
himself = el însuși
herself = ea însăși
itself = el însuși/ ea însăși
ourselves = noi înșine, nouă însene
yourselves = voi înșivă, vouă însevă
themselves = ei înșiși, ele însele.

### She is nice

Mary is a nice girl. I met her yesterday morning in the tube.

She herself is a Romanian, just like me, but that doesn't stop her from speaking English beautifully.

She told me about her father. He build the house all by himself and he did it right.

## Exerciții

- 1. Citiți cu voce tare textul lecției și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la forma corectă (past tense continuous):
  - a. You (play) .....cards.
  - b. Alice (walk).....around the lake.
  - c. John (listen).....to the radio.
  - d. Linda (look for).....her ring.
  - e. Michael and Jane (visit).....the castle.
  - f. Ben (wash)....his car.
  - g. Kim and I (wait).....in the park.
  - h. My sister (to feed = a hrăni).....the birds.
  - i. Greg and Phil (count)..... their money.
  - j. John (play).....soccer when he hurt his foot.
  - k. What you (write).....in your notebook?
  - 1. She (ride).....her bike to the store.
  - m. They (eat).....lunch when I saw them.
  - n. Did you hear what the teacher (say).....?
  - o. I (cook)..... dinner when you called.
  - p. We (watch).....TV when Tom came home.
  - q. Do you remember what you (do)..... in 1980?
- 3. Alcătuiți programul lui David, după modelul de mai jos:

What was David eating at 6:30 a.m.? David was eating breakfast.

### My Big Day

6:30 a.m. - ate breakfast, dad called to make sure I was awake

7:00 a.m. - read the newspaper, my friend Joe called to make sure I was awake

7:30 a.m. – left for the office, there was an accident near the base and a big traffic jam

8:00 a.m. – reviewed the schedule for the morning, the secretary came to see if I needed something

9:45 a.m. - met the President's flight

10:45 a.m. – the President spoke to the men, I made a last minute check of the dining room

11:00 a.m. - ate lunch

12:00 p.m. - showed the President around the base, it began to rain

12:30 p.m. - rode with the President back to the airport, the rain stopped

1:00 p.m. - returned to my office, what a day! I met the President!

### 4. Traduceți:

- a. La ce oră conduceai mașina ieri?
- b. Ea se uită la un film foarte interesant.
- c. Îmi spălam mașina când ea a ajuns acasă.
- d. În timp ce bunicul lucra în grădină, bunica pregătea masa.
- e. O aștepta pe Kate când ne-am întâlnit.
- f. Nu am ieșit aseară în oraș pentru că ploua.
- g. Ce facea dl. Green în timp ce dna. Green vorbea la telefon?
- h. Ea facea o prăjitură când am sunat-o.
- i. Își scria temele în timp ce se uita la televizor.
- i. Se odihnea când am intrat în camera sa.
- k. În timp ce făceam prăjiturile, a sunat telefonul.
- 1. Vorbeai tot timpul la telefon, nu-i așa?
- m. În timp ce serveam cina, cineva a sunat la ușă.
- n. În timp ce își aștepta sora, Jean îl văzu pe Nick plimbându-se.
- o. Ei traversau strada când i-am zărit.
- 5. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris textul She is nice.

### Lesson 12

## A Look in the History of Snowboarding



To say who actually invented the sport of snowboarding is impossible because people have always loved to slide down a snow-covered hill. Soaring through the snow on some kind of seat or board is nothing new.

The ways to enjoy the snow are numerous, and people have devised ways to turn cardboard into 'snow boards' to enjoy an afternoon frolic outdoors.

In 1985 the first magazine dedicated specifically to snowboarding hit the news stands with huge success and furthered the popularity of this exciting sport. Hoards of fans began to organize regional events and pretty soon snowboarding events were held in all parts of the world. In the year 1994 snowboarding was finally declared an Olympic event, much to the delight of fans. The not-so-new sport of snowboarding was finally recognized and meant a huge victory for serious snowboarders across the globe.

Today, nearly all ski resorts accept snowboarders. There are still a few holding on to the past but this is unlikely to continue as the number of snowboarders continually increases.

At most major ski resorts you can find snowboarding equipment, information and lessons. Olympic and world wide snowboarding events are among the most popular of winter sports.

(adapted from Keith Kingston)

## Vocabulary

actually [əktuəlı] = de fapt to invent [tə invent] = a inventa snowboarding [snəubɔ:ıŋ] = placa pe care se alunecă to slide down [to slaid da:un] = a aluneca snow [snou] = zăpadă to cover [tə  $k\Lambda va:$ ] = a acoperi hill [hil] = deal to soar [tə sɔ:r] = a se înalța, a se ridica kind [ka:ind] = fel seat [si:t] = locboard [bo:d] = placă nothing  $[n \wedge \delta i \eta] = nimic$ way [wei] = fel, mod to enjoy [tə indəəi] = a se bucura de numerous [nju:mərəus] = numeroşi, numeroase to devise [tə divais] = a născoci cardboard [ka:dbo:d] = carton frolic [fro:lik] = zbenguială, capriciu outdoors [autdo:z] = afară, în aer liber various [værious] = variat, e to glide [tə glaid] = a aluneca to evolve [tə ivəlv] = a se dezvolta, a se transforma to polish [tə pəlis] = a lustrui manner [mænə:] = manieră, modalitate wave [weiv] = val to increase [to inkris] = a crește magazine [mægəzin] = revistă dedicated [dedikætəd] = dedicat, ă specifically [spəsifikəli] = în mod specific to hit [tə hit] = a da lovitura news [nju:z] = știri, noutăți stand [stænd] = suporturi, standuri huge [hju:d3] = mare, uriaș to further [tə fərðə: ] = a mări (aici), a promova

exciting [eksaitin] = antrenant hoard [ho:d] = colectie, adunare fan [fæn] = fan, suporter event [ivent] = eveniment pretty [priti] = destul de (aici), drăguț delight [dilait] = încântare, deliciu not-so-new [n\Lambdat sou nju:] = vechi to recognize [tə rekəgnaiz] = a recunoaște to mean [tə mi:n] = a însemna across [əkrɔ:s] = de-a lungul resort [riso:t] = stațiune unlikely [Anlaikli] = improbabil crudely [kru:dli] = brut to carry [tə kærı] = a purta, a duce image [imed3] = imagine reputation [repju:tei∫ən] = reputație in spite of [in spart əv] = în ciuda, în pofida to appeal [tə əpɪl] = a apela equipment [ekwipmənt] = echipament among [amAn] = printre

## GRAMATICĂ

### **Present Perfect Continuous**

Folosim Present Perfect Continuous pentru a arăta o acțiune ce a început în trecut și care continuă până în momentul vorbirii. Se pot folosi expresii ca 'for five minutes', 'for half an hour', 'since Wednesday', pentru a arăta durata acțiunii.

Exemplu: They have been talking for half an hour.

Vorbesc de o jumătate de oră.

John <u>has been teaching</u> French since June. John predă limba franceză din iunie.

Putem folosi acest timp fără expresii care denotă durata acțiunii. La înlocuim cu *lately, recently.* 

Exemplu: Lately I have been feeling a little bit dizzy.

În ultima vreme m-am simțit rău.

What have you been doing? Ce-ai mai făcut?

Atunci când folosim adverbe, locul lor este între auxiliar și 'been'.

Exemplu: I have only been waiting for five minutes.

Aștept doar de cinci minute.

Prezentul perfect continuu se formează din prezentul verbului 'to have', prezentul perfect al verbului 'to be' și participiul prezent al verbului de conjugat. Se traduce prin indicativ prezent sau perfect compus.

#### Afirmativ

<u>Subject + has / have + been + V-ing</u>
I have been reading this book for two days.

## Negativ

<u>Subject + has / have + not + been + V-ing</u> He hasn't been living in this town for five years.

### Interogativ

<u>Has / have + subject + been + V-ing?</u> Have you been writing this letter?

Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I have been living	I haven't been living	Have I been living?
You have been living	You haven't been living	Have you been living?
He,she,it has been living	He,she hasn't been living	Has he, she, it been living?
We have been living	We haven't been living	Have we been living?
You have been living	You haven't been living	Have you been living?
They have been living	They haven't been living	Have they been living?

### Adverbul

Adverbele se împart în:

adverbe de întărire: actually, certainly, really;

adverbe de amplificare: absolutely, completely, hardly, scarcely;

adverbe de amplificație sau negație: of course, not at all;

adverbe de probabilitate: maybe, probably, perhaps;

adverbe de loc: here, there, somewhere

adverbe de timp: yesterday, today, now, then, afterwards, before, soon, lately, recently, since, yet, often, seldom.

1. În cele mai multe cazuri, adverbul se formează prin adăugarea particulei '-ly' la un adjectiv:

Adjectiv	Adverb
cheap	cheaply
quick	quickly
slow	slowly

### Exemple:

Time goes quickly.

He walked slowly to the door.

She certainly had an interesting life.

Dacă adjectivul se termină în '-y', atunci 'y' se înlocuiește cu 'i' si apoi se adaugă '-ly':

Adjectiv	Adverb
easy	easily
angry	angrily
happy	happily
lucky	luckily

### Exemplu:

Luckily he got here in time.

Dacă adjectivul se termină în '-able', '-ible' sau '-le', se va înlocui '-e' cu '-y':

Adjectiv	Adverb
probable	probably
terrible	terribly

Dacă adjectivul se termină în '-ic', se va adăuga '-ally':

Adverb Adjectiv basically basic economically economic tragically tragic

Excepție: public - publicly

2. Unele adverbe au aceeași formă ca și adjectivul:

Adverb Adjectiv late early near fast straight hard wrong high

Exemple:

This is a fast car. He drives very fast.

'Well' și 'good'

"Well" este adverbul care corespunde adjectivului 'good'.

Exemple:

He is a good student.

He studies well.

She is a good pianist.

She plays the piano well.

Yet

Yet poate avea funcția de adverb sau de conjuncție.

Dacă este întâlnit la sfârșitul frazei, atunci este adverb.

I haven't seen her face vet. Exemplu:

Nu i-am văzut încă fața.

Dacă apare la începutul sau mijlocul frazei, atunci este conjuncție și are sensul de totuși.

She worked hard yet she failed the exam. Exemplu:

A muncit din greu și totuși a picat examenul.

Locuţiuni adverbiale:
at present = în prezent
as a rule = de obicei
by the way = apropo
as a matter of fact = de fapt
at once = imediat
once in a while = din când în când
now and then = din când în când
to and fro = încoace și încolo

# Gradele de comparație ale adverbelor

### **Gradul** comparativ

Comparativ de superioritate

<u>adverb + terminația er</u>

fast – faster early- earlier Comparativ de egalitate – se formează cu *as ..... as.* 

as early as as soon as

Comparativ de inferioritate\_- se formează cu not so/ as ...as not as fast as \_\_not so fast as

### Gradul superlativ

酒

Superlativ absolut – se formează cu very, quite, most

very fast quite fast most fast

Superlativ relativ

a. Superlativ de inferioritate

(the) least + adverb

(the) least fast (the) least beautifully

b. Superlativ de superioritate

(the) + adverb + est + (of all)

the fastest (of all) the simplest (of all)

Ca și în cazul adjectivelor, există adverbe care formează gradele de comparație în mod neregulat.

Gradul pozitiv	Gradul comparativ	Gradul superlativ
well	better	(the) best
badly	worse	(the) worst
much	more	(the) most
little	less	(the) least
far	farther	

#### Adverbe uzuale

Barely

Exemplu: He barely had enough time to catch the bus.

Abia a avut timp să prindă autobuzul.

Enough

Exemplu: He is old enough to be your father.

E îndeajuns de bătrân ca să-ți fie tată.

Far

Exemplu: He cannot be far

Nu poate fi departe.

<u>First</u>

Exemplu: First I did my homework and then I watched Tv.

Mai întâi mi-am făcut tema și apoi am privit la

televizor.

<u>Hardly</u> Exemplu:

He can hardly sepak.

· <u>De abia</u> poate să vorbească.

Still

Exemplu: He is still here.

El e încă aici.

Scarcely

Exemplu: I <u>scarcely</u> opened the door.

Am deschis uşa <u>cu greu</u>. She <u>scarcely</u> eat anything. N-a mâncat <u>aproape nimic</u>. Only

Exemplu: Only she came to see me.

Doar ea a venit să mă vadă.

## What is going to happen?

Fred: I wonder what is going to happen with these ducks during winter.

George: Oh, don't worry Fred. I'm sure they are going to fly away soon.

Amy: I thought I told you you cannot go to the party.

Laura: I know, mom. I have to go because Cristina is coming to the party.

July: Hello, Tom. Can you come to the movies with us?

Tom: No, I can't. I'm watching a movie at home.

## Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Transformați următoarele adjective în adverbe:

hard slow

strange intentional great magic expensive gentle cheap early scientific lucky regular

lucky regular sad according happy deep

fortunate probable specific unlike definite wise obvious friend

close financial possible final

impossible free angry

- 3. Alegeți cuvântul potrivit din paranteze:
  - a. Is something wrong? You don't look very (happy, happily).
  - b. His legs hurt him (bad, badly).
  - c. She was dancing (graceful, gracefully).
  - d. She speaks French (fluent, fluently).
  - e. Do you think these colours go (good, well) together?
  - f. His fiancee looks (good, well).
  - g. I hear that you feel (strong, strongly) after the accident.
  - h. The movie had (hard, hardly) begun.
  - i. Jane was looking (attentive, attentively) at me.
  - j. His attitude towards dogs makes me (wild, wildly).
  - k. The boy looked (admiring, admiringly) at her.
- 4. Treceți verbele din paranteză la prezentul perfect continuu:
  - a. He (listen) to the radio for two hours.
  - b. We (live) in this town since 1980.
  - c. They (work) here since June.
  - d. He (sleep) for an hour.
  - e. She (listen) to music since she (lie) in the sun.
  - f. I (write) letters this morning.
  - g. Who (drink) my coffee?
  - h. It (rain).
  - i. They (not sleep) too long?
  - j. They (wait) for you for almost an hour.
  - k. You need a walk. You (study) since morning and now it 4 p.m.
- 5. Traduceți în limba engleză:
  - 1.Cu siguranță a avut o viață interesantă.
  - 2. M-a privit foarte bucuros.
  - 3. Probabil că au citit cartea până acum.
  - 4. A luat (to hold) cu grijă copilul în brațe.
  - 5. Ei sunt înotători buni. Ei înoată bine.
  - 6. Am văzut multe clădiri înalte.
  - 7. Păsările (bird) zboară sus pe cer.
  - 8. Din fericire a prins (to catch) trenul la timp.
  - 9. Din punct de vedere economic, situația este bună.
- 10. Acest exercițiu este greu. El muncește din greu.
- 11. Vorbește în public foarte bine.

- 12.Locuiește la Paris de cincisprezece ani.
- 13. Plouă de multă vreme.
- 14.De cât timp îi aștepți?
- 15.De când te uiți la filmul acesta?
- 16. Ascultă muzică de când este aici.
- 17.Lucrează în această firmă de 2 ani.
- 18.Am scris scrisori toată dimineața.
- 19.Doarme de o oră.
- 20. Nu trebuie să te prefaci știu că nu-ți place brânza.
- 21. În fiecare vară, Maria pleacă la mare.
- 22. Când îi vei da cadoul?
- 23. Unde a plecat Sarah?
- 24. Cine a văzut filmul ăsta?
- 25. Trebuie să recunoști că ai greșit.
- 6. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "What is going to happen?"

# Lecție recapitulativă IV



Why do we celebrate with food? Have you ever given it a thought? Let's take for example, somebody's birthday. Everywhere around it's food, all you can do is eat, talk about food and ....... eat. This happens at every event that we want to celebrate.

Am I wrong, but wasn't food meant to only keep us alive? It feels like everybody is living to eat and not eating to live.

Just the other day I was talking with my friends about the way we live our lives. There are people who stress themselves about what they are going to cook next or learn how to cook, and others just simply prefere to starve in order to fit into a pair of jeans.

It's funny when you stop and observe people! You'd think that we are all alike, that we all like french fries, popcorn and a good movie.

But wait ... we aren't all the same.

## Exerciții

<ol> <li>Adăugați tag questions la propozițiile:</li> </ol>
a. They aren't watering the flower,?
b. I don't need a permit to come into your office,?
c. Mr. Reed works in the city,?
d. You are satisfied with this situation,?
e. She has her own place,?
f. He is at home,?
g. He has broke the vase,?
h. It is raining,?
i. You don't know the answer,?
j. He is telling me the truth,?

2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Past Tense Simple: a. Last Friday we (visit)...... Constanța. b. First we (stop)..... at the hotel. c. We (see)..... a good movie last night. d. Vlad Muşatescu (write)..... many good comedy books. e. Jane (graduate)..... highschool last summer. f. She (hear) ..... everything I said. g. Nobody (know)..... why she had left. 3. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Past Tense Continuous: a. I (drive)..... along the country roads. b. He (admire)..... the scenery. c. She (pay)..... much attention to me. d. The policeman (get)..... angry. e. My father (lose)..... his patience. f. Tim (walk) ..... up and down the platform. g. The teacher (give)..... an interesting lesson yesterday afternoon. h. I (ride)..... my bike yesterday when I saw an accident. 4. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Present Perfect Continuous: a. You ..... (wait) for an hour. b. What ..... (do) for the last 30 minutes? c. Mary ..... (feel) a little depressed lately. d. Lisa ..... (not practice) her English. e. They ...... (stay) with you since this morning. f. I ...... (work) at this project for months. g. He ..... (eat) all day long. h. You ..... (act) strangely the past few weeks.

### Lesson 13

### London



London – the capital of Great Britain is situated on the Thames River. It is the largest city in Europe with a population of over eight million. It is divided into four parts: the City, Westminster, the West End and the East End.

The City is small in area but it is the commercial heart of London. Many banks and offices are situated there. The Tower and St. Paul's Cathedral are in the centre. The Tower is about 900 years old. Many years ago it had been a royal residence, then a prison. Now it is a museum.

St. Paul's Cathedral is very large and fine. It was completed in 1710. The famous English architect Christopher Wren, had planned and built St. Paul's Cathedral. If the City may be called the commercial heart of London, Westminster is the centre of administration. We can see the Houses of Parliament there. It is a beautiful building with two towers and a very big clock called Big Ben.

The Houses of Parliament stand in The Parliament Square. Buckingham palace is a royal residence. The ceremony of the changing of the guards which takes place in front of Buckingham Palace is of great interest to the tourists.

In the west of the City lies the West End. Rich people live in this part of London. The best and most expensive clubs, restaurants and theaters, beautiful houses and parks are in the West End.

## Vocabulary

to divide [to d1 vaod] = a împărți small [smo:1] = micarea ['eəriə] = suprafață royal ['roiəl] = regal residence [rezidents] = rezidență then [ðen] = apoi prison ['prizən] = închisoare museum [mju: zi:əm] = muzeu fine [fain] = frumosfamous ['ferməs] = faimos, celebru heart [ha:rt] = inimă Parliament ['pa:limont] = parlament tower [tavə] = turn clock [kla:k] = ceas Square [skweə] = piaţă, scuar to bury [to beri] = a înmormânta ceremony [ser | məni] = ceremonie changing [t]eindzin] = schimbare guard [ga:d] = gardă interest [Intrest] = interes very [veri] = chiar (aici) to commemorate [tə kəmeməureit] = a comemora battle [bætl] = bătălie expensive [1k'spents1v] = scump theater  $[\theta_1 \Rightarrow t \Rightarrow] = teatru$ 

## GRAMATICĂ

## **Past Perfect Simple**

Past Perfect indică o acțiune care a avut loc înaintea unui alte acțiuni, menționată în timpul vorbirii. Așadar, este un timp care face legătura între două acțiuni trecute, una anterioară celeilalte.

Exemplu: I had finished the book by the time you came.

Terminasem de citit cartea până să vii tu.

Past Perfect Simple se formează din trecutul verbului 'to have' și participiul trecut al verbului de conjugat. Se traduce prin indicativ mai mult ca perfect.

#### **Afirmativ**

<u>Subject + had + verbul la forma a-III-a</u> I had seen the movie before you came.

Negativ

<u>Subject + had + not (hadn't) + verbul la forma a-III-a</u> He hadn't been there before you arrived.

Interogativ

<u>Had + subject + verbul la forma a-III-a?</u> Had you written the letter?

TO BUY (verb neregulat) - Trecutul Perfect Simplu		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I had bought	I hadn't bought	Had I bought?
You had bought	You hadn't bought	Had you bought?
He/She/It had bought	He/She/It hadn't bought	Had he/she/it bought?
We had bought	We hadn't bought	Had we bought?
You had bought	You hadn't bought	Had you bought?
They had bought	They hadn't bought	Had they bought?

TO BE		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I had been	I hadn't been	Had I been ?
You had been	You hadn't been	Had you been ?
He/ She/ It had been	He/ She/ it had been	Had she/ he/ it been ?
We had been	We had been	Had we been ?
You had been	You had been	Had you been ?
They had been	They had been	Had they been?

TO STAY		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I had stayed	I hadn't stayed	Had I stayed?
You had stayed	You hadn't stayed	Had you stayed?
He/ She/ it had stayed	He/ She/ it hadn't stayed	Had he/ she/ it stayed?
We had stayed	We hadn't stayed	Had we stayed?
You had stayed	You hadn't stayed	Had you stayed?
They had stayed	They hadn't stayed	Had they stayed?

### Exemple:

I had finished reading the book when he called. = Terminasem de citit cartea când a sunat el.

The train had just left when he arrived at the station. = Trenul tocmai plecase când el a ajuns în stație.

## **Vocabulary Practice**

- Stating Your Opinion = Exprimarea unei păreri
- It seems to me that... = Mi se pare că
- In my opinion... = După părerea mea
- To my mind......= După judecata mea
- I am of the opinion that... = Sunt de părere că
- My personal view is... = Punctul meu de vedere personal este
- In my experience... = După experiența mea
- As far as I understand / can see... = După câte înțeleg / pot vedea
- As I see it,... = După cum o văd eu (problema)
- From my point of view... = Din punctul meu de vedere
- As far as I know... / From what I know = După câte știu... / Din câte știu
- I might be wrong but... = Poate greșesc, dar
- If I am not mistaken = Dacă nu mă înșel / greșesc
- I believe one can say... = Cred că se poate spune...
- I must admit that... = Trebuie să recunosc că...

- I cannot deny that... = Nu pot nega că
- I can imagine that... = Îmi pot imagina că
- I think / believe / suppose = Cred / Gândesc / Presupun
- I am sure / convinced that... = Sunt sigur / convins că
- I am not sure / certain, but... = Nu sunt sigur, dar
- I am not sure, because I don't know the situation exactly. = Nu sunt sigur, pentru că nu cunosc situația exact.
- I am not convinced that... = Nu sunt convins că...
- I have read that... = Am citit că...
- I am of mixed opinions about / on this. = Am păreri împărțite asupra acestui lucru.
- I have no opinion in this matter. = Nu am nici o părere asupra acestei chestiuni.
- This proves that... = Aceasta dovedește că
- It is obvious that... = Este evident că
- It is certain that... = Este sigur că
- One can say that... = Se poate spune că
- It is clear that... = Este clar că
- There is no doubt that... = Nu există nici un dubiu că

# Have you seen that rabbit?

Fred: Have you seen that rabbit? Amy: No, I haven't. Was it big?

Fred: Oh, yes. It was enormous. Amy: Well...it doesn't matter.

## Exerciții

- Citiți cu voce tare textul lecției și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteze la forma corectă (past perfect simple):
  - a. He (not be) ..... to London before 1995.
  - b. When she went out to play, she (do, already)...... her homework.
  - c. My brother ate all the cake that our mother (make).....
  - d. The waiter brought a drink that I (not order).....

- e. The children collected the nuts that (fall).....from the tree.
- f. He (phone)..... Mary before he went to see her in London?
- g. She (not ride) ...... a horse before that day.
- h. I did not remember the poem we (learn) ...... the week before.
- i. The storm destroyed the house that we (build).....
- **3.** Alcătuiți dialoguri scurte folosind expresiile de la *Vocabulary Practice*.
- 4. Traduceți:
- k. Nu mai văzuse acest film niciodată.
- l. Citisem deja cartea când mi-ai cerut-o înapoi.
- m. Rezolvasem această problemă când m-ai întrebat de ea.
- n. Auzisem ce s-a întâmplat când am deschis televizorul.
- o. Schimbase deja camera de hotel când l-am căutat.
- p. Când a ajuns acasă, petrecerea se terminase deja.
- q. Petrecuse toată ziua uitându-se la filme.
- r. Plouase înainte de a sosi în acest loc.
- s. Venise foarte devreme să ne vadă.
- t. Când am ieșit la plimbare, ea se plimbase deja de o oră.
- u. Începuse deja să plouă când am ieșit în oraș.
- 5. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "Have you seen that rabbit?

### Lesson 14

### **Problems**



The London plane had landed. Bob and Sue had come to the airport to meet Kate and Martin. They had been waiting for one hour when the plane landed.

Kate: Hello, Sue. How are you? I hope you're all well. Sue: Very well, thank you. I'm only worried about father.

Kate: What's the matter with him?

Sue: He's in hospital. He felt sick the day before yesterday and was taken to hospital. An hour later he was operated on.

Kate: I'm awfully sorry to hear that. I hope he gets better soon.

Sue: I hope so, too.

Kate: I'd like to see him. When are the visiting hours?

Sue: Between 2 and 7.

Sue: Here we are.

Martin: What a lovely house! You are lucky.

Sue: We are indeed. Jeff is Sue's brother.

Sue: Hello, Jeff. What's the matter?

Jeff: My car has been stolen.

Sue: Oh, dear. There's always some trouble with your car or your driving. Last week you were fined for exceeding the speed limit. Now, the car has been stolen.

Bob: Have you reported the theft to the police?

Jeff: Of course.

Bob: It's awful. There have been so many car thefts recently.

Jeff: What shall I do? I have been invited to a dinner-party. Could you lend me yours, Bob?

Bob: Mine is being serviced, but it is ready by six o'clock. Jeff: Splendid! Thanks a lot.

Vocabulary

to land [to lænd] = a ateriza worried [wə:rid] = îngrijorat sick [sik] = bolnay the day before yesterday [ðə dei bifə: jestədi] = alaltăieri. to operate [tə a:pəreit] = a opera awfully [a:ufəli] = îngrozitor visiting-hour [vizitin auə] = ora de vizită indeed [indi:d] = într-adevăr extremely [ikstri:mli] = extrem de lucky [lΛk1] = norocos low [lau] = scăzut rent [rent] = chirie to steel - stole - stolen [tə stil-stə:l-stə:lən] = a fura trouble [trAbəl] = necaz, problemă fine [fain] = amendă to exceed [to iksi:d] = a depăși speed [spi:d] = viteză to report [tə ripo:t] = a raporta theft  $[\theta eft] = furt$ to be serviced [tə bi sərvisəd] = a fi la reparat ready [redi] = gata, pregătit

## **GRAMATICĂ**

## **Past Perfect Continuous**

Folosim Past Perfect Continuous pentru a arăta o acțiune începută în trecut și continuată până într-un alt moment din trecut.

Exemplu: They had been talking for over an hour when Jane arrived. Vorbeau deja de o oră când Jane a sosit.

Folosind Past Perfect Continuous putem arăta cauza și efectul unei acțiuni.

Exemplu: Jason was tired because he had been jogging. Jason era obosit deoarece alergase.

Trecutul perfect continuu se formează din trecutul verbului 'to have' + 'been' și participiul prezent al verbului de conjugat (verbul la forma a treia). Se traduce prin indicativ imperfect.

### **Afirmativ**

Subject + had + been + verbul la forma a-III-a
We had been living there for ten years when he moved.

Negativ

Subject + had + not (hadn't) + been + verbul la forma a-III-a

I hadn't been watching the movie for several hours.

Interogativ

Had + subject + been + verbul la forma a-III-a?

How long had you been waiting for him until he came?

Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I had been waiting	I hadn't been waiting	Had I been waiting?
You had been waiting	You hadn't been waiting	Had you been waiting?
He, she had been waiting	He, she hadn't been waiting	Had he, she been waiting?
We had been waiting	We hadn't been waiting	Had we been waiting?
You had been waiting	You hadn't been waiting	Had you been waiting?
They had been waiting	They hadn't been waiting	Had they been waiting?

TO EAT		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I had been eating	I hadn't been eating	Had I been eating?
You had been eating	You hadn't been eating	Had you been eating?
He/ She/ it had been eating	He/ She/ It hadn't been eating	Had he/she/it been eating?
We had been eating	We hadn't been eating	Hadn't we been eating?
You had been eating	You hadn't been eating	Hadn't you been eating?
They had been eating	They hadn't been eating	Hadn't they been eating?

### Exemple:

Had you been waiting for a long time before the taxi arrived? = Aşteptai de mult până să sosească taxiul?

We had been trying to open the door for five minutes when John found his key. = Încercam de cinci minute să deschidem ușa când John și-a găsit cheia.

### **Useful Vocabulary**

### **Asking and Giving Directions**

- How do I get to...? = Cum ajung la...?
- What's the best way to...?= Care este cel mai bun drum până la...?
- Where is...? = Unde este?
- Go straight on (until you come to)... = Mergeți drept înainte (până ajungeți la)...
- Turn back / Go back = Întoarceți-vă / Mergeți înapoi
- Cross... = Traversati
- Take the first / second road on the left / right = Mergeți pe prima / a doua la stânga / dreapta
- It's on the left / right = Este pe stânga / dreapta
- Straight on = direct înainte

- Opposite = vizavi
- Near = lângă
- Next to = lângă
- Between = între
- At the end (of) = la capătul
- At the corner = la colt
- Behind = în spatele
- In front of = în fața
- (just) around the corner = (chiar) după colț
- traffic lights = semafor
- crossroads, junction = intersecție

## Shop Assistant = Vânzător

- Can I help you? = Vă pot ajuta?
- What can I do for you? = Cu ce vă pot ajuta? / Ce pot face pentru dumneavoastră?
- Sorry, we don't sell stamps. = Îmi pare rău, nu vindem timbre.
- Anything else? = Altceva?
- It's on offer = Este la ofertă.
- Buy two for the price of one. = Cumpărați două la prețul uneia.
- How much / many would you like? = Cât / Câți doriți?
- What size do you take? = Ce mărime purtați?
- Sorry, we are out of bread. = Îmi pare rău, nu mai avem pâine.
- Would another colour do? = O altă culoare ar merge?
- Would you like to try it on? = Doriţi să probaţi?
- The fitting room is over there. = Cabina de probă este acolo.
- The dress suits you very well. = Rochia vă vine foarte bine.
- Pay at the cash desk, please. = Plătiți la casă, vă rog.
- I'll take this to the cash desk. = Voi lua aceasta la casă.
- Here you are. = Poftiți
- You're welcome. = Cu plăcere.
- That's 20 Euros altogether. = Fac 20 Euro împreună.
- You don't happen to have any change, do you? = Nu cumva aveți mărunt?
- Here's your change. = Poftiți restul dumneavoastră.

#### Customer = Client

- I need... = Am nevoie de...
- I'd like a bottle of milk, please. = Aş dori o sticlă cu lapte, vă rog.
- Have you got souvenirs? = Aveţi suveniruri?
- Do you sell stamps? = Vindeți timbre?
- Where can I buy post cards? = De unde pot cumpăra cărți postale?
- Where can I get a film for my camera? = De unde pot cumpăra un film pentru camera de luat vederi / aparat foto?
- Where can I find newspapers? = Unde pot găsi ziare?
- Are these bottles returnable? = Aceste sticle sunt returnabile?
- It doesn't fit me. = Nu-mi vine.
- It doesn't suit me. = Nu mi se potrivește.
- I don't like it. = Nu-mi place.
- It's too small / big / wide / tight / expensive = Este prea mic / mare / larg / strâmt / scump
- I'm size... = Port mărimea...
- Have you got this in another size / colour? = Mai aveți și altă mărime / culoare?
- May I try this on, please? = Pot încerca aceasta, vă rog?
- How much is it? = Cât costă?
- That's all. = Asta-i tot.
- Where is the cash desk? = Unde este casa?
- Could I get a receipt, please? = Îmi dați o chitanță, vă rog?
- Could I get a (plastic) bag, please? = Îmi dați o sacoșă, vă rog?
- I'm afraid / Sorry I don't have any change. = Mă tem / Îmi pare rău dar nu am mărunt.
- Do you accept credit cards? = Acceptați cărți de credit?

## Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Alcătuiți dialoguri folosind expresiile de la Useful Vocabulary.
- **3.**Puneți verbele din paranteze la forma corectă (past perfect continuous):
  - a. We (sleep)..... for 5 hours when he woke us up.
  - b. They (wait) ...... at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived.
  - c. We (look for) ..... the book when we finally found it in the living room.
  - d. I (not walk)..... for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain.
  - e. How long she (learn)..... English before she went to London?
  - f. He (drive)....less than an hour when the phone rang.
  - g. They were very tired in the evening because they (help)..... on the farm all day.
  - h. I (not work) .....all day; so I wasn't tired to go out.
  - i. They (cycle) .....all day so they were exhausted (epuizați) in the evening.

### 4. Traduceti:

- a. De când așteptai aici când ne-am întâlnit?
- b. Citeam acestă carte de două zile când mi-a cerut-o înapoi.
- c. Cât costă această rochie?
- d. Aș dori să probez fusta aceea. Unde o pot proba? Cabina de probă este acolo.
- e. Vă pot ajuta cu ceva?
- f. Se juca de două ore când fratele lui a ajuns acasă.
- g. Mașina s-a stricat după ce a funcționat o zi întreagă.
- h. Prietena mea lucra de câțiva ani ca profesoară când i s-a oferit un post la o companie.
- i. M-am oprit foarte obosit după ce am alergat o jumătate de oră.

- j. A bătut vântul toată noaptea.
- k. Când am ajuns, copii înotau de două ore.
- 5 Treceți verbele din paranteză la past perfect tense simple sau continuous:
  - a. The ground was wet because it (rain)..... all night.
  - b. My mother (feel)..... unwell for a couple of days so she decided to see a doctor.
  - c. We (wait).....for more than a half an hour before they finally showed up.
  - d. When I called her, she (not finish)...... her homework yet.
  - e. My neighbour went to the police with a purse that he (find)..... two days before.
  - f. By the end of last year they (learn)..... English for two years already.
  - g. I told my mother about a nice dress I (see)..... the day before.
  - h. Mary told me that she just (come)..... back from her holiday.
  - i. How many times the telephone (ring)..... before you arrived home?
  - j. How long the music (play)...... when you eventually decided to ask your neighbours to shut it down?
  - k. I didn't know she ...... (be) away for so long.
  - l. She ...... (sing) for an hour when her father begged her to stop.
  - m. She ...... (clean) already the house when he arrived home.
  - n. Peter .....(do) nothing but lying in his bed.

#### Lesson 15

# How to Understand Sun Signs



Someday you will doubtless want to complete details of your personal natal chart. Meanwhile, you will be sure that studying your Sun sign is an important first step. However, studying your Sun sign should not be confused with studying the predictions based on your Sun sign alone in magazines or newspapers. Only a natal chart calculated for the exact hour and minute of your birth can be completely dependable in such a specialized area.

On the other hand, don't believe the common accusation that these predictions are "just a bunch of general phrases that can be scrambled around to fit anybody". They are written by competent professionals and based on mathematical calculations of the aspects formed between your natal Sun signs and the planets moving overhead, and they give you a fair degree of accuracy, as far as they go.

The term "Sun sign" means that, if you are, for example, a Leo, the Sun was in the zone of the zodiac called Leo when you were born, approximately between July 21st and August 21st, inclusive. You will find that the dates covering the sign periods are slightly different, depending on which astrology book you read. Most astrologers don't wish to confuse the layman with the information that the Sun changes signs in the morning, afternoon or evening of a particular day. It's all very nice and neat and easy to pretend each new sign begins precisely at midnight. But it doesn't.

For example, except for leap year variation, the Sun for the last several

decades as well as at the present, both leaves Aries and enters Taurus sometime on April 20<sup>th</sup>. It is important to know that April 20<sup>th</sup> contains both signs. Otherwise, you will go around all your life thinking you are a Taurus when you are really an Aries. Remember that if you were born on the first or on the last day of any Sun sign period, you will have to know the exact time and the longitude and latitude of your birth to judge whether or not the Sun had changed signs by that hour.

(From Linda Goodman's Sun Signs)

### Vocabulary

someday [sAmdei] = într-o bună zi doubtless [dautles] = fără îndoială, cu siguranță detail [diteil] = detaliu chart [t]a:t] = tabel meanwhile [minwa:1] = între timp sign [sa:in] = semnSun [son] = soarestep[step] = pashowever [hauevə] = oricum confused [kənfju:zd] = confuz newspaper [nauzpæipa] = ziar to hit [tə hit] = a lovi impressive [impresiv] = impresionant accuracy [əkju:rəsı] = exactitate to miss [tə mis] = a rata infallible [infælibəl] = infailibil dependable [dipendabal] = de bază; pe care se poate baza on the other hand [a:n ðə Aðər hænd] = pe de altă parte to believe [tə bəliv] = a crede common  $[k\Lambda man] = comun, obisnuit$ accusation [akju:ze∫ən] = acuzație prediction [predik∫ən] = prezicere a bunch of [ə b∧nt∫ əv] = o grămadă de (aici) phrase [freiz] = expresie to scramble around [tə skræmbəl a:rəund] = a dezorganiza to fit [tə fit] = a se potrivi equally [ikuəli] = în mod egal untrue [Antru:] = neadevărat, fals to apply [tə əpla1] = a (se) aplica to print [tə print] = a imprima Taurus [to:urus] = zodia Taur Virgo [v3:gəu] = zodia Fecioară helter-skelter [heltə:-skeltə:] = la întâmplare professional [profe]onəl] = profesionist planet [plænet] = planetă to move [tə mu:v] = a se mişca overhead [əuvəhed] = la înălțime fair [fe:r] = corect degree [dəgrı] = grad as far as [əz fa: əz] = atâta timp cât Moon[mu:n] = Lunaflaw [flo:] = greșeală interesting [int:rəstɪŋ] = interesant if [if] = dacă allowance [əlauəns] = contribuție discrepancy [diskrepansi] = discrepanță approximately [apro:ksima:tli] = aproximativ inclusive [inklusiv] = inclusiv to cover [tə kΛvə] = a acoperi slightly [slaitli] = uşor, puţin astrology [əstra:ləgı] = astrologie astrologer [ əstra:ləd3ə:r] = astrolog to confuse [tə kənfju:z] = a confunda lavman [leimən] = amator to change [tə t∫eind3] = a schimba particular [pərtikju:lə:] = anume neat [ni:t] = curat to pretend [to pritend] = a pretinde precisely [prisaisli] = precis, exact midnight [midnaɪt] = miezul nopții

leap [li:p] = bisect
decade [dekæɪd] = decadă
to leave [tə li:v] = a ieși din (aici)
to contain [tə kəntein] = a conține
otherwise [əðə:waɪz] = altfel
to go around [tə gəu ərəund] = a se învârti
to remember [tə rimembə] = a-și aminti
longitude [landɜitju:d] = longitudine
latitude [lætitju:d] = latitudine
birth [bər:θ] = naștere
to judge [tə dɜΛdɜ] = a judeca
whether [weðə] = dacă

### GRAMATICĂ

# **Future Tense Simple**

Viitorul simplu se formează din auxiliarul will/ shall (pentru persoana I singular și plural) și infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat. În engleza modernă, există tendința de a folosi auxiliarul 'will' pentru toate persoanele.

#### **Afirmativ**

Subject + shall / will + verbul la infinitiv scurt I shall call you tomorrow. He will come by bus.

#### Negativ

Subject + shall / will + not (shan't / won't) + verbul la infinitiv scurt
We shan't / won't see him next week.
They won't travel to London tomorrow.

#### Interogativ

Shall / Will + subject + verbul la infinitiv scurt?
Will you tell me the truth?
Will she listen to you?

Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I will see	I won't see	Will I see?
You will see	You won't see	Will you see?
He, she, it will see	He, she, it won't see	Will he, she, it see?
We will see	We won't see	Will we see?
You will see	You won't see	Will you see?
They will see	They won't see	Will they see?

### Viitorul simplu se folosește pentru a exprima:

• acțiune viitoare:

Exemplu: He will come tomorrow.

voință:

Exemplu: I will do the washing up.

(cu I la forma interogativă) o sugestie:

Exemplu: Shall I open the door?

(cu we la forma interogativă) o sugestie:

Exemplu: Shall we go to the theatre tonight?

• (cu you) o invitație:

Exemplu: Will you join me to the cinema tomorrow?

Future simple este utilizat și în cazul unor acțiuni sau stări viitoare care nu țin de voința omului. De aceea, verbele de percepție ca: know, think, believe, understand, hear, see, exprimă, de obicei, ideea de viitor prin future tense simple.

Cuvinte și expresii care se folosesc cu Future Tense Simple: tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, next month/ year, soon, when.

Exemple:

We will come to the mountains if the weather is fine tomorrow. = Vom merge la munte dacă vremea va fi frumoasă mâine.

He will tell me the story when he comes back. = Îmi va spune povestea când se va întoarce.

# Diferite forme de exprimare a viitorului

Be about + infinitiv

Această formulă exprimă un viitor imediat.

Exemplu:

We are about to leave.

Suntem pe punctul de a pleca.

Be to + infinitiv

exprimă un aranjament

Exemplu:

I am to move apartment soon.

În curând mă voi muta din apartament.

Going to + infinitiv

exprimă o acțiune viitoare apropiată

Exemplu:

I am going to eat a cake.

Voi mânca o prăjitură.

exprimă o acțiune viitoare care va avea loc ca rezultat al unei cauze prezente

It's going to rain.

**Prezentul Continuu** este folosit pentru a exprima o acțiune viitoare care a fost planificată deja.

We're flying tomorrow.

Vom zbura mâine. (Deja am luat biletele)

Prezentul Simplu exprimă o acțiune viitoare ca parte al unui program fix.

The bus leaves at 6 o'clock.

'Will' se folosește pentru a arăta: dorința vorbitorului de a face ceva, cu sens de promisiune iar 'will not' pentru a refuza ceva.

Exemple:

I will send you the information when I get it.

Îți voi trimite informația când o voi primi.

Will you make dinner?

Ești drăguț să pregătești cina?

I <u>won't do</u> all the housework for myself. Nu voi face curățenie de una singură.

The phone is ringing.

I'll get it.

Sună telefonul. Răspund eu.

I <u>will call</u> you when I get there. Te voi suna când voi ajunge acolo.

Locul adverbelor always, only, never, ever, just și still.

Exemplu: I will never help you.

Nu te voi ajuta niciodată.

În limba engleză viitorul nu poate fi folosit în propoziții care încep cu expresii care arată timpul, ca de exemplu: when, while, before, after, by the time, as soon as, if, unless, etc. În loc de <u>Future Tense Simple</u> se folosește <u>Simple Present.</u>

**Examples:** 

When you will arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Incorect* When you arrive tonight, we will go out for dinner. *Corect* 

# Future simple – diateza pasivă

S + will/ shall + Be + verbul la forma a III-a

DIATEZA PASIVĂ		
Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	
I will be heard − eu voi fi auzit/ă	I will not be heard – eu nu voi fi auzit/ă	
You will be heard – tu vei fi auzit/ ă	You will not be heard – tu nu vei fi auzit/ ă	
He/ She/ it will be heard – el/ ea va fi auzit/ ă	He/ She/ it will not be heard — el/ ea nu va fi auzit/ ă	
We will be heard – noi vom fi auziți	We will not be heard – noi nu vom fi auziți	
You will be heard – voi veți fi auziți	You will not be heard – voi nu veți fi auziți	
They will be heard – ei vor fi auziți	They will not be heard – ei nu vor fi auziți	

Forma negativă contrasă - diateza pasivă	
I We	Shan't/ Won't
You He/ She/ It They	Won't

#### **Future Tense Continuous**

 Exprimă o acțiune în desfășurare într-un moment viitor, posterior momentului vorbirii.

Exemplu: I <u>shall be walking</u> the dog at this time tomorrow night. Voi plimba câinele mâine seară pe la ora asta.

 Exprimă o acțiune caracteristică, ce survine oricum subiectului la un moment viitor.

Exemplu: Next month we'll be very busy. We'll be painting the

bedroom.

Luna viitoare vom fi foarte ocupați. Vom zugrăvi

toată casa.

Folosim **Future Continuous** atunci când ne adresăm unei persoane pe care o respectăm foarte mult și față de care păstrăm o distanță socială considerabilă.

Exemplu: Will you be opening the window, please?

Vreți dumneavoastră să deschideți fereastra, vă rog?

Viitorul continuu se formează din viitorul verbului 'to be' și participiul prezent al verbului de conjugat (verbul cu terminația – ing).

#### Afirmativ

<u>Subject + will be + V-ing</u> I will be asking.

#### Negativ

<u>Subject + will + not (won't) be + V-ing</u> She won't be leaving.

#### Interogativ

Will + subject + be + V-ing? Will they be staying with us?

TO STAY (verb regulat) – Viitorul continuu		
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogativ
I will be staying	I won't be staying	Will I be staying?
You will be staying	You won't be staying	Will you be staying?
He, she will be staying	He, she won't be staying	Will he, she be staying?
We will be staying	We won't be staying	Will we be staying?
You will be staying	You won't be staying	Will you be staying?
They will be staying	They won't be staying	Will they be staying?

### Exerciții

1. Citiți cu voce tare t	extul lecției și traduceți-	l în scris.

- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteze la forma corectă (future tense simple):
  - a. You (earn).....a lot of money.
  - b. You (travel) .....around the world.
  - c. You (meet).....a lot of interesting people.
  - d. Everybody (adore).....you.
  - e. You (not have).....any problems.
  - f. Many people (serve).....you.
  - g. They (anticipate).....your wishes.
  - h. They (not be) anything left to wish for.
  - i. Everything (be).....perfect.
  - j. But all these things (happen, only) .....if you marry
- 3. Puneți verbele din paranteze la forma corectă (future tense continuous):
  - a. At midnight we (sleep).....
  - b. This time next week we (sit).....at the beach.
  - c. At nine I (watch).....the news.
  - d. Tonight we (study).....for our English test.
  - e. They (dance).....all night.

- f. He (not play) .....all afternoon.
- g. I (not work) .....all day.
- h. You (eat).....at six?
- i. She (drive) .....to London?
- j. They (fly).....again?
- 4. Traduceți în limba engleză:
  - a. Mâine va ploua toată ziua.
  - b. El va scrie romane de dragoste?
  - c. Mâine pe vremea asta mă voi întâlni cu John.
  - d. Nu va aștepta așa mult în ploaie.
  - e. Vor sosi aici într-o clipă.
  - f. Va ploua când te vei întoarce de la serviciu.
  - g. Vom face o plimbare mâine după-amiază.
  - h. La ce oră te vei întoarce acasă?
  - i. Îmi voi face temele mâine.
  - j. Ce vei face mâine pe vremea aceasta?
  - k. Sunt sigură că se va bucura să te vadă.
  - l. Sper că îți va plăcea această carte.
  - m. Cred că va ninge mult în acest week-end.
  - n. La anul, pe vremea aceasta, vom vorbi engleza bine.
  - o. Voi termina cartea de citit mâine după amiază.
  - p. Îți voi înapoia cartea când o voi termina.
  - q. Copiii se vor juca în parc săptămâna viitoare pe vremea aceasta.
  - r. Trenul va pleca din stație la ora 16.00.
  - s. El va ajunge la birou după ce va servi masa de prânz.
  - t. Vremea va fi frumoasă în acest week-end.
  - u. Prietenul meu mă va ajuta să îmi fac temele.
  - v. Mâine dimineață vom pleca în excursie la munte.
  - w. Vei termina cartea până săptămâna viitoare?
  - x. Sunteți siguri că veți trece examenele?
  - y. Veți înțelege mai bine regulile de gramatică după ce veți exersa mai mult.

# Lecție recapitulativă V



It's a hard thing being a parent. I remember how I used to judge my folks because I couldn't have that pair of shoes I wanted so much. I also remember the promise I made and that is to be a better parent. I mean, we all grow up thinking that we are going to change the world and that we are going to offer our children everything they want.

It's simplier to put the blame on somebody else.

And ...here I am. I am old enough to realize that what I thought, back then in the past, were stupidities. How can I judge my parents for a simple thing?

I came to realize the sacrifices they made raising me and my sister and suddenly it's like I see the world with different eyes.

Living as a grown up isn't what I expected.

Don't get me wrong, it isn't bad, it's a little sour-sweet. An extra reason for you to enjoy it!

# Exerciții

- 1. Traduceți în limba engleză:
  - a. Întotdeauna se comportă ca un nebun?
  - b. Nu cred că a observat supărarea mea.
  - c. Prietenii nu trebuie să se mintă.
  - d. Lui Jim nu i-a plăcut prăjitura făcută de mama sa.
  - e. Îmi doresc să fi fost mai atent la nevoile tale.
  - f. Iarna e anotimpul meu preferat.
  - g. Am cântat la pian toată ziua.
- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Past Perfect:
  - a. Jim wanted to visit the Art Museum from Tulcea after he (see)...... some pictures.

b. By the time it stopped snowing, Alex (arrive) home.
c. After Carrie (try) to get a taxi for a half an hour she
walked home.
d. She (not receive) the package when I asked her.
e. When I (announce) my wish to see Fred, she told
me to live her out of it.
f. It (not be) as hard as I thought.
g. Grandfather (hide) the ring from Carl.
3. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Past Perfect Continuous:
a. We (expect) that the war ended at once.
b. She (fight) injustice for years.
c. Betty (play) tennis for a long time.
d. Wake up! You (sleep) enough.
e. The baby (cry) for almost ten minutes.
f. My friends and I (sit) here talking for hours.
4. Completați spațiile libere cu un adverb:
a. Have you been to Spain?
b. Peter doesn't get up before seven o'clock.
c. Jim plays football on Wednesdays.
d. I was joking.
e. The weather is bad in December.
f. I have met this woman before.
g. Mary watches T.V.
5. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Future Tense Simple:
a. In the future small houses (replace) today's big ones.
b. There (be) a cake on the table.
c. She (drive) slower.
d. Fred (go) to the seaside.
e. Dad (want) his lost shoes.
f. I (have) pizza for dinner.
g. Joan (do) her homework.
6. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Future Tense Continuous:
a. After the wedding we (return) to Iași.
b. Many students (spend) the day at the beach.
c. The doog (sleep) under the table.
d. The bird (sing) all night long.

e. Jake (eat)his lunch.
f. Mother (clean) the house.
g. Dad (mend) the car.
h. Kids (play) in the garden.
i. Grandmother (bake) my favourite pie.
7. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Future Tense Continuous sau Future
Tense Simple:
a. The weather (probably, be) fine Wednesday so we (go)
on a trip to the mountains.
b. We (lie) on the shore and (swim) in the sea between
9 and 11 in the morning.
c. At noon we (have) pizza.
d. Then we (walk) on the beach and (look) at the
fishermen.
e. We (eat) hamburgers and (listen) to the band
between 3 and 4 in the afternoon.
f. At about 6 o'clock in the afternoon we (go) to our car and
(drive) to the hotel.
g. In the evening we (gather) and tell jokes

#### Lesson 16

# **Good Manners I**



Travelling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier. We live in a global village, but how well do we know and understand each other? Here is a simple test. Imagine you have arranged a meeting at four o'clock. What time should you expect your foreign business colleagues to arrive? If they are German, they will be on time. If they are American, they will probably be 15 minutes early. If they are British, they will be 15 minutes late, and you should allow up to an hour for the Italians.

When the European began to increase in size, several guidebooks appeared giving advice on international etiquette. At first many people thought this was a joke, especially the British, who seemed to assume that the widespread understanding of their language meant a corresponding understanding of English customs. Very soon they had to change their ideas, as they realized that they had a lot to learn about how to behave with their foreign business friends.

For example:

The British are happy to have a business lunch and discuss business matters with a drink during the meal; the Japanese prefer not to work while eating. Lunch is a time to relax and get to know one another, and they rarely drink at lunchtime.

The Germans like to talk business before dinner; the French like to eat first and talk afterwards. They have to be well fed and watered before they discuss anything.

Taking off your jacket and rolling up your sleeves is a sign of getting down to work in Britain and Netherlands, but in Germany people regard it as taking it easy.

American executives sometimes signal their feelings of ease and importance in their offices by putting their feet on the desk whilst on the telephone. In Japan, people would be shocked. Showing the soles of your feet is the height of bad manners. It is a social insult only exceeded by blowing your nose in public.

### Vocabulary

to travel [to trævəl] = a călători corner [kɔːnər] = colt to arrange [to ə reındʒ] = a aranja meeting [mi:tɪŋ] = întâlnire to expect [t v ik'spekt] = a aștepta foreign [fo:rən] = străin to arrive [to ə raiv] = a sosi on time [a:n taim] = la timp should [ Ju:d] = ar trebui to allow [tu: ə'lav] = a permite up to [Ap tu:] = până la to increase [to 1ŋ`kri:s] = a (se) mări size [saiz] = mărime several [sevərəl] = câțiva, câteva guidebook [gaɪdbuːk] = ghid, îndrumar advice [əd`vais] = sfaturi etiquette ['et1'ket] = etichetă joke [dzəʊkk] = glumă especially [1'spe]əli] = în mod special to seem [to si:m] = a părea to assume [to ə`sjuːm] = a presupune widespread [,waid'spred] = cunoscut, larg răspândit understanding [, Andə`stændıŋ] = înțelegere custom [k Astəm] = obiceito behave [to biheiv] = a (se) comporta matter [mætə] = chestiune while [wail] = în timp ce afterwards [`a:ftəwədz] = după aceea

to feed – fed – fed [tə fi:d- fed -fed] = a hrăni to water [to wo:tə] = a uda, (aici) a bea to take off [to teik əv] = a scoate jacket ['d3æk1t] = haină to roll up [t  $\sigma$  roul  $\Lambda p$ ] = a rula sleeve [sli:v] = mânecă to regard [to r1 ga:d] = a privi executive [1g'zekjut1v] = conducere, director to signal  $[t \ \sigma \ signal] = a \ semnala$ feeling [fi:lin] = sentimentease [ii:z] = confort, avantaj office [\af1s = birou (încăpere) feet [fi:t] = picioare desk [desk] = birou (masă) sole [səʊl ] = talpă insult [\insalt] = insultă to exceed [t v rk`sird] = a depăși to blow [t v blov ] = a sufla nose [navz] = nas

#### Gramatică

# Modal Verbs I (Verbele Modale)

#### Caracteristici

Verbele modale sunt defective, adică le lipsesc anumite forme verbale. Acestea nu pot fi conjugate la toate modurile și timpurile. Formele pe care le au verbele modale pot fi folosite pentru redarea mai multor timpuri și moduri.

Ex. I can come tonight.

Nu primesc -s la persoana a III-a singular

Ex. He must read this book.

Formează interogativul și negativul fără ajutorul auxiliarului *do/did* (cu excepția lui *have to*), doar prin inversiunea subiectului cu predicatul.

Ex. Must you do this?

Sunt urmate de infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat.

Ex. She can swim. = Ştie să înoate.

### CAN / COULD / TO BE ABLE TO (= a putea)

Can= To be able to la timpurile compuse (Past Simple, Future « will +vb », etc)

Can se folosește la indicativ prezent pentru toate persoanele. Could este folosit pentru toate persoanele la timpul trecut.

Can / could pot exprima:

capacitatea fizică sau intelectuală:

I can speak three foreign languages. = Pot vorbi trei limbi străine.

He **could run** faster than you a month ago. = Putea să alerge mai repede decât tine acum o lună.

permisiunea: - could este mult mai politicos decat can.

Can I borrow your book, please? = Pot împrumuta cartea ta, te rog?

posibilitatea:

We can skate at Predeal now. = Putem schia la Predeal acum.

o rugăminte politicoasă, o cerere:

Can you wait for a few minutes, please? = Puteți aștepta câteva minute, vă rog?

Could este mai politicos decât can.

Pentru exprimarea viitorului vom folosi expresia 'be able to' = a fi în stare să, a fi capabil să.

He will be able to come next week. = Va putea veni săptămâna viitoare. I will be able to skate next year. = Voi putea patina anul viitor.

MAY / MIGHT / TO BE PERMITTED/ALLOWED TO = (a putea, a avea permisiunea sa)

MAY= TO BE PERMITTED/ALLOWED TO la timpurile compuse

(Past Simple, Future « will +vb », etc)

May este folosit la toate persoanele la prezent și viitor. Might este folosit pentru toate personale la condițional, iar în vorbirea indirectă la trecut.

May / Might se folosește pentru a exprima:

permisiunea (este mult mai politicos și oficial decât can sau could): Ex. May I borrow your book, please? = Pot împrumuta cartea ta, te rog?

rugăminte politicoasă:

Ex. May I use your phone? = Îmi daţi voie să folosesc telefonul dumneavoastră?

posibilitate prezentă sau viitoare:

Ex. He may come today / tomorrow. = S-ar putea să vină astăzi / mâine.

#### Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Alcătuiți propoziții după următorul model:

#### Exemplu:

You can drive. when you are 18 / after you got your license.

- 1. You can drive when you are 18.
- 2. You could drive after you got your license.
  - a. He can leave it here. For an hour / whenever he wanted to.
  - b. He can play chess. This afternoon / when he was young.
  - c. I can fly a plane. After a few more lessons / when I was in the air force.
  - d. We can do this exercise. Next week / last week.
  - e. She can cook very well. With more practice / when I knew her.
  - f. I can go early. If he lets me / every day last summer.
  - g. She can make her own dresses. In a few years' time / before she got married.
  - h. She can read easily. With her new glasses / before her eye trouble.
  - i. He says I can have another one. Tomorrow / He said yesterday.
  - j. I can go swimming. When it is warmer / whenever I liked.
- 3. Treceți următoarele verbe la viitor:
  - a. I can speak two foreign languages.
  - b. He may not smoke in the office.
  - c. My sister can't swim.
  - d. They could talk to her last week.
  - e. He might have called last night.
  - f. Can we go to the cinema?
  - g. I can finish the book tonight.
  - h. All candidates could speak English fluently.
  - i. May I turn the TV on, please?

#### 4. Traduceți:

- a. Știi să dansezi?
- b. Ai fi putut să mă ajuți la teme.
- c. Pot să dau un telefon?
- d. A putut traversa lacul înot.
- e. Ai putea să mă ajuti cu bagajele?
- f. Crezi că s-ar putea să întârzii?
- g. Poate că Dan iți va împrumuta banii dacă insiști.
- h. Puteți parca aici.
- i. Studenții nu au voie să folosească dicționarele în timpul examenului.
- j. Pot să spun ceva? Bineințeles că poți.
- k. El poate vorbi trei limbi străine.
- 1. Știa să vorbească englezește acum cinci ani.
- m. Pot să împrumut această carte? Da, poți.
- 5. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris "Can you come and see me?".

### **Good Manners II**



The Japanese have perhaps the strictest rules of social and business behaviour. Seniority is very important, and a younger man should never be sent to complete a business deal with an older Japanese man. The Japanese business card almost needs a rulebook of its own. You must exchange business cards immediately on meeting because it is essential to establish everyone's status and position.

When it is handed to a person is a superior position, it must be given and received with both hands, and you must take time to read it carefully, and not just put it in your pocket! Also the bow is a very important part of greeting someone. You should not expect the Japanese to shake hands. Bowing the head is a mark of respect and the first bow of the day should be lower than when you meet thereafter.

Here are some final tips for travellers:

In France you shouldn't sit down in a café until you've shaken hands with everyone you know.

In Afghanistan you should spend at least five minutes saying hello.

In Pakistan you mustn't wink. It is offensive.

In the Middle East you must never use the left hand for greeting, eating, drinking, or smoking. Also, you should take care not to admire anything in your hosts' home. They will feel that they have to give it to you.

In Russia you must match your hosts drink for drink or they will think you are unfriendly.

In Thailand you should clasp your hands together and lower your head and your eyes when you greet someone.

In America you should eat hamburger with both hands and as quickly as possible. You shouldn't try to have a conversation until it is eaten.

#### Vocabulary

perhaps [pəhæps] = poate rule [ru:l] = regulă to complete [to kem'pli:t] = a finaliza business deal ['biznis diəl] = afacere business card [['biznis kaid] = carte de vizită to need [to ni:d] = a necesita rulebook [ru:lbok] = regulament to [to 1ks't[e1nd3] = a schimba to establish [to 1 stæbli] = a stabili status ['stertəs] = statut position [pə zi ən] = poziție, funcție to hand [to hænd] = a înmâna must [mast] = trebuie carefully [kerf(ə)li] = cu grijă, cu atenție pocket [ppk It] = buzunar bow [bav] = plecăciune to shake hands [to [e1k hændz] = a da mâna mark [ma:k] = notă thereafter [,õeə`a:ftə] = după aceea casual ['kæʒjuəl] = informal waiter [weɪtə] = chelner cool [ku:l] = calm topic [tp:p1k] = subject search [sait] = căutare geographical [,dziə`græf 1kl] = geografic link [link] = legăturăreally [riəli] = într-adevăr once [wants] = odată to wink [to wink] = a face cu ochiul offensive [a`fensiv] = jignitor host [həʊst] = gazdă to match [to mæt]] = a potrivi, (aici) a avea grijă de to clasp [to kla:sp] = a strânge, a apuca

to try [to tra1] = a încerca until [`Ant1l] = până când

#### **GRAMATICĂ**

### Modal Verbs II (Verbele Modale)

### MUST/ HAVE TO/ NEED = A TREBUI

**Must** este folosit la toate persoanele, la indicativul prezent și viitor. *Have to* îl înlocuiește pe *must* și exprimă obligația, iar *need* este folosit cu valoare de prezent și viitor, mai ales în propoziții negative și interogative.

Must se folosește pentru a exprima:

obligația:

Ex. They must stop because the traffic light is red now. = Ei trebuie să oprească deoarece semaforul arată culoarea roșie acum.

ordin

Ex. You must do as you are told. = Trebuie să faci ce ți se spune.

probabilitate

Ex. I've been calling him since morning. He must be out of the town Îl tot sun de azi dimineață. Probabil că e plecat din oraș.

interdicția – la forma negativă:

Ex. The children mustn't play with fire. = Copiii nu trebuie / nu au voie să se joace cu focul.

Have to exprimă o obligație obișnuită, repetată:

Exemplu: I have to be at the office at nine o'clock every morning. I begin working at nine. = Trebuie să fiu la birou la ora nouă în fiecare dimineață. Încep munca la nouă.

**Have to** poate fi folosit la toate timpurile, spre deosebire de *must* care nu poate fi folosit decât la prezent și viitor.

Exemplu: You must stay in bed for a few days. You have to stay in bed. = Trebuie să stai în pat câteva zile.

He had to stay in bed last week.= A trebuit să stea în pat săptămâna trecută.

You must come tomorrow. You will have to come tomorrow. = Va trebui să vii mâine.

**Need** exprimă obligația ca necesitate și poate fi folosit la toate timpurile. *Need* și *needn't* sunt urmate întotdeauna de infinitivul scurt al verbului de conjugat.

Ex. You need to wash your hands before eating. = Trebuie să te speli pe mâini înainte de masă.

You needn't / won't need to come tomorrow. = Nu trebuie/ nu este necesar să vii mâine.

#### SHOULD = AR TREBUI

Should se folosește pentru a exprima:

obligația, necesitatea realizării unei acțiuni:

Ex. The book is very interesting. You should read it. = Cartea este foarte interesantă. Ar trebui să o citești.

presupunere:

Ex. He should have been there by now. = Ar trebui să fie acolo acum.

#### **OUGHT TO = AR TREBUI**

Ought to exprimă obligația sau datoria la fel ca should, de obicei sub formă de sfat dat de către vorbitor.

Ex. You ought to finish the book before going on holiday.

### Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Treceți următoarele verbe la timpul trecut:
  - a. You must do it at once.
  - b. He mustn't tell me.
  - c. She has to wash the glasses.
  - d. You will have to read it again.
  - e. I shall have to come again.
  - f. She mustn't go home alone.
  - g. I must work as hard as I can.
  - h. We have to begin before five o'clock.
  - i. They must change their shoes.
  - j. I have to light a fire.
- ${\bf 3.\,\hat{l}} nlocuiți\, cuvintele\, scrise\,\hat{i}n\, italice\, cu\, verbele\, modale\, corespunz\, \check{a}to are:$ 
  - a. Children are forbidden to play with matches.

- b. He *probably went* to Bucharest.
- c. All the students were obliged to take a test last week.
- d. It is impossible that she wouldn't come.
- e. We are obliged to do our homework every day.
- f. You are given permission to leave.
- g. Your obligation was to write the letter.
- h. He has the ability to speak three foreign languages.

#### 4. Traduceți:

- a. Ar fi trebuit să plece mai devreme.
- b. Este interzis să fumați aici.
- c. Ar fi putut învăța poezia ieri.
- d. Ea nu știe încă limba engleză, dar o va ști anul viitor.
- e. E un film bun la televizor. N-ar trebui să-l pierzi.
- f. Copiii au avut voie să se joace la ora cinci.
- g. Nu e nevoie să-ți iei umbrela. Nu mai plouă.
- h. Va trebui să-mi returneze cartea înainte de Crăciun.
- i. Trebuie să îi sunăm înainte de a merge la ei.
- j. Nu a fost nevoie să-mi schimb costumul.
- k. Nu trebuie să mă aștepți; am găsit cheia.
- l. Nu trebuie să gătești; am servit deja masa.
- m. Ar trebui să-i mulțumești pentru ce a făcut pentru tine.
- n. Am sunat și nu a răspuns nimeni; trebuie că era plecat.
- o. Speră să poată face mai bine în viitor.
- p. Pot să închid fereastra, vă rog?

# Exerciții - Verbul

I. Încercuiți răspunsul co	orrect:
1. They don't	hamburgers.
a. like	c. likes
b. liking	d. liked
2.They aren't	TV.
a. watch	c. watching
b. watched	d. watches
3. My friend didn't	football.
a. playing	c. played
b. play	d. plays
	10
4. Did you	to Austin last week?
a. go	c. goes
b. went	d. going
- x +11	As the week hell goon
	_ to the mess hall soon. c. walks
a. walking	d. walked
b. walk	d. walked
( Winth was	a seat?
6. Won't you	c. take
a. taking b. takes	d. took
b. takes	d. took
7. Will he be	to class later?
a. go	c. went
b. going	d. goes
8. Weren't those studen	
a. studying	c. studied
b. study	d. studies

9. I am	to the instructor.	
a. listen	c. listening	
b. listened	d. listens	
<b>10.</b> Does he	any Spanish?	
a. knows	c. know	
b. known	d. knowing	
11. My brother didn't	English.	0
a. learn	c. learns	
b. learning	d. learned	
12. My sister isn't	any language.	11111
a. learn	c. learned	
b. learning	d. learns	
13. Was the instructor	you grammar?	, <b>.</b>
a. teach	c. taught	. t
b. teaching	d. teaches	
14. I will not be	to Houston.	
a. driving	c. drove	onel
b. drive	d. drives	
15. When will you	to Specialized?	
a. move	c. moved	161
b. moving	d. moves	
16. Weren't the men _	to their homes?	
a. returned	c. went	
b. returning	d. go	
17. Where do you	friends?	A
a. found	c. find	. *
h finds	d finding	

18. Doesn't your sister		
a. smokes	c. smoke	
b. smoking	d. smoked	
<b>19.</b> They won't be	to class today?	
a. coming	c. came	
b. come	d. comes	
<b>20.</b> Did Mr. Smith	French?	
a. studying	c. studied	3.1
b. study	d. studies	21
21. Don't you ever	Spanish down	ntown?
a. hearing	c. hear	
b. heard	d. hears	(0.0)
22. What time was he	in the rest	aurant?
a. eat	c. ate	
b. eating	d. eats	10.0
23. Do your friends _	about their fa	milies?
a. think	c. thinking	
b. thought	d. thinks	
24. Isn't Frank	a cigarette r	now?
a. smoking	c. smokes	
b. smoke	d. smoked	
25. When did she	a new book?	
a. give	c. gives	
b. gave	d. given	
<b>26.</b> I don't	grammar mistakes.	
a. made	c. make	
b. makes	d. making	

	27. Am I	to see you later?
	a. go	c. went
	b. going	d. gone
	<b>28.</b> Did you	your friend about your problem?
	a. tell	c. tells
	b. told	d. telling
	29. These people won't	beer.
	a. drinks	c. drink
	b. drank	d. drunk
	1 000	
	<b>30.</b> I won't be	in the restaurant today.
11	a. eating	c. eats
	b. eat	d. ate
		_
	31. He does not	to class on time.
	a. come	c. came
	b. coming	d. comes
	32. Mr. Smith will not _	Kuwait next year.
	a. visiting	c. visits
	b. visit	d. visited
	33. We aren't	fun now.
	a. have	c. having
	b. had	d. haves
	34. I am not	_ anything.
	a. learning	c. learns
	b. learn	d. learned
	35. Wasn't the instructo	rto you?
	a. talk	c. talks
	b. talking	d. talked

II. Completați propozițiile următoare cu forma corectă a verbului:
1. (write) He has several letters this morning.
2. (read) We the sports page a few minutes ago.
3. (draw) The children are pictures of their family.
4. (leave) He the window open last night.
5. (watch)The kids areTV.
6. (write) your name on the first line.
7. (go) Tom to college for three years.
8. (speak)He has Spanish his entire life.
9. (buy) He two pounds of apples yesterday.
10.(have) He oftenlunch in the restaurant.
11.(make) They more money last year.
12.(forget)She to buy stamps yesterday.
13.(bring) They more money last year.
14.(tell) He was us a story when the bell rang.
15.(look) We are forward to the weekend.
16.(paint) Is she the new furniture?
17.(read) Which book were you?
18.(do) Have you your homework yet?
19.(write) Did you down her phone number?
20.(eat) We supper in a restaurant last night.
21.(be) The post office closed last Monday.
22. (listen)They study their lessons while to music.
23.(write) Think carefully before the answer.
24.(pay) She often borrows money and never me back.
25.(go) She usually eats breakfast before to school.
26. (know)I've him since 1990.
27.(be)He never absent.
28.(find) Has he a job yet?
29.(leave) When did you your country?
30.(have) He has a headache all day.
31. (work)You've been hard lately.
32. (win) Try to the competition.
33. (drive) He has been all night.
34. (take) Hea pill two hours ago to relieve his headache
35. (bring) She wants to her children to the party.

III. Com	ipietați propozi	țiile urmatoare folosind mai mult ca perfectul:
1. (be)	She	a nurse before she married Glenn.
2. (stud	y) He	the lesson before he took the test.
3. (wait)	) he	10 minutes before the bus came?
4. (have	) He	a truck before he bought a car.
5. (take)	) He	a written test before he took a driving test.
6. (eat)	They	breakfast before they went to work.
7. (do)	We	our work before we watched TV.
8. (start	) The movie	before we got there.
9. (get)	Their uniform	ns dirty when they worked outside.
		several years before she came a supervisor.
		on a plane before I came to the United States.
12.(go)	He	already to work before I called.
		in the North before his wife came.
		r before I joined the military.
15.(lose)	1r	ny passport before I arrived in France.
16.(chan	ige)He	his uniform before the inspection.
		never in bad weather before this storm.
		_ in the Korean War before he went to Vietnam.
		recte pentru a completa spațiile libere: (Simple
Past and Pre		
	a co	mmunist government since 1959.
a. has		c. has had
b. had		d. has have
		to come to the United States.
a. has wanted always		c. always has wanted
b. has alv	ways wanted	d. has always been wanted
	since I	to the United States, I
English.		
	study	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
		ave been studying
	am stu	, ,
d. came.	have	e been studying

<b>4.</b> He(	Chinese food se	everal times.	
a. has eaten		c. has been eating	
b. is eating		d. has eating	
5. How long	In Fran	nce?	
a. you've been	c. have	been	
b. have you been	d. has you bee	n	
<b>6.</b> to Ca	ınada?		
a. Have you gone ever		e you ever gone	
		d. Ever have you gone	
7. He's been	hard late	ly.	
a. work	c. worl	ked	
b. had working	d. wor	king	
8. He's been living in B	ucharest. He	in Cluj.	
a. hasn't been c. does			
b. doesn't been d. isn't		been	
9. She is a teacher. She			
a. is		c. has being	
b. have been		d. has been	
10. I	to Mexico.		
a. never gone		c. have never going	
b. have never gone		d. have gone never	
11. How many cups of	coffee	today?	
a. have you drunk		c. you have drunk	
b. have drunk you		d. have you drinking	
		And the second second	
12. Has she ever seen a	play? Yes, she	a play last week.	
a. seen		c. saw	
b. has seen		d. has been seeing	

13. They ma	arried for ten years.	
a. have	c. have been	
b. has been	d. been	
14. I absen	absent two times so far.	
a. have been	c. have being	
b. been	d. has been	
15. Have you eaten dinner ye	t? Yes, I've eaten dinner	
a. yet	c. already	
b. so far	d. lately	
16. Has he ever painted a pict		
a. he's painted many pictures.		
b. he's been painting two pict		
c. he's been painted many pic		
d. he's painted a picture last n	light.	
17. How many times have you		this ye
a. going	c. been gone	
b. go	d. gone	
18. I've been in London	·	
a. for two years	c. since two years	
b. two years ago	d. for two year	
<b>19.</b> I have a car. I	it since 2000.	
a. have	c. have been had	
b. have had	d. had have	
20. How many pictures have y	ou taken	?
a. this month	c. last month	_
b. yesterday	d. last week	
21 your mother _	sick lately?	
a. Havebeen	c. Hasbe	
b. Hasbeing	d. Hasbeen	

22. Have you had	dinner: Yes, I	•
a. had		c. have had
b. have		d. had have
23. I	a voice.	
a. sing.	c. heared	
b. hear	d. heard	
24. I saw the mo	vie	
a. today.	c. tomorrow	
b. yesterday.	d. day.	

#### Lesson 18

# Persuasive speaking



Most talks are persuasive in some way; few are just for information. In every talk the speaker must at the very least persuade the audience to listen, to see his or her point of view, and try to understand the information he or she is offering them.

Persuasion ought to be harmless; its role is to give other people an opportunity to understand, and if neccessary resist, what is being proposed.

Persuasive speaking is the art of generating action in others, not just imparting knowledge.

When persuading an audience, be acutely sensitive to the way they perceive you. Self-interest or dishonesty are such permanent features of human behaviour that an audience is always ready to suspect the speaker of lying for profit.

Tell the audience as soon as possible exactly what your relation to the proposal is, otherwise suspicion will interfere with their belief in everything you say.

### Vocabulary

persuasive [pə'sweisiv] = convingător persuade [pə'sweid] = a convinge speaker [spikə:] = vorbitor at the very least [ət ðə veri list] = cel puţin audience [ɔːdiəns] = audienţă, public ought to [ɔːt tə] = ar trebui harmless [ha:mləs] = inofensiv resist [rizist] = a rezista
be acutely sensitive [bi əkju:tli sensitiv] = a fi foarte atent la
self-interest [self intrəst] = interesat
dishonesty [disənəsti] = necinste
feature [fitfə:r] = caracteristică
behaviour [biheivjə] = comportament
suspect [səspekt] = a suspecta, a bănui
proposal [prəpouzəl] = propunere
interfere [intərfji:r] = a interveni

#### Gramatică

#### **Present Conditional**

Condiționalul prezent e folosit pentru a arăta ce ar face vorbitorul într-o situație imaginară posibilă. *Present conditional* se traduce în limba română cu condiționalul prezent (aș face, ai face, ar face, am face, ați face, ar face).

Exemplu:

If I owned a car I would drive to work

Dacă aș avea o mașină aș merge cu ea la muncă.

S + would + verbul la forma I

TO BE				
	Forma contrasă			
Eu aș fi	I'd be			
Tu ai fi	You'd be			
be El/ Ea ar fi	He/ she'd be			
Noi am fi	We'd be			
Voi ați fi	You'd be			
Ei ar fi	They'd be			
	Eu aș fi Tu ai fi be El/ Ea ar fi Noi am fi Voi ați fi			

	TO BE	(1 - 1)	
Negația	Interogația		
	Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	
I wouldn't (would not) be	Would (Should) I be?	Wouldn't I be?	
You wouldn't be	Would you be?	Wouldn't you be?	
He/ She wouldn't be	Would he/ she be?	Wouldn't he/ she be?	
We wouldn't be	Would we be?	Wouldn't we be?	
You wouldn't be	Would you be?	Wouldn't you be?	
They wouldn't be	Would they be?	Wouldn't they be?	

TO HAVE			
Afirmativ	Negativ	Interogația	
		Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă
I would have	I wouldn't (would not) have	Would (Should) I have?	Wouldn't I have?
You would have	You wouldn't have	Would you have?	Wouldn't you have?
He/ She/ it would have	He/ She/ it wouldn't have	Would he/ she/ it have?	Wouldn't he/ she/ it have?
We would have	We wouldn't have	Would we have?	Wouldn't we have?
You would have	You wouldn't have	Would you have?	Wouldn't you have?
They would have	They wouldn't have	Would they have?	Wouldn't they have?

# Exerciții

- 1. Citiți cu voce tare textul lecției și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la timpul potrivit:
- a. I (give) ..... you the money if you promise to spend it right.
- b. If the weather is nice she (walk) ..... to work.
- c. I ..... (read) more if I didn't watch so much Tv.
- d. Jerry helps me with my homework when he (have) ...... time.
- e. The plane (leave) ..... tomorrow.
- f. She (tell) ...... you everything when she arrives here tomorrow.
- 3. Puneți următoarele verbe la viitor:
- a. I can speak three foreign languages.
- b. He may not smoke in the office.
- c. She must be careful.
- d. May I open the window.
- e. My sister can't swim.
- 4. Completați spațiile goale cu unul din următoarele verbe:
- a. All the candidates (can/ could) and (must, have to) fill in the forms.
- b. He already warned me he (may/ might) not finish until tomorrow night.
  - c. You (should/ could) thank her for what she did for you.
- d. When I was just a little girl, I (should/ could) swim a lot more than I (can/ be able to) now.
  - e. He hopes he (be able to/ could) do better next time.
  - f. (May/ might) I turn off the tv set, please?
- g. We (ought to/ could) bring the wine; they will definitely bring the glasses.
  - h. You (needn't, didn't need to) hand it over today.
  - i. You (shall/ will) do as you are told.
- j. I call him and nobody answered; he (should have been/ must have been) out.

# Lecție recapitulativă VI



All the flu going around in the past few months has eclipsed that usual winter complaint: The common cold. But sniffles and coughing have one problem the flu doesn't. While antivirals can quell multiple flu symptoms in days, the common cold has no cure- only a host of sprays and syrups promising to temporarily soothe its many individual symptoms.

And now the big question arises: Should you spend your money on any of them or just wait until the symptoms disappear and you can breathe easy again?

Of all the potential remedies, vitamin C is probably the best knownand it comes in tasty drops.

But the secret of all medicines is to take care of your health.

## Exerciții

- 1. Completați spațiile libere cu verbele modale corespunzătoare:
- a. You ...... go now. I don't need you anymore.
- b. I can't stand her. She ..... live.
- c. He ...... skate when he was a child.
- d. You ...... type this. I have already done them.
- e. I'm not sure but I ...... go on Saturday.
- f. ..... we go to the opera tonight?
- g. He ..... study mathematics whatever his father says.
- h. Don't you ...... hide from me!

## 2. Traduceți în limba engleză:

- a. S-ar putea să plouă mai târziu.
- b. Trebuie să-l aștepți la gară.
- c. Am să te pot ajuta abia săptămâna viitoare.
- d. Mi-ar plăcea să vin mâine, dacă nu te deranjează.
- e. Ai voie să pleci acum.
- f. Trebuie să faci asta?
- g. Poate să cânte.
- h. Nu era nevoje să vii.
- i. Ar trebui să te duci la doctor.
- j. Ți-ar plăcea să stai cu mine.
- k. Obișnuiam să mănânc multă ciocolată.

#### 3. Traduceti în limba română

- a. I hate it when he yells.
- b. You must not do as you were told.
- c. Stop pretending! You have to tell me the truth.
- d. Peter called while you were in the bathroom.
- e. You cannot accept this situation any longer.
- f. Lend me some money, please!



## Lesson 19

# English as a world language



Today, when English is one of the major languages in the world, it requires a stretch of the imagination to realize that this is a relatively recent thing - that in Shakespeare's time, for example, only a few milion people spoke English. At that time the English language was not thought to be very important by other nations of Europe, and was unknown to the rest of the world.

English has become a world language because of its establishment as a mother tongue outside England, in the majority of the continents of the world.

This exporting of English began in the seventeenth century, with the first settlements in North America. Above all, it is the great growth of population in the United States that has given the English language its present status.

People who speak English fall into one of these three groups: those who have learned it as their native language; those who have learned it as a second language in a bilingual society and those who are forced to use it for a practical purpose – administrative, professional or educational.

## Vocabulary

major [meid39:] = important, major, principal world [wo:ld] = lume require [rikwai9:] = a cere, a solicita realize [riəlaiz] = a-şi da seama relatively [relətivli] = relativ a few [ə fju:] = puţini, e unknown [Λn'nəun] = necunoscut become [bikΛm] = a deveni establishment [istæbli∫mənt] = aṣezare, stabilire mother tongue [mΛðə: tΛŋ] = limbă maternă century [sent∫əri] = secol settlement [setəlmənt] = stabilire, colonizare above all [əbΛv ɔ:l] = mai presus de toate growth [grəuθ] = creştere, dezvoltare fall [fɔ:l] = a cădea mainly [meinli] = în principal

#### Gramatică

## **Past Conditional**

Past conditional e folosit pentru a descrie situații imaginare în trecut.

Exemplu:

If I had owned a car I would have drive to work

Dacă aș fi avut o mașină aș fi mers cu ea la muncă.

S + would + have + verbul la forma a III-a

TO BE		
	Forma contrasă	
I would have been Eu aş fi fost	I would've been	
You would have been Tu ai fi fost	You would've been	
He/ She/ It would have been El/ Ea ar fi fost	He/ she would've been	
We would have been Noi am fi fost	We would've been	
You would have been Voi ați fi fost	You would've been	
They would have been Ei ar fi fost	They would've been	

TO BE			
Negația	Interogația		
- ,	Forma afirmativă	Forma negativă	
I wouldn't have been	Would (Should) I have been?	Wouldn't I have been?	
You wouldn't have been	Would you have been?	Wouldn't you have been?	
He/ She/it wouldn't have been	Would he/ she/ it have been?	Wouldn't he/ she/ it have been?	
We wouldn't have been	Would we have been?	Wouldn't we have been?	
You wouldn't have been	Would you have been?	Wouldn't you have been?	
They wouldn't have been	Would they have been?	Wouldn't they have been?	

TO HAVE		
	Negativ	
I would have had	I wouldn't (would not) have had	
You would have had	You wouldn't have had	
He/ She/ it would have had	He/ She/ it wouldn't have had	
We would have had	We wouldn't have had	
You would have had	You wouldn't have had	
They would have had	They wouldn't have had	

T	O HAVE	
Interogația		
Forma afirmativă Forma negativ		
Would (Should) I have had?	Wouldn't I have had?	
Would you have had?	Wouldn't you have had?	
Would he/ she/ it have had?	Wouldn't he/ she/ it have had?	
Would we have had?	Wouldn't we have had?	
Would you have had?	Wouldn't you have had?	
Would they have had?	Wouldn't they have had?	

#### Used to

Formula "used to" exprimă faptul că în trecut cineva avea un anumit obicei pe care nu-l mai are în prezent.

Exemplu: I used to eat sweets when I was a little girl.

Obișnuiam să mănânc dulciuri când eram mică.

When I had a day off from work, I used to go to the beach.

Când aveam o zi liberă obișnuiam să merg la plajă.

Atunci când se vorbește despre situații imaginare nu se folosește "when" ci "if". "When" sugerează situații ce se întâmplă frecvent, pe când "if" aduce în prim plan o situație ce nu mai poate fi schimbată, asta în cazul folosirii lui Past Conditional.

Exemplu: I would have bought that computer when it had been cheaper. Incorect

(Aș fi cumpărat calculatorul acela când ar fi fost mai ieftin.)

Atenție: Deși această propoziție are sens în limba română, ținem să vă aducem aminte încă o dată de capcanele traducerii din limba română în limba engleză.

I would have bought that computer if it had been cheaper.

(Aș fi cumpărat calculatorul acela dacă ar fi fost mai ieftin.)

## Verbele modale la Past Conditional

Sunt câteva forme speciale de condițional trecut pentru verbele modale:

would have + can = could have

would have + shall = should have

would have + may = might have

Exemplu: If I had gone to Egypt I could have learned Arabic.

Cuvintele "could", "might", "ought" au deja un sens de condițional și astfel nu pot fi folosite alături de "would have".

Exemplu: If I had had more time, I **could have exercised** after work. If he had invited you, you **might have gone**.

# Exerciții

- 1. Citiți cu voce tare și traduceți în scris textul lecției.
- 2. Completați spațiile goale cu verbe la Past Continuous:
  - a. I (make) ...... the cake if I had known about him
  - b. If you had told him about the problem, he ....... (live).

r and done

- c. If we hadn't seen it we ..... (believe) it.
- d. John (not talk)...... about it if he had known it was a secret.
- e. Had I known the truth I (not chose) ...... the wrong path.
- f. Mary (change) ..... the dress if she had know it would rain.
- g. I ...... (talk) about it with you if I had known you were home.
- h. If Sally had seen the movie she ...... (not leave) in such a hurry.
- i. I ...... (remind) you about the present if I had known you were so tired.
- j. Mike ..... (talk) about it if he had known it was a secret.
- 3. Traduceți în limba română.
  - a. Jerry used to eat sweets.
  - b. I had been to Paris two years ago.
  - c. What should I do?
  - d. You must be careful.
  - e. Could you at least come with me?
  - f. Have you seen my necklace?

#### Lesson 20

# A Job Interview



Ken is saying good-bye to his wife, Lynn, who is going for a job interview.

Ken: Goodbye, darling! Good luck with the interview!

Lynn: Thanks. I'll need it. I hope the trains are running on time. If the trains are delayed, I will get a taxi. If I am late for the interview, I will be furious with myself!

Ken: Just keep calm! Phone me when you can.

Lynn: I will. As soon as I come out of the interview, I will give you a ring.

Ken: When do you know if you've got the job?

Lynn: They will send me a letter in the next few days. If they offer me the job, I will accept it, and if I accept it, we will have to move house. You know that, don't you?

Ken: Sure. But we'll worry about that later.

Lynn: OK. What are you doing today?

Ken: I can't remember. When I get to the office, I will look in my diary. I don't think I'm doing much today.

Lynn: Don't forget to pick up the children as soon as you get back from work.

Ken: I won't. You'd better go now. If you don't hurry, you will miss the train.

Lynn: OK. I will see you this evening. Bye! Ken: Bye, my love. Take care, and good luck!

## Vocabulary

interview ['Intəvju:] = interviu
to run [tʊ rʌn] = a alerga, (aici) a merge
to delay [tʊ dɪ'leɪ] = a amâna
to give a ring [tʊ gɪv ə rɪŋ] = a suna, a telefona
to move [tʊ muːv] = a (se) muta
diary ['daɪəri] = agendă, jurnal
to pick up [tʊ pɪk ʌp] = a lua, a aduna
to miss [tʊ mɪs] = a rata, a pierde
to take care of [tʊ teɪk ker əv] = a avea grijă de
good luck [gʊ lʌk] = succes, noroc

#### Gramatică

# If Clause I (Propoziția circumstanțială condițională tip I)

Propoziția principală	Propoziția condițională	subordonată
Future Tense (will + V1) Present Tense Simple (V1)	Present Tense Simple (V1)	

## Exemple:

I will come if I have the time. = Voi veni dacă voi avea timp.

He will go swimming if the water is warm. = El va merge să înoate dacă apa va fi caldă.

Propoziția circumstanțială condițională este introdusă de conjuncțiile:

- if
- provided that
- so long as
- on condition that
- in case
- suppose / supposing (that)
- unless este urmat de un verb la forma afirmativă (pentru condiția negativă): dacă nu

# **Vocabulary Practice**

## Exprimarea acordului

There are many reasons for... = Sunt multe motive pentru
There is no doubt about it that... = Nu există nici un dubiu că
I simply must agree with that. = Pur şi simplu trebuie să fiu de acord cu
aceasta.

I am of the same opinion. = Sunt de aceeași părere.

I completely / absolutely agree with the author. = Sunt de acord în totalitate cu autorul.

## Dezacord parțial

It is only partly true that... = Este numai parțial adevărat că... I can agree with that only with reservations. = Pot fi de acord numai cu unele rezerve.

That seems obvious, but... = Pare evident, dar...

That is not necessarily so. = Aceasta nu este chiar aşa.

It is not as simple as it seems. = Nu este atât de simplu pe cât pare.

Under certain circumstances... = În unele împrejurări...

## Dezacord

There is more to it than that. = Este mai mult decât atât.

The problem is that... = Problema este că...

I (very much) doubt whether... = Mă îndoiesc (foarte mult) dacă...

This is in complete contradiction to... = Aceasta este complet in contradicție cu...

What is even worse,... = Ce este chiar mai rău...

I am of different opinion because ... = Am o părere diferită pentru că...

I cannot share this view. = Nu pot împărtăși acest punct de vedere.

I cannot agree with this idea. = Nu pot fi de acord cu această idee.

What I object to is... = Objectia mea este că...

Unlike the others I think... = Față de ceilalți eu cred că...

# Exerciții

1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris. 2. Alcătuiți dialoguri scurte folosind expresiile de la Vocabulary Practice. 3. Completați spațiile libere cu forma potrivită a verbului de conjugat: a. If you....., we will catch the train. (hurry) b. What will you do if I .....you the truth? (tell) c. She ......the exams if she .....more. (pass / learn) d. If it..., we will stay indoors. (rain) e. If you .....him, give him the book, please. (meet) f. I ......you the book if you ..... it in two weeks time. (give / read) g. I will succeed if you .....me. (help) h. They ......if they ......time. (come / have) i. If you ......this letter now, she ......it tomorrow. (send / receive) j. If I ......this test, I .....my English. (do / improve) k. If I .....your ring, I .....it back to you. (find / give) 1. Mary ......shopping if she .....time in the afternoon. (go / have) m. John ......to London next week if he ......a cheap flight. (go / get) n. If her boyfriend ......her today, she .....him. (phone / meet) o. If they ......harder, they .....the exam. (not study / not pass) p. If it ......tomorrow, I ......water the plants. (rain / not have q. You ......to sleep if you ......this scary movie (not be able / watch) r. Susan .....ready on time. (can

move not / not be)

## 4. Traduceți:

- a. Dacă nu va ploua, vom merge să jucăm tenis.
- b. Îi voi povesti filmul dacă îl voi întâlni.
- c. Dacă va fi acasă, va răspunde la telefon imediat.
- d. Dacă nu îi vom ajuta, nu vor reuși.
- e. Voi cumpăra acel costum dacă îmi va plăcea.
- f. Dacă nu va sosi la timp, vom pleca fără el.
- g. Dacă mă vei asculta, vom ajunge la timp.
- h. Vom merge la munte week-endul viitor dacă vremea va fi frumoasă.
- i. Ce vei face dacă nu vei avea timp să înveți toate lecțiile?

## 5. Traduceți în limba română

- a. Jenny will wash the dishes if she has time.
- b. Can anybody tell me what happens during a interview?
- c. Do you know how can I get to this street?
- d. How is it possible for you to speak five different languages?
- e. How can I know when shall I call you?
- f. Have you ever felt so scared before?
- g. Don't tell me you don't know how to get there. I was counting on you.
- h. Fred will be there on time if the weather is fine.

#### Lesson 21

# Heavy petting games



Pets are almost human. They understand everything we say. But can they read our thoughts?

Animal-lover Shari lives in California with a remarkable collection of pets. Her parrot has second sight, her dog is reincarnated and her cat performs psychic healings.

Shari encourages pet-owners to use telepathy. She believes her pets respond to the visual images in her mind. When she deliberately focuses on a mental picture, animals can pick it up easily.

First, relax and clear your mind. Telepathy won't work when your mind is cluttered. Show your pet a selection of toys. Choose one, and say its name firmly as you put it to the animal's mouth.

Do this several times. Create a clear mental image of the toy every time you say the word. An intelligent animal will soon learn each toy's name, and will pick it up on command.

The next stage involves pure telepathy. Don't say the name of the object – just visualize it. Picture your pet choosing that toy. If the animal reacted – and Jane claims to have 100 per cent success with her telepathic parrot Jing – your pet could read your mind.

(Fragment din "The Times")

# Vocabulary

```
pet [pet] = animal de companie
  thought [\theta z:t] = g\hat{a}nd
  animal-lover [æn1məl lavə] = iubitor de animale
  remarkable [ri`ma :kəbl] = remarcabil
  parrot ['pærət] = papagal
  second sight [sek`nd sa`t] = clarviziune
  dog [dog] = caine
  to reincarnate [to, ri:1eka:\ne1t] = a (se) reîncarna
  psychic [sa1k1k] = psihic
  healing [hiəlin] = vindecare
  llama ['lɑ:mə] = lama (animal care face parte din familia cămilelor)
  paranormal [,pærə`nɔ:məl] = paranormal
  abilities [ə`bɪlɪtiz] = capacități
  touching [tat[In] = emotionant
  proof [pru:f] = dovadă
  lump [lnmp] = nod
  story [sto:ri] poveste
  tale [teil] = poveste, povestire
  to run away [to ran ə wei] = a fugi
  to strike a chord [to straik \ koid] = a provoca reacții
  aim [eim] = scop
  pet-owner [pet-əʊnə] = proprietar de animale
  telepathy [tə`lepəθi] = telepatie
  visual [`vɪʒuəl] = vizual
  image [im1d3] = imagine
  mind [marnd] = minte
  to focus [tv f > vk > s] = a (se) concentra
  picture ['pikt[ə] = imagine, fotografie
to pick up [to pik Ap] = a culege, a aduna
  echo ['ekəʊ] = ecou, a produce ecouri
  to describe [to d1`skra1b] = a descrie
  step-by-step [step-ba1-step] = pas cu pas
  method [me\theta \Rightarrow d] = metodă
  to establish [to 1\stabl1] = a stabili
```

to clear [tʊ klɪə] = a curăța, a elibera (aici)
cluttered ['klʌtəd] = confuz, agitat
toy [toi] = jucărie
firmly ['fɜ:mli] = cu fermitate
mouth [maʊð] = gură
to create [tʊ kri'eɪt] = a crea
on command [ɑ:n kə'mɑ:nd] = la comandă
stage [steɪdʒ] = etapă
to visualize [tʊ vɪʒulaɪz] = a vizualiza
to choose [tʊ tʃuːz] = a alege
to react [tʊ ri'ækt] = a reacționa
to claim [tʊ kleɪm] = a susține (aici)
telepath ['telɪpæθ] = telepat

#### Gramatică

If Clause II (Propoziția circumstanțială condițională tip II)

Propoziția principală	Propoziția subordonată condițională
Present Conditional (would + V1)	Past Tense Simple (V2 or V1+ed)

Exemple:

I would come if I had the time. = Aş veni dacă aş avea timp.

Propoziția condițională de tip II se referă la:

• situație imaginară, contrară unei realități prezente

Ex. If **the weather were** better now, **we could go** for a walk. = Dacă vremea ar fi mai bună acum, am merge la plimbare.

situație improbabilă, într-un moment viitor:

Ex. If **I** had the day off tomorrow **I** would go to the beach. = Dacă aş avea liber mâine, aş merge la plajă.

Trecutul simplu al verbului to be va fi were pentru toate persoanele.

Ex. If I were you, I would practice more. = Dacă aș fi în locul tău, aș exersa mai mult.

# **Vocabulary Practice**

#### **Prezentare**

What's your name? = Cum te numești?

Who are you? = Cine sunteți dumneavoastră?

My name is... = Numele meu este...

I am... = Eu sunt...

My friends call me... = Prietenii îmi spun...

You can call me... = Îmi poți spune...

Haven't we met before? = Nu ne-am mai întâlnit?

Yes, I think we have. = Da, cred că da.

No, I don't think we have. = Nu, nu cred.

I think we've already met. = Cred că ne-am întâlnit (cunoscut) deja.

I don't think we've met before. = Nu cred că ne-am mai întâlnit.

This is... = Acesta / Aceasta este...

Have you met...? = Ați cunoscut / cunoscut-o pe...?

Yes, I have. = Da.

No, I haven't. = Nu.

Yes, I think I have. = Da, cred că da.

No, I don't think I have. = Nu nu cred.

Nice to meet you. = Îmi pare bine să vă cunosc. (informal)

Please to meet you. = Mă bucur să vă cunosc.

How do you do? = Îmi pare bine să vă cunosc. (formal) sau Ce mai faceți?

Nice to see you. = Mă bucur să vă văd.

Nice to see you again. = Mă bucur să vă revăd.

## Formule de încheiere

Good bye. = La revedere

Bye / See you = Pa / Ne vedem.

See you later. = Ne vedem mai târziu.

See you soon. = Ne vedem curând.

See you tomorrow. = Ne vedem mâine.

See you next week. = Ne vedem săptămâna viitoare.

Good night. = Noapte bună.

#### Sănătate

How are you? = Ce mai faci? / Cum te mai simți?
How are you today? = Cum te simți astăzi?
Fine, thank you. = Bine, mulțumesc.
Not too bad. = Nu prea rău.
Very well. = Foarte bine.
I'm okay / all right. = Sunt bine.
Not too well, actually. = Nu prea bine, de fapt.
What's wrong with you? = Ce este în neregulă cu tine?
What's the matter with you? = Ce se întâmplă cu tine?
Are you all right? = Te simți bine?
I'm tired. = Sunt obosit/ă.
I'm exhausted. = Sunt extenuat/ă.
I've got a cold. = Am răcit.

# Exerciții

- 1. Cititi textul lectiei cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Alcătuiți dialoguri scurte folosind expresiile de la *Vocabulary Practice*.

4.Completați următoarele propoziții:
a.If I met your friend Susie in the street,
b.I would not pay you unless
c.If I had plenty of money
d.He would not come unless
e.Your dress would look better if
f. If I had time,
g. If I were you
h. You would be ill if
i. The soup would get cold unless
j. She would never hear the news if
5. Traduceți:
a.Ar răspunde la întrebare dacă ar cunoaște răspunsul.
b. M-ai ajuta dacă aș avea nevoie de tine?
c.Dacă l-ai chema, ar veni să te vadă.
d. Am fi încântați dacă ai veni să ne vezi.
e.Dacă ai pleca mai devreme, ai prinde trenul.
f. Dacă aș fi în locul tău, aș merge acasă imediat.
g. Ți-ar spune adevărul dacă l-ai întreba.
h. Dacă ai face cum ți-am spus, ai reuși să treci examenele.
i. Dacă mi-ar fi sete, aș bea mai multă apă.
j. Prietenul său ar veni la petrecere dacă l-ai invita.
k. Dacă mi-ar scrie mai multe scrisori, aș ști mai multe despre el.
6. Traduceți în limba română
a.Jane would come if she had time.
b. You don't have to listen to what she is saying.
c.If I were you I would wear a red pair of shoes.
d. You don't have to apologize for you behavior. I totally understand.

# Lecție recapitulativă VII



Do you like music?

Music is a very important thing in our lives. Listening to music helps you change your mood, relaxing you after a busy day.

It is said that music is a gift from God, a gift that must be cherished and used whenever it is needed.

I sometimes catch myself singing while cleaning the house or while I am working at something. When you sing or when you listen to music your brain relaxes and even though you cannot feel it, your entire body feels lighter. It's almost like when you go to bed and your spirit soars to sunny places.

Therefore, music is an important thing in getting on the path to our peace of mind.

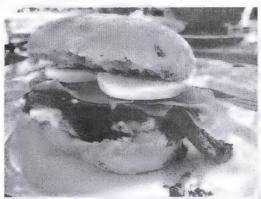
# Exerciții

- Completați propozițiile condiționale de mai jos:
   a. If I learn ......
   b. ..... tell him to e-mail me.
   c. ...... he can catch the bus.
- d. If I knew.....
- e. I would see him .....

- f. ..... I would go there.
  g. ..... I would have lived the town.
- h. If Jim had told me all about it ......
- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la timpul corect:
- a. If somehow I (go ).... to the cinema, I (watch) .... an interesting movie.
- b. If they (have)..... enough money they (buy) ...... a new car.
- c. If tomorrow I (go) ...... to the mountains, you (come) ..... with me.
- d. If I (be) ...... you, I (not go) ..... to that party.
- e. If I (go) ...... to the cinema last year, I (see) ...... a thriller.
- f. You (understand) ..... the film if you (read) ..... the book.
- 3. Traduceți:
- a. Nu aș fi purtat rochia Elenei dacă ea nu mi-ar fi dat-o.
- b. Ea spune că poate să vină cu mine acum.
- c. Ar merge la petrecere dacă ar ști că tu nu vei fi acolo.
- d. Mălina îmi tot repetă că l-a văzut pe Craig acolo.
- e. Vei veni cu mine dacă plec mâine?
- f. Ea nu ar spune un asemenea lucru dacă nu ar fi adevărat.
- g. Va trebui să te obișnuiești cu situația asta, mai devreme sau mai târziu.
  - h. Situația este mult mai complicată decât am crezut.
- i. Nu trebuie să răspunzi acum; acordă-ți timpul necesar și gândește-te la asta.
  - j. Întotdeauna mănânc când sunt trist.
  - k. Dacă plouă nu voi veni la petrecere.
  - l. Fred e prea supărat să-ți vorbească.
  - m. Sunt foarte obosită.

#### Lesson 22

# Teenagers focus on fridge life



What's in your fridge? Healthy salads, burgers and natural yoghurt, or two six-packs of beer and the remains of yesterday's takeaway?

Teenagers are being encouraged to comb their parents' fridge and list what's in there on a worksheet downloaded from the Internet for discussion at school.

This intriguing insight into the fridge life of families up and down the country is a product of an initiative by the Institute of Refrigeration, which celebrates its centenary this year with a special focus on education and training on its web on the internet.

The worksheets encourage practical skills by way of pictures, graphs, maps, and texts to support activities in the classroom and at home. Similar worksheets are being developed to cover science and environmental studies.

The aim of the project would have been to raise awareness of the contribution that the refrigeration industry makes to our daily lives.

"The projects need very little preparation time, which means I can spend more time encouraging children to discover the world of geography by being more interactive with what's around them, and what's available using technology, not just drawing maps", says Carol Jones, a geography teacher in Manchester.

The worksheets cover issues such as how the ability to export frozen meat has influenced the development of countries, for example the export of lamb from New Zealand.

(fragment din "The Times")

# Vocabulary

```
teenager ['ti:n,eid39:] = adolescent
fridge [frid3] = frigider
healthy ['hel \Thetai] = sănătos
salad ['sæləd] = salată
burger ['bairga] = sandvis
yoghurt ['jpgət] = iaurt
pack [pæk] = pachet
cheesecake ['tsizkeik] = prăjitură cu brânză
teeth [ti:\theta] = dinți
mark [ma:k] = urmă
remains [r1\me1n] = resturi
takeaway ['teikəwei] = mâncare la pachet
to comb [to koom] = a căuta, a percheziționa
worksheet [w3:k [i:t] = ciornă
intriguing [in trigin] = incitant, interesant
insight [ insait] = privire de ansamblu
centenary [sen`ti:nri] = centenar
series ['s pri:z] = serie
link [lɪnk] = legatură
by way of [bai wei pv] = prin intermediul
graph [græf] = grafic
map [mæp] = hartă
to cover [to kave] = a acoperi
science [sarəns] = ştiință
environmental [11, va1ərən`mentl] = ambiental
to raise [to reos] = a creste
awareness [ə`weənəs] = vigilentă
resource [rissis] = resursă
to bring alive [to brin ə`laiv] = a aduce la viată, a reînvia
expensive [1k'spentsiv] = scump
field [fiːld] = domeniu
trip [trip] = excursie
preparation [,prepar'e1[n] = pregătire
to discover [to d1`skAvə] = a descoperi
```

around [ə`raʊnd] = în jurul
available [ə`veɪləbl] = disponibil
technology [tek`nɒlədʒi] = tehnologie
to draw [tʊ drɔː] = a desena
issue ['iʃuː] = chestiune
frozen ['frəuzn] = îngheṭat
meat [miːt] = carne
lamb [læm] = miel
New Zealand [njuː zilənd] = Noua Zeelandă

#### Gramatică

## If Clause III (Propoziția circumstanțială condițională tip III)

Propoziția principală	Propoziția subordonată condițională	
	Past Perfect Simple (had + V3)	

## Exemple:

I would have come if I had had the time. = Aş fi venit dacă aş fi avut timp.

Propoziția condițională de tip III se referă la:

- condiție ireală trecută, incluzând o situație imaginară sau contrară realității într-un moment trecut:
- Ex. If the weather had been better, I would have left on Monday. = Dacă vremea ar fi fost bună, aş fi plecat luni.

# **Vocabulary Practice**

## Înfățișare / Descriere

I am / You are / He is / She is = Eu sunt / Tu ești / El este / Ea este tall = înalt small = scund overweight, fat = supraponderal, gras

slim = slabyoung = tânăr old = bătrân ...years old. = ... ani beautiful / pretty (feminin), handsome (masculin) = frumos, drăguț sun-tanned = bronzat pale = palid I have / You have / He has / She has (got) = Eu am / Tu ai / El are Ea are blue / green / brown eyes = ochi albaştri / verzi / căprui a beard = barbă a moustache = mustață blond hair = par blond red hair = par roscat brown hair = păr şaten black hair = păr negru dyed hair = par vopsit blond highlights = suvite blonde short hair = par scurt long hair = par lung straight hair = păr drept curly hair / curls = păr creţ / bucle a bald head = chelie a square / round / triangular / oval face = față pătrată / rotundă / triunghiulară / ovală a big / small / long nose = nas mare / mic / lung big / small ears = urechi mari / mici

## Haine și accesorii

I wear / You wear / He wears / She wears = Eu port / Tu porți / El poartă / Ea poartă

glasses = ochelari contact lenses = lentile de contact earrings = cercei a necklace = un colier a bracelet = o brățară a red scarf = o eșarfă roșie a tie = o cravată

#### Caracter

# I am / You are / He is / She is = Eu sunt / Tu ești / El este / Ea este

shy = timid
quiet = liniştit
lively = plin de viață
active = activ
nice = drăguț
friendly = prietenos
funny = haios, caraghios
happy = fericit
annoying = enervant
sad = trist
aggressive = agresiv

# Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- **2.** Alcătuiți dialoguri scurte folosind expresiile de la *Vocabulary Practice*.
  - 3. Completați spațiile libere cu forma potrivită a verbului de conjugat:
    - a. If you ......for the test, you .....it. (study / pass)
    - b. If you ......me, I .....you. (ask / help)
    - c. If we ......to the cinema, we .....my friend. (go / meet)
    - d. If you ......English, she..... (speak / understand)
    - e. If they .....to me, we .....home earlier. (listen / be)
    - f. I .....you a postcard if I .....your address. (write / have)
    - g. If I .....my leg, I .....in the contest. (not break / take part).
    - h. If it .....to rain, we ....to the museum. (not start / walk)

- i. We ......in the sea if there .....so many sharks there. (swim / not be)
- i. If she .....the bus, she .....on time. (take / arrive).

## 4. Completați următoarele propoziții:

- a. If I had had time, .....
- b. We would have gone to the cinema with you if ......
- c. You would not have been angry with us if .....
- d. If I had been in love with her .....
- e. The photograph would have been better .....
- f. If he had wanted to see me .....
- g. My friend would have helped you if .....
- h. You could have lived more cheaply if ......
- i. I might have learnt more English if .....
- j. He would not have come unless .....

#### 5. Traduceți:

- a. Ce ai fi făcut dacă l-ai fi întâlnit?
- b. Aş fi venit să te văd dacă aş fi avut timp.
- c. Dacă vremea ar fi fost frumoasă, am fi mers în excursie la munte.
- d. Ce ai fi făcut dacă ai fi fost în locul meu?
- e. Dacă te-ar fi văzut, ți-ar fi vorbit.
- f. Ai fi prins trenul dacă ai fi luat un taxi.
- g. Ar fi venit și prietenii mei dacă ar fi avut mai mult timp liber.
- h. Ar fi putut vorbi engleza mai bine dacă ar fi studiat mai mult.
- i. Nu am fi mers la plimbare dacă nu s-ar fi oprit ploaia.
- j. Dacă ai fi citit cartea cu atenție, i-ai fi înțeles mesajul.
- k. Dacă ar mai fi așteptat puțin, m-ar fi găsit acasă.
- 1. Aș fi venit ieri dacă nu aș fi avut nimic de făcut.
- m. Nu aș fi crezut că este posibil dacă nu aș fi văzut chiar eu accidentul.
- n. Florile nu ar fi crescut dacă nu le-ai fi udat.

## 6. Puneți verbele din paranteză la timpul potrivit:

- a. If you (hurry), we would have caught the train.
- b. If I see him, I (give) him the book.
- c. If I (know) the outcome, I wouldn't have done it this way.
- d. Were you to see him again, you (recognize) him?
- e. Had he learned harder, he (pass) the exam.

## Lesson 23

## Conversation



#### TEXT 1

Kate: How nice to see you again, Martin. Martin: I'm glad to be back in London.

Kate: And how did you enjoy your stay in Cambridge?

Martin: Very much indeed, only it was a pity my visit was so short.

Mrs. Blake: Glad to hear that your visit had been a success. I expect you managed to see quite a lot.

Martin: I saw a fine performance of "Romeo and Juliet" and two other plays as well, but "Romeo and Juliet" impressed me most. It was the first time I had seen Shakespeare in English.

Kate: How nice. Well, there is a good play on National Theatre. I have managed to get two tickets and I'd like you to come with me. Are you free tomorrow night?

Martin: I'm sorry but Nick and Rose Green have asked me to supper. We'll go some other time.

#### **TEXT 2**

Mrs. Blake: Did you sleep well, Tom? How is your tooth?

Tom: It has been aching all night.

Mrs. Blake: I am sorry, dear. If I were you, I'd ring up Dr. Jones and ask for an appointment.

Tom: You know I hate going to the dentist.

Mrs. Blake: But if you went to the dentist, he might save your tooth. (Tom sneezes). Oh, you're sneezing again. You've got a cold, dear. I'll make some tea for you. If I were you, I'd stay in bed and take an aspirin.

Tom: Don't worry, mum. May I close the window?

Mrs. Blake: That's a good idea...

Tom: Oh, oh, the pain is coming again. If Dr. Jones could see me today...

Mrs. Blake: Yes, certainly... You're lucky. Dr. Jones's secretary said you could come at 4. I wonder where dad is. If he was at home he could take you in the car. Do you want me to come with you?

Tom: No, thank you, mum.

# Vocabulary

indeed [in'di:d] = într-adevăr pity [`pɪti] = păcat performance [pə`fɔ:mənts] = reprezentație play [ple 1] = piesă de teatru ticket ['t1k1t] = bilet supper ['sApə] = cină delighted [d1'la1t1d] = încântat to queue [to k ju:] = a sta la coadă cheap [t[i:p] = ieftin seat [sixt] = locto book [to bok] = a rezerva advance [əd`va:nts] = avans toothache [`tu:θeɪk] = durere de măsea / dinți to ache [to e ik] = a durea appointment [ə`pɔɪntmənt] = programare to sneeze [to sniz] = a strănuta

to get a cold [to get ə kəʊld] = a răci certainly [`sɜːtnli] = cu siguranță lucky [lʌki] = norocos

#### Gramatică

# Sequence of Tenses (Concordanța timpurilor)

Concordanța timpurilor reprezintă acel set de reguli care guvernează succesiunea timpurilor verbale dintr-o frază.

Există trei tipuri de raporturi care pot fi exprimate de verbele din subordonate față de propoziția principală:

raport de simultaneitate: acțiunea din principală are loc în același timp cu cea din subordonată.

raport de anterioritate: acțiunea din subordonată are loc înaintea celei din regentă.

raport de posterioritate: acțiunea din subordonată are loc după acțiunea din regentă.

Iată câteva reguli generale de corespondență a timpurilor :

Dacă verbul propoziției principale este la un timp prezent (Present, Present Perfect, Present Continuous, Presen Perfect Continuous), în propoziția subordonată se poate folosi orice timp cerut de logica enunțului:

I know - she will come tomorrow. = Ştiu că ea va veni mâine.

 she comes to us regularly. = Ştiu că ea vine la noi în mod regulat.

- she came yesterday. = Ştiu că ea a venit ieri.

Dacă verbul propoziției principale este la un **timp trecut**, verbul propoziției subordonate trebuie de asemenea să fie la un **timp trecut**:

I knew (that) – she would come tomorrow. = Ştiu că ea va veni mâine.
- she came to us regularly. = Ştiu că ea vine la noi în mod regulat.
- she had come yesterday. = Ştiu că ea a venit ieri.

Propoziția principală	Raport	Propoziția subordonată
	Posterioritate	Future-in-the-Past (would + V1)
Timp trecut	Simultaneitate	Past Tense
	Anterioritate	Past Perfect

Aceleași reguli se aplică și pentru verbul 'wish'.

I wish I would be there tomorrow. = Aş dori să fiu acolo mâine.

I wish I were there now. = Aş dori să fiu acolo acum.

I wish I had been there yesterday. = Aş dori să fi fost acolo ieri.

Pentru exprimarea raportului de simultaneitate forma verbului **'to be'** rămâne **'were'** pentru toate persoanele.

I wish I were there.

I wish we were there.

I wish he were there.

<u>Notă</u>: în limba română timpul trecut din subordonată poate trece la prezent, fără ca acest lucru să influențeze sensul propoziției, redând un raport de simultaneitate.

Exemplu: I thought you were ill.

Credeam că ești bolnav.

Aici, "ești bolnav" se referă la timpul trecut, atunci eu credeam că erai bolnav. Acest lucru reprezintă o capcană pentru vorbitorii de limbă română, care sunt tentați să facă traducerea cuvânt cu, cuvânt din română în engleză, nerespectând regulile de concordanță ale limbii engleze.

## Atentie:

Raportul de posterioritate este exprimat printr-un prezent în cazul propozițiilor temporale sau condiționale, deoarece în aceste subordonate este interzis timpul viitor sau condițional.

# Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la timpul corespunzător:
  - a. I wish he .....tomorrow. (come)

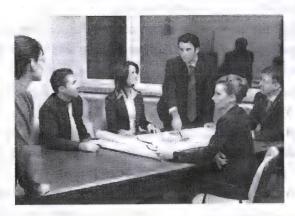
- b. I didn't know you .....yesterday. (call)
- c. I wish he .....harder. (work)
- d. I thought I .....her before. (meet)
- e. I think they .....later. (come)
- f. The captain ordered that the crew .....the ship. (abandon)
- g. I suggested he .....swimming lessons. (take)
- h. He had mentioned they .....away. (be)
- i. We knew that she .....the letter. (send)
- j. I was aware that they .....us. (help)
- k. I suppose he .....in time. (come)
- l. We asked him whether he ......the instructions. (understand)
- m.I wish you .....the truth. (can find out)
- n. He remembered he ......at 9 a.m. (have to leave)
- o. They heard we .....this town last year. (visit)

#### 3. Traduceti:

- a. Îi părea rău că nu poate ajunge mai devreme acasă.
- b. I-am anunțat că vom termina lucrarea în câteva minute.
- c. Mi-aş dori să fiu în vacanță acum.
- d. Ei și-ar dori să poată ajunge la întrunire mâine.
- e. Știam că îmi va scrie o scrisoare lungă.
- f. Nu ne-a anunțat că va întârzia la ședință.
- g. Nu știam că mergem la cumpărături toată dimineața.
- h. Credeam că nu va ploua și că vom putea merge la picnic.
- i. M-a întrebat când o pot ajuta la lecții și i-am răspuns că o voi ajuta într-o oră.
- j. Îmi doream să pot ajunge în acest loc de când eram copil.
- k. Te-am așteptat ieri până la ora șase, dar nu ai venit. Credeam că vei veni mai târziu, așa că am lăsat un mesaj pentru tine.
- l. Cred că este mai bine dacă vei spune adevărul.
- m. M-a rugat să o duc acasă pentru că nu se simte prea bine.
- n. Mi-aș fi dorit să ne anunțați din timp că veți veni în acest weekend.
- o. Mi-a spus că trebuie să plece de îndată ce va termina lucrarea.

## Lesson 24

# Relationships



Whenever I'm asked about my friends I always tend to speak about those who are close to me. I got into thinking about relationships the other night. Why is it so hard to maintain a good friendship? Why do we tend to get so close to someone and still feel like we're alone?

I once heard that good friends are actually, good psychiatrists.

I totally agree considering the fact that I always feel better after I have brought my friends to their wit's end because of my "problems". And it feels right doing it, after all we all have "problems" now and then and it's good to know that you have someone to rely on. Life is not easy and it's hard getting through it without a dependable friend.

To answer my question many people believe that the main reason for the splitting of a friendship is the appearance of a partner in the life of one's friend. While one friend continues to act the same the other is changing, discovers other priorities and spends a lot of time with the partner. Some people claim that they can maintain their friendship in time but to a certain level. They also belive that if the friend agrees with his/her relationship than the friendship can last.

As a conclusion, friendship can be weakened with a change of priorities and of course, with a lack of consistency.

# Vocabulary

```
to tend [to tend] = a tinde
    close [klauz] = aproape
    to get into thinking [t\sigma get intu \theta I \eta k I \eta] = a se gândi la
    to maintain [to mein'tein] = a menține
    alone [ə`ləʊn] = singur
    once [wants] = odată
    psychiatrist [sa1`ka1ətr1st] = psihiatru
    to agree [to ə`gri:] = a fi de acord
    considering [kən`sıdrıŋ] = având în vedere, luând în considerare
    to bring someone to his/her wit's end [to brin samwan to hiz/hair witz
end] = a zăpăci
    to feel right [to fi:l rait] = pare corect, e bine
    now and then [nav ænd ðen] = din când în când
    to rely on [to ri`laidin] = a se baza (pe)
    to get through [to get \theta ru:] = a trece prin
    dependable [d1`pendəbl] = de nădejde
    to answer [to æntsə] = a răspunde
    main [meɪn] = principal
    to split [tv split] = a (se) rupe
     appearance [ə`pɪərənts] = aparență
     partner ['partnə] = partener
     to act [to ækt] = a (se) comporta; a juca (într-o piesă, film)
     to discover [to d1`skAvə] = a descoperi
     priority [pra1`pr1ti] = prioritate
     to claim [to kle m] = a suține, a pretinde
     to a certain level [to ə sə:tn levl] = până la un anumit punct
     to believe [to br`li:v] = a crede
     to weaken [to wi:kn] = a slăbi, a (se) micșora
     at a change [at a t[e1nd3] = la o schimbare
     consistency [kən`sıstəntsi] = consecvență.
```

# **GRAMATICĂ**

# Phrasal Verbs (Verbe complexe)

Verbele complexe sunt o parte importantă a limbii engleze. Aceste verbe sunt intranzitive sau tranzitive.

Exemplu:

verbe complexe intranzitive

to get up = a se scula din pat

I don't like to get up in the morning.

(Nu-mi place să mă trezesc de dimineață.)

verbe complexe tranzitive

to put off = a amâna

We will have to put off the meeting.

(Va trebui să amânăm întâlnirea.)

to turn down = a refuza

They turned down my offer.

(Mi-au refuzat oferta.)

Exemple de verbe complexe:

to run into = a se întâlni (accidental) cu cineva

to run away = a fugi (de acasă)

to show up = a apărea

to make up = a inventa

to talk somebody into = a convinge pe cineva să

to look up = a căuta

to look into = a analiza

to figure out = a-și da seama

to let down = a dezamăgi

to take after = a semăna cu cineva

to take care of = a îngriji pe cineva

to switch off = a închide

## Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției cu voce tare și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la forma corectă:
- a.My brother and sister (to be) ..... playing tennis at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.
- b. She (to fly)..... to Boston tomorrow.
- c.Mary (to wait)..... for me when I (to arrive).....
- d.It (to have)..... snowing a lot this week.
- e.Alex (not work)...... last week.
- f. July (to be)..... living in Rome since May.
- g. He told us that the train (to leave).....
- h.I (to play)...... football at 10 am tomorrow.
- i. I don't think I (buy)..... that suit.
- 3. Traduceti:
- a. Mary pretinde că nu ea a mâncat înghețata.
- b. Bob obișnuia să spună că prima lui prioritate era să-și cumpere o casă.
  - c. Odată am văzut un șarpe.
  - d. Nu e uşor să-i răspunzi la întrebări.
  - e. Susan seamănă cu tatăl ei.
  - f. Te rog să închizi radioul.
  - g. Pescarii sunt vestiți că inventează povești.
  - h. Nu mi-a plăcut tonul vocii lui.

## Lecție recapitulativă VIII



You'll never believe what I had to go through when I baby-sat my sister's children. I thought it would be very easy, that I would get them dinner, let them watch TV and then put them to bed early. I figured that the rest of the night I would spend it watching a good movie on television and collect an easy twenty dollars. It didn't turned out this way.

First, right before we were about to sit down for a pizza dinner, John let the parakeet out of its case. Once out, it started saying different words and flying around. The dog started chasing it, so I decided to catch it before the dog did. John and Jeff volunteered to help, following at my heels. We had the bird cornered by the fireplace when John jumped for it and knocked over the hamster cage. Then the bird escaped again, and the hamsters began scurrying around their cage like crazy creatures. The dog had disappeared by this point, so I decided to clean up the hamsters' cage and try to calm them down. While I was doing this, John and Jeff caught the parakeet and put it back in the cage. It was time to return to the kitchen and eat cold pizza. But upon entering the kitchen, I discovered why the dog had lost interest in the bird chase. What was left of the pizza was lying on the floor, and tomato sauce was dripping from the dog's chin. I cleaned up the mess and then served chicken noodle soup and ice cream to the boys. Only at nine o'clock did I get the kids to bed. I then returned downstairs to find that the dog had thrown up pizza on the living-room rug. When I finished cleaning the rug, my sister returned. I took the twenty dollars and told her that she should not count on me for another baby-sitting session.

## Exerciții

1.Completați spațiile goale cu verbe complexe:
a. My parents are out. I have to my baby brother.
b. Quick! the bus. It's ready to leave.
c. I don't know were my book is. I have to for it?
d. It's dark inside. Can you the light?
e. I need some new clothes. Why don't you the jeans?
f. It's warm insideyour coat!
g. Does your little brother ghosts?
2. Puneți verbele din paranteză la diateză pasivă:
a. A letter (write) by Peter.
b. The words (explain) by the teacher.
c. This street (close) because of the snow.
d. Jim (invite) to her party.
e. The prize (give) to her.
f. A house (build) today.
g. English (speak) all over the world.
h. A carol (sing) in the class.
i. A car (repair) in the yard.
3. Traduceți în limba engleză:
a. Am amânat întâlnirea pentru mâine la aceeași oră.
b. Am stiut că minte de când am auzit-o prima dată.
c. John inventează povești de când l-am cunoscut.
d. Nu contează ce zice oricum mă voi descurca.
e. Şeful meu a refuzat oferta pentru că avea îndoieli.
f. L-am lăsat să-și dea singur seama de greșeală.
g. Ieri, din întâmplare m-am întâlnit cu Jane.
4. Completați spațiile libere:
Dreams are very important part of our life. It said that what we
is connected to our inner For , I know people that think
every dream its own meaning. Some that they can predict the future.
the future.

#### Lesson 25

## **Happiness**



"How to gain, how to keep, how to recover happiness is in fact for most men at all times the secret motive for all they do," observed William James. People who are happy perceive the world as safer, make decisions more easily and live healthier and more energized and satisfied lives.

When your mood is gloomy and your thinking preoccupied, life as a whole seems depressing. Let your mood brighten and your thinking broadens and becomes more playful and creative. Your relationships, your self-image, and your hopes for the future also seem more promising. Moreover—and this is one of psychology's most consistent findings—when we feel happy we are more willing to help others. In study after study, a mood-boosting experience (finding money, succeeding on a challenging task, recalling a happy event) made people more likely to give money, pick up someone's dropped papers and so on.

Happines doesn't just feel good, it does good. Most people agree that money can't buy happiness, but they do believe that a *little* more money would make them a *little* more happy, secure, and comfortable.

Happiness is relative not only to our past experience but also to our comparisons with others. We are always comparing ourselves with others. And whether we feel good or bad depends on who those others are. We are slow-witted or clumsy only when others are smart or agile.

(fragments from David G. Myers, The Pursuit of Happiness)

## Vocabulary

to tend [tv tend] = a tinde
close [kləuz] = aproape
to get into thinking [tv get intu 01ŋk1ŋ] = a se gândi la
to maintain [tv meɪn teɪn] = a menține
alone [ə ləvn] = singur
once [wʌnts] = odată
psychiatrist [saɪ kaɪətrɪst] = psihiatru
to agree [tv ə griz] = a fi de acord
considering [kən sıdrɪŋ] = având în vedere, luând în considerare
to bring someone to his/her wit's end [tv brɪŋ sʌmwʌn tv hɪz/həːr wɪtz
end] = a zăpăci

to feel right [to fi:l rait] = pare corect, e bine now and then [nav ænd ðen] = din când în când to rely on [tv ri la i u n] = a se baza (pe) to get through [to get  $\theta$ ru:] = a trece prin dependable [d1'pendabl] = de nădejde to answer [to æntsə] = a răspunde main [meɪn] = principal to split [tv split] = a (se) rupe appearance [ə`pɪərənts] = aparență partner ['pa:tnə] = partener to act [to ækt] = a (se) comporta; a juca (într-o piesă, film) to discover [to di`skavə] = a descoperi priority [prai pritil = prioritate to claim [to kle m] = a sutine, a pretinde. to a certain level [to a sa:tn levl] = până la un anumit punct to believe [to b1`li:v] = a crede to weaken [to wi:kn] = a slăbi, a (se) micșora at a change [at a t[eind3] = la o schimbare consistency [kən`s i stəntsi] = consecvență.

#### GRAMATICĂ

#### Passive Voice (Diateza Pasivă)

Diateza pasivă nu se folosește la fel de des ca și cea activă.

Structura diatezei pasive este foarte simplă:

<u>subject + verbul auxiliar (be) + verbul principal (la forma past participle)</u>

Exemple:

a. Everyone drinks water.

Water is drunk by everyone.

b. This company employes one hundred people.

One hundred people are employed by this company.

Folosim Passive Voice atunci când vrem să dăm importanță obiectului, ființei care suferă acțiunea.

a. Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy.
 President Kennedy was killed by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Sau atunci când nu cunoaștem identitatea autorului acțiunii.

My wallet has been stolen.

Putem să formăm Passive Voice în orice timp verbal. De altfel, conjugarea verbelor la Passive Voice e ușoară deoarece verbul principal e întotdeauna la Past Participle iar verbul auxiliar e întotdeauna <u>be</u>. Pentru a trece Passive Voice la un timp anume conjugăm verbul auxiliar la timpul respectiv.

De exemplu:

Present Simple: It is made.

Present Continuous: It **is being** made. Present Perfect: It **has been** made.

Diateza pasivă pentru Past Tense Continuous:

S + was/ were + being + verbul la forma a III-a

Exemplu: The car was being washed when my father entered the house.

Se spăla mașina atunci când tata a intrat în casă.

Iată un tabel cu principalele timpuri verbale și forma lor la Passive voice:

Infinitive		to be cleaned
simple	present	It is cleaned.
	past	It was cleaned.
	future	It will be cleaned.
	conditional	It would be cleaned.

continuous	present	It is being cleaned.
	past	It was being cleaned.
	future	It will be being cleaned.
	conditional	It would be being cleaned.
perfect simple	present	It has been cleaned.
	past	It had been cleaned.
	future	It will have been cleaned.
	conditional	It would have been cleaned.
perfect continuous	present	It has been being cleaned.
	past	It had been being cleaned.
	future	It will have been being cleaned.
	conditional	It would have been being cleaned.

## Exerciții

- 1. Traduceți în scris textul lecției.
- 2. Răspundeți la următoarele întrebări:
- a. How does happiness change one's life?
- b. Can money buy happiness?
- c. Why others influence our happiness?
- 3. Completați spațiile libere:

Europe is made..... many countries. Spain is ..... of them. If you want to........ Spain, you must take a ....... of at least four weeks in order to be sure that you will see everything. There..... many places to see. For ......, in Madrid you must not miss seeing The Almudena Cathedral. It's one of the most beautiful cathedrals in Madrid. The entrance takes you ...... the church but on the left side ..... can enter a museum. There you can ..... religious paintings that will take your breath away.

But the most fascinating thing about this ...... is that on one of her towers there is a beautiful picture...... the Virgin Mary that ..... a special background. When I say special I ...... that it is a lovely blue that has the ..... colour as the sky.

So .... not miss visiting Spain because you will ..... the trip of your life!

- 4. Traduceți următoarele propoziții în limba engleză:
- a. Nu e imposibil să câștigi fericirea.
- b. Susan nu era bine dispusă când am vorbit cu ea ieri.
- c. Rezultatul a fost găsit de Jim.
- d. Mia obișnuia să se laude cu frumusețea ei.
- e. Hârtiile au fost scăpate.
- f. Ea nu știe dacă să plece ori să stea.
- g. El e fericit că a concediat-o pentru că era neîndemânatică.
- h. Lucrurile nu sunt așa de ușoare precum par la prima vedere.
- i. Nu trebuie să-ți explic motivul pentru care am ales să nu mă căsătoresc.
  - j. E ridicol ca adulții să se comporte ca niște copii.
  - k. Trebuie să-mi spui tot ce știi despre cartea pe care a scris-o el.

#### Lesson 26

## The Psychology of Colors

Have you ever thought about how does a color affect the perception of the people around you, your mood and possibly, even your life? Physiologists and psychologists, while studying the inner complex of the inner world of man, have found that colors do have extensive emotional effects on our lifestyle. Depending on our character and the state of body, different colors have different effects on us: they can give you more charm, or on the contrary, make others dislike you.

Every color has a distinctive bandwidth, which affects your hypophysis, which controls the production of melanine in your body.

Red color features the longest bandwidth. It affects the production of adrenaline. Violet has the shortest bandwidth. It slows the heartbeat, calms and soothes. Blue and green colors also affect the production of the "happiness" hormone.

Eastern and Western cultures differ in terms of color perception and understanding. For example, white means death for Chinese. It reflects all the other colors except itself. White means clean in the Chinese philosophy, as according to them, after death people lose all the energy which they have been accumulating throughout their lives, thus becoming clean. In the West, the color of death is black, as it consumes all the other colors.

#### Vocabulary

to affect [tʊ ə`fekt] = a afecta, a influenţa perception [pə`sep]ən] = percepţie physiologist [,fɪzi`plədʒɪst] = fiziolog inner [`inər] = interior extensive [ɪk`stensɪv] = vast to dislike [tʊ dɪ`slaɪk] = a nu-i plăcea bandwith [bændwɪð] = lungime de bandă hypophysis [haɪpəufɪːsɪs] = hipofiză melanine [melənɪn] = melanină synthesis [`sɪnθəsɪs] = sinteză soothing [suːŏ] = liniştitor
serotonine [serə`tɔːnɪn] = serotonină
arousing [ə`raʊzɪŋ] = creștere, provocare
heartbeat [`haːt biːt] = puls
hormone [hɔːməʊn] = hormon
to differ in [tʊ dɪfə in] = a (se) diferenția în
to accumulate [tʊ ə`k juːmjʊleɪt] = a acumula
throughout [θru`aʊt] = pe parcursul
to consume [tʊ kən`s juːm] = a (se) consuma.

## **GRAMATICĂ**

#### Antonime și sinonime

În continuare vom atașa două liste cu sinonime și respectiv, antonime.

#### Sinonime

to accomplish- to achieve = a reuşi to administer - to manage = a conduce to admit - to confess = a mărturisi almost - nearly = aproapeto annoy - to irritate, to bother = a irita to answer - to reply = a răspunde to assure - to guarantee = a asigura to behave - to act = a se comporta to close - to shut = a închide to cope - to manage = a face fată deliberately - intentionally = intentionat destiny - fate = destin egocentric - selfish = egoist except - apart from= în afară de to glitter - to sparkle = a scânteia joy - delight = plăcere missing - lost = dispărut fantastic - wonderful = minunat expensive - costly = scumpsad - miserable = trist terrific - terrible = teribil

glad- happy = fericit down - below = jossweet – sugary = dulce long-tall = înalt huge - enormous = enorm ill - sick = bolnav fast - quick = repede easy - simple = uşor to walk – to step = a păși to hop - to jump = a sărito search - to seek = a căuta smart - wise = destept

#### Antonime

amiable ≠ hostile big ≠ large ancient ≠ new to betray ≠ to be loyal enthusiastic ≠ indifferent madness ≠ sanity obedient ≠ insolent quarrelsome ≠ patient talkative ≠ quiet vague ≠ clear vanish ≠ appear vanity ≠ modesty vast ≠ limited venerable ≠ unrespected big ≠ small black ≠ white huge ≠ tiny dark ≠ light dry ≠ wet cheap ≠ costly sad ≠ happy wonderful ≠ terrible dead ≠ alive

tall ≠ short up ≠ down dirty ≠ clean under ≠ on hot ≠ cold black ≠ white sweet ≠ sour.

They say

Pe lângă sensul inițial (ei spun), această expresie are, în unele situații și sens impersonal care se traduce cu: se spune că, se zvonește, se știe că.

Exemplu: They say that after every rain, rainbow appears.

Se spune că după fiecare ploaie apare curcubeul. In France <u>they say</u> that English aren't quite clever.

Se zvonește că francezii spun despre englezi că nu sunt

inteligenți.

#### The more ..... the more

Atunci când două comparative sunt precedate de articolul hotărât, se traduce în limba română cu: "cu cât .... cu atât."

Exemplu: The more you learn the smarter you get.

Cu cât înveți mai mult, cu atât devii mai înțelept.

The more you work the more you learn.

Cu cât muncești, cu atât câștigi mai mult.

The less you study the less you know.

Cu cât înveți mai puțin, cu atât știi mai puțin.

The more you smile the less you feel unhappy.

Cu cât zâmbești mai mult, cu atât te vei simți mai fericit.

Many, much

Many se folosește cu substantive numărabile și much cu substantive care nu pot fi numărabile.

Exemplu: Many cats

doors windows women fingers stamps buildings

Much food

noise

laughter

happiness

n prid

- only a drawn of

.... 199M

success

sadness , sage

courage

milk

information

money

sugar

Exemplu: I have two books. Corect

I have two breads. Incorect

I have two loaves of bread. Corect

#### A few, a little

Aceleași reguli se aplică ca și la many, much.

Exemplu: A few cats

doors

windows

women

fingers

stamps

- Tallanda

buildings

A little food

noise

laughter

happiness

success

sadness

courage

milk

information

money

sugar

Exemplu:

I have two informations. Incorect

I have two pieces of information. Corect

Have something done

Această construcție se referă la contexte în care subiectul se referă la un serviciu de care el beneficiază, dar adus la sfârșit de către altcineva.

Exemplu: I had my nails done.

Mi-am făcut unghiile. (am pus pe cineva să mi le

facă)

De asemenea, se poate folosi atunci când descrie o situație nefericită care i se întâmplă subiectului.

Exemplu: I had my wallet stolen.

Cineva mi-a furat portofelul.

Get something done

Descrie situații pe care subiectul le vrea făcute de altcineva.

Exemplu: When are you going to get that window mended?

Când ai de gând să repari fereastra aceea?

Se folosește atunci când descrie situații neplăcute.

Exemplu: Fred had his car stolen last night.

Lui Fred i s-a furat mașina aseară.

Se folosește atunci când ne referim la încheierea unei activități și se folosesc expresii temporale.

Exemplu: We'll get the work done as soon as possible.

Vom termina treaba cât mai curând posibil.

În astfel de propoziții suntem interesați mai mult de rezultatul obținut decât de persoana sau obiectul care face acțiunea.

**Need doing** 

Această construcție are un sens pasiv atunci când subiectul se referă la necesitatea unui lucru ce trebuie făcut.

Exemplu: The ceiling needs painting.

Tavanul trebuie văruit.

My hair needs cutting.

Părul meu trebuie tuns. (Trebuie să-mi tund părul.)

## Exerciții

1.Traduceți în scris textul lecției.

 Alcătuiți propoziții cu cuvintele: heartbeat, to affect, to annoy, fate, below, to betray, sanity, clean, enemy.

3. Traduceți în limba engleză:

a. Nu credeam că o să piardă atât de mult din greutate.

b. Mulți oameni apelează la terapie pentru eliminarea stresului.

c. Dacă mănânci un măr pe zi te vei simți mai sănătos.

d. Câteodată nu pot face față stresului din viața mea.

e. Nu-mi place mâncarea asta pentru că e acră.

f. Pisica e sub masă.

**4.** Puneți într-o coloană substantivele care primesc *many* și într-o altă coloană cele care primesc *much*:

flower, garden, flour, comfort, smoke, tobacco, study, juice, people, country, level, ring, table, chair, hat, bath, doubt, thought, period, order, attitude, letter, father, peace, war, piece, eye, wind, charm, hair, town, news, day, equipment, wife, furniture, money, person, wit, story, youth, knowledge, house, danger, anger, son, sheep, shirt, cow, promise, wish, truth, hen, shadow, rain, snow, relation, friendship, affection, bus, kindness, effect, enthusiasm, border, matter, innocence, belief, speech, world, society, grieve, brain, power, tongue, wisdom, butter.

## Yet Another Worry for Those Who Believe the Glass Is Half-Empty



Now, it seems, pessimists may really have something to worry about: their health. A study by researchers in the Netherlands has found that people who are pessimistic are more likely to die of heart disease and other causes than those who are by nature optimistic.

Up to this point there has been solid evidence that certain pathological mental states, like depression are linked with a significantly higher risk of cardiovascular death, but the relationships between normal personality traits like optimism and health have not been as thoroughly studied.

For example, there have been several well-controlled studies showing that depression can as much as double the relative risk of having a first heart attack or dying of heart disease, independent of other factors. And for people who already have well-documented heart disease, depression increases the risk of death about threefold.

What about the possibility that some of the pessimistic subjects were simply suffering from undiagnosed depression? After all, depression is a strong risk factor for cardiovascular mortality.

One possibility is that optimists may simply cope better with adversity than pessimists do and engage in behaviors that are more likely to promote health. It is well known, for example, that optimism is strongly associated with seeking social support and coping better with stress. There might even be biological differences between optimistic and pessimistic people that give optimists an edge.

If pessimists should worry about anything, though, it's that they may have an undiagnosed — and treatable — depression. Treating depression may not guarantee a longer life. But it will certainly make it a happier one.

(Richard A. Friedman — "How to live healthy")

#### Vocabulary

to worry [to wa:ri] = a (se) îngrijora researcher [ri`sa:t[a] = cercetător disease [d1\zi:z] = boală to follow [to folou] = a urmări to rank [to rænk] = a categorisi trait [tre 1t] = trăsătură thoroughly ['θʌrəli] = de-a binelea, pe deplin threefold [θri:fəʊld] = întreit expectation [,ekspekter[n] = asteptare concerning [kən`sa:n1ŋ] = privitor la, despre score [sko:r] = scorrate [reit] = rată to account for [tv ə`kavnt fo:] = a (se) aplica, a explica; a motiva protective [prə`tektɪv] = protector evidence ['evidnts] = dovadă to link [tv link] = a (se) lega undiagnosed [An'da1əgnəvzd] = nediagnosticat adversity [əd`və:səti] = adversitate to give an edge [to giv An ed3] = a obține un rezultat bun no big deal [nou big diol] = nu e mare lucru random [rændəm] = la întâmplare survival [sə`vaɪvl] = supravieţuire to enhance [to in haints] = a intensifica to fret [to fret] = a se agita, a fi nelinistit. to doom [to du:m] = a condamna

## **GRAMATICĂ**

## Writing letters

Atunci când scriem scrisori trebuie să fim atenți la adresa și data scrisorii, la formulele de salut și la încheierea scrisorii.

Adresa expeditorului se scrie în colțul dreapta sus al scrisorii și include: numărul casei/blocului, numele străzii, orașul, țara. Data se scrie în întregime (22<sup>nd</sup> of August, 2007).

Formulele de salut diferă de la o scrisoare formală la una informală (familiară). De exemplu: "Dear John" în scrisorile familiare și "Dear Sir/Madam", "Dear Mr./Mrs. Brem" în scrisorile formale.

La fel se întâmplă și cu încheierea, diferă în funcție de tipul de scrisoare. Vom avea "Love", "Yours", "Your friend" la sfârșitul unei scrisori informale; dar "Yours sincerely", "Yours faithfully" în scrisori formale.

#### **Formal Letters**

Scriem o scrisoare formală unei persoane pe care nu o cunoaștem, sau care ocupă o funcție importantă. În astfel de scrisori nu se vor folosi formulele de adresare familiară și doar formele întregi ale verbelor (nu vom scrie <u>can't</u> ci <u>cannot</u>, nu <u>don't</u> ci <u>do not</u>).

Iată un exemplu:

983 Montreaux Rd. Ottawa, ON K6G 3H8 April 21, 2007

Ms. Jane Brown Manager, Administrative Services Good Solutions Inc. 1295 Stewart Rd., Unit 53 Toronto, ON, M5W 1E8

#### Dear Jane Brown,

I would like to sincerely thank you for the time that you spent with me last Tuesday, briefing me on your company's background and operations, and interviewing me for the position of Assistant Manager in your organization.

I was very pleased with the interview from my perspective, as I hope you were from yours. Now that I have met you and some of your colleagues,

and know more about the activities of Good Solutions, I am even more excited about the possibility of working with you and your team than I was before the interview. I feel that this job would be a perfect fit for my skills and abilities, and that I would definitely be a value-added addition to your company.

If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me at (615) 731-473 or by e-mail at emmma.j@yahoo.com. I look forward to hearing from you in the near future.

Yours sincerely, Ema Johnson.

#### **Informal Letters**

Scriem o scrisoare informală unui prieten, unei rude, unei cunoștințe. Limbajul e mult mai familiar și se folosesc formele contrase ale verbelor (can't, I'm), expresii colocviale.

Iată un exemplu:

#### Dear Mum,

You've been away only for five days and we already miss you. Yesterday, Jim came from school with a terrible headache and I didn't know what to do. I didn't even know were the pills were so I had to wait for Dad. But in the end, I shouldn't bother cause he went to bed and never mentioned it again. The other day I forgot to check the water when I left, and when I came back the bedroom was a mess, but Dad and Jim helped me out.

I have to admit that we feel your missing in the morning at breakfast cause Dad only knows how to boil eggs and to cut bread. But it's not that bad cause we have the corner shop to buy us some snacks.

We're good except that Dad doesn't have time to help us do the homework but we do them at school before the class. My teachers didn't find out but those of Jim's caught him doing it and promised to talk to you when you return. It's probably nothing, I guess they wanna tell you that you have to give money for the trip we're going in March.

Kisses from your boys.

We're looking forward to seeing you soon.

Love, Fred.

## Exerciții

- 1. Traduceți în scris textul lecției.
- 2. Scrieți o scrisoare unui prieten pe care-l invitați la ziua voastră.
- 3. Scrieți o scrisoare de felicitare fostului angajator cu ocazia zilei de naștere.
  - 4. Traduceți în engleză:
  - a. Pe măsură ce înaintam ni se făcea din ce în ce mai frică.
- b. M-am uitat în jos la mâna mea dar n-am putut să văd nimic deoarece era întuneric.
  - c. Era emoționată și a încercat să evite să-mi răspundă la întrebare.
  - d. N-am putut pleca nicăieri deoarece ploua de două zile.
  - e. Am putut să slăbesc pentru că am renunțat la ciocolată.
  - f. De când n-ai mai fost pe acasă?
  - g. De ce nu-ți vezi de treburile tale?
  - h. El se străduiește din greu să își mulțumească părinții.
  - i. Câteodată nu știu ce să-i mai spun.
  - j. Ai putea să faci un efort și să-i spui adevărul.
  - k. Niciodată nu m-am îndoit de tine.
  - l. Ea susține că a fost acasă ieri.

#### Lesson 28



Henry Adams was a young man who lived in New York. He used to spend Sundays in his boat on the sea. One day he sailed too far. When night came a ship picked him up, but the ship was bound for London.

When Henry landed in London, he had only one dollar in his pocket. He lived on this money for twenty-four hours. And he did not eat anything for the next twenty-four hours.

While he was walking along a street, Henry saw a small girl with her mother. The girl was eating an apple. All at once she threw it on the pavement. Henry stopped. He was very hungry and decided to pick up the apple. He was about to do so, when a man called him and asked him to come in. The man showed him into a room where two old gentleman were sitting. They were brothers.

Those two brothers were very rich business men and had a million-pound note. They began to wonder what would happen to a perfectly honest, but poor man without money if he found a million-pound note. Brother A. said that the man could not take it to the bank, because they would arrest him. Brother B. said that they wouldn't. At last they had a bet. Of course, Henry didn't know anything about their bet.

The brothers sat at the window and waited for the right man. When they saw Henry, they agreed that he was the man they wanted. They did not explain anything to him. Brother B. gave him a letter and told him that he would find the explanation inside. He also told Henry to read the letter, but only when he got home, not before. Henry took the letter, greatly surprised. When Henry was in the street again, he wanted to see what was inside the letter. He opened it and saw some money, but he did not take it out of the envelope. He ran to the nearest restaurant and ate as much as he could. When he could eat no more, he took out the money to pay. One million pounds! He could not believe his eyes!

#### Vocabulary

boat [bəʊt] = barcă, ambarcațiune
to sail [tʊ seɪl] = a naviga
to bind [tʊ baɪnd] = a lega, a obliga
to land [tʊ lænd] = a ateriza, a ajunge (aici)
pocket [pɒkɪt] = buzunar
pear [peə] = pară
note [nəʊt] = bilet
to wonder [tʊ `wʌndə] = a (se) întreba
at once [æt wʌnts] = deodată
pavement [`peɪvmənt] = trotoar
bet [bet] = pariu
right [raɪt] = potrivit
explanation [,eksplə`neɪʃn] = explicație
inside [,ɪn`saɪd] = interior
envelope [`envələʊp] = plic

## Exerciții

- 1. Citiți textul lecției și traduceți-l în scris.
- 2. Treceți verbele din paranteză la timpul corespunzător:
- a. I hear you just (get)..... married. When the ceremony (take place).....?
  - b. 'I (go)..... to the Zoo tomorrow. You ever (be)..... there?'
  - 'Yes, I (be)..... there last Sunday. I (go)..... nearly every weekend.'
  - c. The town (change)...... its appearance completely since 1988.
  - d. I once (hear)....... John sing, but I never (hear)...... Mary.
- e.'I (look)...... at your photos while you (be)..... out.' 'You (like)...... them? They (be)..... not very good.'

f. You (like) chess?' 'Yes, but I (not play) for many years.
I (live) with a good chess player for the last six months, but he
(play) extremely well and I (not wish) to play with him.'
g. I (expect) you (hear) how he (win) a medal
for bravery.
h.They already (repair)some of the old houses and (make)
them more healthy and comfortable.
i. Lend me your rubber. I (make) a mistake and (want)
to rub it out.
j. I (see) you yesterday. You (drink) coffee at a café, but
you (not see) me.
k. You (remember) my name, or you (forget) it?
l'What you (look for)"?' 'I (lose) my purse near
here and (want) to find it before it (get) dark.' 'When you
(lose) it?' 'I think that I (drop) it when I (go) to
school this morning.
m. At present he (read) an English novel; it is the third English
novel he (read) this year.
n. We (not play) tennis together since last May.
o. When I (see) him he (sit) asleep in a chair.
3. Completați spațiile libere cu propozițiile necesare:
a. The cake would have been burnt if
b. You will get into trouble if
c. Your dress would look better if
d. If your message had not come,
e. He will not come unless
f. If I were you
g. If I had known he was here
h. Come before seven o'clock if
i. If she were a good girl,
j. If I had time,
k.You will lose your money if
l. Get ready quickly if
m. If you had worked harder,

- 4. Traduceți:
- a. Ei și-ar putea vizita părinții mai des.
  - b. Mă voi duce la dentist săptămâna viitoare. Am deja programare.
- c. Am învățat o mulțime de cuvinte englezești de când am început să studiem cu noul profesor.
- d. El a început să lucreze încă de la ora 9 dimineața, dar nu a terminat încă.
  - e. Își făcea temele când tatăl său a venit acasă.
- f. Dacă n-ai fi anunțat că vei veni să ne vizitezi, am fi rămas acasă și te-am fi așteptat.
  - g. Ei au spus că data viitoare vor călători cu trenul.
  - h. Când am ajuns, ora deja începuse și a trebuit să așteptăm.
  - i. Dacă ți-aș fi spus ce s-a întâmplat, ce ai fi făcut?
  - j. Dacă aș avea mai mult timp liber, te-aș ajuta cu plăcere.
  - k. Ea speră ca în curând să poată pleca în vacanță la mare.
  - l. Nu este nevoie să gătești; am servit deja cina.
  - m:Vorbești de parcă ai fi unul din părinții mei.
  - n. Dacă ai avea o mulțime de bani, ce ai face cu ei?
- o. Ea intenționa să meargă la teatru, dar și-a dat seama că nu are suficient timp să ajungă acolo și a renunțat.
  - p. Mama punea masa în timp ce copiii se jucau în curte.
  - q. Mary mi-a spus că tocmai s-a întors din vacanță.
  - r. Nu a menționat niciun cuvânt despre asta.
  - s. Trebuie să-i spui adevărul.
  - t. Are o voce superbă.

## Lecție recapitulativă IX



Why do women love shopping?

I have often heard men complaining about their wives' bad habbit of spending a lot of money on clothes and shoes.

They just don't seem to understand why a woman cannot do with only one or two pairs of shoes, two blouses and a dress.

The answer is simple, they just can't. We all know that women love fashion. Everyday they wear something different, it's like they would commit a felony wearing the same clothes as the day before.

Another aspect that cannot be understood by men is that women love colors. They just couldn't have sweaters of the same color.

Women love being admired and spending money pays off when somebody notices how those earrings match their skirt.

It's just a woman thing!

## Exerciții:

- 1. Scrieți o scrisoare de condoleanțe unei prietene mai vechi.
- 2. Traduceți în limba română:
- a. Adrian has been reading in his room since he came back from school.
- b. Carl has been very busy this week.
- c. I wonder if people come to him when they are in trouble.
- d. Jane admitted that she was laughing at him.
- e. Last year my sister wrote a book.

- f. No sooner had I closed the door than I heard someone ringing the bell.
  - g. Mother warned me not to spend all my money on candies.
  - 3. Traduceți în limba engleză:
  - a. Bătrânul ne-a spus că niciodată nu închide ușa.
- b. Doctorul ne-a spus că nimeni nu are voie să vorbească cu pacientul până a doua zi.
  - c. Ei au spus că ar fi ajuns la timp dacă ar fi prins autobuzul.
  - d. E mult timp de când n-am mai vorbit cu el.
  - e. Cineva mi-a luat umbrela din greșeală.
  - f. Nu trebuia să iei umbrela cu tine.
  - g. Jessica culege flori.
    - h. Doar pentru că-mi ști numele nu înseamnă că mă cunoști.
    - i. Așteptam de o oră când într-un final a venit.
    - j. Această ușă nu trebuie încuiată.
    - k. Încetează să mai visezi și apucă-te de treabă!
    - l. Acesta este cântecul meu preferat.



#### EXERCIȚII RECAPITULATIVE

1. Scrieți propoziții adevărate, pozitive sau negative. Folosiți am / am not / is / isn't / are / aren't. (I / interested in politics). I'm interested (I'm not interested) in politics. a. (I / hungry). b. (it / warm today). c. (I / afraid of dogs). d. (my hands / cold). e. (Canada / a very big country). f. (diamonds / cheap). g. (I / interested in football). h. (Rome / in Spain). 2. Completați întrebările. Folosiți what... / who... / where... / how... How are your parents? They are very well. a. .....the bus stop? At the end of the street. b. .....your children? Five, six and ten. c.....these oranges? 1 \$ a kilo. d.....your favourite sport? Swimming. e.....the man in this photograph? That's my father. f.....your new shoes? Black.

# 3. Scrieți propoziții adevărate. Folosiți indicativul prezent continuu.

(I / wash / my hair). I'm not washing my hair. (it / snow). It is snowing. OR It isn't snowing.

g. (I / wear / shoes).	
h. (I / read / a newspaper).	
4. Alcătuiți întrebări din următoarele cuvinte. Folosiți is sau ar	e și
ouneți cuvintele în ordinea corectă.	
(working / Paul / today?) Is Paul working today?	
(what / doing / the children?) What are the children doing?	
a. (you / listening / to me?)	
b. (where / going / your friends?)	
c. (your parents / television / watching?)	
d. (what / cooking / Ann?)	
e. (why / you / looking / at me?)	
f. (coming / the bus?)	
5. Alcătuiți propoziții cu ajutorul cuvintelor următoare. Pu	neți
verbul la forma corectă (arrive sau arrives, etc.).	
(always / early / Sue / arrive) Sue always arrives early.	
a. (basketball / I / play / often).	
b. (work / Margaret / hard / usually).	
c. (Jenny / always / nice clothes / wear).	
d. (dinner / we / have / always / at 7.30).	
e. (television / Tim / watch / never).	
f. (Julia / parties / enjoy / always).	
6. Puneți verbul la forma corectă, pozitivă sau negativă.	
Margaret speaks four languages - English, French, German	and
Spanish. (speak)	
I don't like my job. It's very boring. (like)	
a. 'Where is Martin?' 'I'm sorry I'' (know)	
b. Sue is a very quiet person. Shevery much. (talk)	
c. Jima lot of tea. It's his favourite drink. (drink)	
d. It's not true! I it very much. (like)	
e. Mark is a vegetarian. Hemeat. (eat)	
244	

a. (I / sit / on a chair).

b. (I / eat).c. (it / rain).

d. (I / learn / English).e. (I / listen / to music).f. (the sun / shine).

7. Alcătuiți întrebări folosind cuvintele din paranteză () + do /
does. Puneți cuvintele în ordinea corectă.
(where / live / your parents?) Where do your parents live?
(you / early / always / get up?) Do you always get up early?
a. (how often / TV / you / watch?)
b. (like / you / football?)
c. (your brother / like / football?)
d. (what / you / do / in the evening?)
e. (your sister / work / where?)
f. (to the cinema / often / go?)
g. (what / mean / this word?)
h. (often / snow / it / here?)
i. (go / usually / to bed / what time / you?)
j. (how much / to phone New York / it / cost?)
8. Puneți verbul din paranteză la prezentul continuu (I am doing)
sau la prezentul simplu (I do).
Excuse me. Do you speak (you / speak) English?
Where's Tom?' 'He's having (he / have) a shower.'
I don't watch (I / not / watch) television very often.
a. Listen! Somebody(sing).
b. Sandra is tired(she / want) to go home now.
c. How often(you / read) a newspaper?
d. 'Excuse me but(you / sit) in my place.' 'Oh, I'm sorry.'
e. I'm sorry,(I / not / understand). Can you speak
more slowly?
f. It's late(I / go) home now(you / come
with me?)
g. What time(your father / finish) work in the evening?
h. You can turn off the radio(I / not / listen) to it.
i. 'Where's Paul?' 'In the kitchen(he / cook) something.
j. Martin(not / usually / drive) to work. He
(usually / walk).
k. Sue(not / like) coffee(she / prefer) tea.

9. Completați spațiile libere cu have got, has got, haven't got sau
hasn't got.
Sarah hasn't got a car. She goes everywhere by bicycle.
They like animals. They have got three dogs and two cats.
a. Charles isn't happy. Hea lot of problems.
b. They don't read much. Theymany books.
c. 'What's wrong?' 'Isomething in my eye.'
d. 'Where's my pen?' 'I don't know. Iit.'
e. Julia wants to go to the concert but shea ticket.
10. Completați spațiile libere cu am/is/are (prezent) sau was/were
(trecut).
Last year she was 22, so she is 23 now.
a. Today the weathernice, but yesterday itvery cold.
b. Ihungry. Can I have something to eat?
c. I feel fine this morning but Ivery tired last night.
d. Whereyou at 11 o'clock last Friday morning?
e. Don't buy those shoes. Theyvery expensive.
f. I like your new jacketit expensive?
g. This time last year Iin Paris.
h. 'Wherethe children?' 'I don't know. Theyin
the garden ten minutes ago.
11. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind timpul trecut (yesterday / last week
etc).
Jim always goes to work by car. Yesterday he went to work by car.
a. Rachel often loses her keys. Shelast week.
b. Kate meets her friends every evening. Sheyesterday
evening.
c. I usually buy two newspapers every day. Yesterday I
d. We usually go to the cinema on Sundays. Last Sunday we
e. I eat an orange every day. Yesterday I
f. Tom always has a shower in the morning. This morning he
g. Our friends come to see us every Friday. Theylast Friday

12. Puneți verbul din paranteză l	a forma corectă – pozitiv, negativ
sau interogativ.	

We went to the cinema but the film wasn't very good. We didn't enjoy it. (enjoy)

- a. Tim.....some new clothes yesterday two shirts, a jacket and a pullover. (buy)
  - b. .....yesterday? 'No, it was a nice day.' (rain)
  - c. The party wasn't very good, so we.....long. (stay)
- d. It was very warm in the room, so I ......a window. (open)
  - e. 'Did you go to the bank this morning?' 'No, I .....time. (have)
  - f. 'I cut my hand this morning.' 'How.....that? (do)
- 13. Completați întrebările următoare folosind was/were -ing și what/where/why dacă este cazul.
  - (you / live) Where were you living in 1990? In London.
  - a. (you / do) .....at 2 o' clock? I was asleep.
  - b. (it / rain).....when you got up? No, it was sunny.
  - c. (Ann / drive).....so fast? Because she was in a hurry.
  - d. (Tim / wear)..... a suit yesterday? No, a T-shirt and jeans.
  - 14. Puneți verbele din paranteze la trecutul simplu sau continuu:
  - A: What were you doing (you / do) when the phone rang (ring)?
  - B: I was watching (watch) television.
  - A: Was Jane busy when you went to see her?
  - a. B: Yes, she.....(study).
  - b. A: What time.....(the post / arrive) this morning?
  - c. B: It.....(come) while I .....(have) breakfast.
  - A: Was Margaret at work today?
  - d. B: No, she.....(not / go) to work. She was ill.
  - e. A: How fast.....(you / drive) when the police.....(stop) you?
  - f. B: I don't know exactly but I .....(not / drive) very fast.
  - g. A: .....(your team / win) the football match yesterday?
  - h. B: No, the weather was very bad, so we.....(not/play).
  - i. A: How.....(you / break) the window?
  - j. B: We.....(kick) the ball and
  - k. it .....(hit) the window.

l. A:(you / see) Jenny last night?
m.B: Yes, she(wear) a very nice jacket.
n. A: What(you / do) at 2 o'clock this morning?
B: I was asleep.
o. A: I(lose) my key last night.
p. B: How(you / get) into your room?
q. A: I(climb) through a window.
15. Completați propozițiile următoare conform modelului:
Jill is in hospital. She has been in hospital since Monday.
I know Sarah. I have known her for a long time.
a. Linda and Frank are married. Theymarried since 1989.
b. Brian is ill. Heill for the last few days.
c. We live in Scott Road. Wethere for ten years.
d. Catherine works in a bank. Shein a bank for five years.
e. Alan has a headache. Hea headache since he got up
this morning.
f. I'm learning English. IEnglish for six months.
16. Completați spațiile libere cu since sau for:
Since arată începutul perioadei de timp pentru o acțiune.
For arată durata acțiunii.
Jill has been in Ireland since Monday.
Jill has been in Ireland <i>for</i> three days.
a. My aunt has lived in Australia15 years.
b. Margaret is in her office. She has been there7 o'clock.
c. India has been an independent country1947.
d. The bus is late. We've been waiting20 minutes.
e. Nobody lives in thoses houses. They have been
emptymany years.
f. Mike has been illa long time. He has been in
hospitalOctober.
17. Puneți verbele din paranteză la prezentul perfect simplu sau
la trecutul simplu:
My friend is a writer. He has written (write) many books.
We didn't have (not/have) a holiday last year.
a. I(play) tennis yesterday afternoon.
0.40

b. What time(you/go) to bed last night? c(you / ever / meet) a famous person? d. The weather(not / be) very good yesterday. e. My hair is wet. I(just / wash) it. f. Kathy travels a lot. She(visit) many countries. g. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not / come / yet).'  18. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind cuvintele de mai jos conform modelului: (the office / clean / every day). The office is cleaned every day.
d. The weather(not / be) very good yesterday.  e. My hair is wet. I(just / wash) it.  f. Kathy travels a lot. She(visit) many countries.  g. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not / come / yet).'  18. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind cuvintele de mai jos conform modelului:
e. My hair is wet. I(just / wash) it. f. Kathy travels a lot. She(visit) many countries. g. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not / come / yet).'  18. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind cuvintele de mai jos conform modelului:
f. Kathy travels a lot. She(visit) many countries. g. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not / come / yet).' 18. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind cuvintele de mai jos conform modelului:
g. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not / come / yet).'  18. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind cuvintele de mai jos conform modelului:
g. 'Is Sonia here?' 'No, she(not / come / yet).'  18. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind cuvintele de mai jos conform modelului:
18. Alcătuiți propoziții folosind cuvintele de mai jos conform modelului:
modelului:
(1) of 11 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
(the office / clean / every day). The office is cleaned every day.
(these rooms / clean / every day?) Are these rooms cleaned every
day?
a. (glass / make / from sand).
b. (stamps / sell / in a post office).
c. (this room / not / use / very often).
d. (we / allow / to park here?)
e (how / this word / pronounce?)
19. Completați spațiile libere cu is / are / do / does.
Do you work in the evening?
Where are they going?
a. Whyyou looking at me?
bBill live near you?
cyou like cooking?
dthe sun shining?
e. What timethe shops close?
fAnn working today?
g. Whatthis word mean?
hyou feeling all right?
20. Completați spațiile libere cu was / were / did / have / has.
Where were your shoes made?
ayou go out last night?
b. Whatyou doing at 10.30?
c. Whereyour mother born?
dBarbara gone home?
e. What timeshe go?
f. Whenthese houses built?

gJim arrived yet?
h. Whyyou go home early?
i. How longthey been married?
21. Puneți verbul din paranteză la forma corectă (forma a dou
sau a treia):
I washed my hands because they were dirty. (wash)
Somebody has broken the window. (break)
a. I feel good. Ivery well last night. (sleep)
b. Wea very good film yesterday. (see)
c. Ita lot while we were on holiday. (rain)
d. I'vemy bag. (lose). Have youit? (see)
e. Rosa's bicycle waslast week (steal)
f. Ito bed early because I was tired. (go)
g. Have youyour work yet? (finish)
h. The shopping centre wasabout 20 years ago. (build)
i. Annto drive when she was 18. (learn)
j. I've nevera horse. (ride)
k. Julia is a good friend of mine. I'veher for a long time
(know)
l. Yesterday Iandmy leg. (fall / hurt)
22. Completați următoarele propoziții. Folosiți used to sa
prezentul simplu (I play / he lives etc.)
I used to play tennis. I stopped playing a few years ago.
'Do you do any sport?' 'Yes, I play basketball.'
a. 'Have you got a car?' 'No, ione but I sold it.'
b. Georgea waiter. Now he is the manager of the hotel.
c. 'Do you go to work by car?' 'Sometimes but most days I
by train.'
d. When I was a child, I nevermeat, but I eat now.
e. Mary loves watching TV. SheTV every evening.
f. Wenear the airport but we moved to the coty centre
few years ago.
g. Normally I start work at 7 o'clock, so Iup very early.
h. What gamesyouwhen you were a child?

23. Puneți verbele din paranteze la prezentul continuu (he is leaving, etc) sau prezentul simplu (the train leaves etc). 'Are you going (you / go out) out this evening?' 'No, I'm too tired.' We are going (we / go) to a concert this evening. It starts (it / start) at 7.30. a. Do you know about Sally? .....(she / get) married next month! b. A: My parents.....(go) on holiday next week. c. B: Oh, that's nice. Where .....(they / go)? d. Silvia is doing and Englsih course at the moment. course.....(finish) on Friday. e. There is a football match tomorrow but.....(I / not / go). f. .....(I / go) out with some friends tonight. Why don't you come too? .....(we / meet) at John's house at 8 o'clock. g. A: How.....(you/get) home after the party tomorrow? By taxi? h.B: No, I can go by bus. The last bus.....(leave) at midnight. A: Do you want to go to the cinema tonight? i. B: Yes, what time.....(the film / begin)? j. A: What.....(you / do) on Monday afternoon? k. B: .....(I / work). 24. Mary călătorește în Europa. Completați propozițiile cu she was, she is sau she will be. Yesterday she was in Paris. a. Tomorrow .....in Amsterdam. b. Last week .....in Barcelona. c. Next week.....in London. d. At the moment.....in Brussels. e. Three days ago.....in Munich. f. At the end of her trip.....very tired. 25. Completați spațiile libere cu will sau won't (will not): Don't drink coffee before you go to bed. You won't sleep.

a. 'Are you ready yet?' 'Not yet. I .....be ready in five minutes.'

b. I'm going away for a few days. I'm leaving tonight, so Il
at home tomorrow.
c. Itrain, so you don't need to take an umbrella.
A: I don't feel very well this evening.
d. B: Well, go to bed early and youfeel better in the morning.
e. It's Bill's birthday next Monday. Hebe 25.
f. I'm sorry I was late this morning. Ithappen again.
26. Completați propozițiile următoare folosind can't sau couldr
+ unul din verbele următoare:
eat decide find go go sleep
I was tired but I couldn't sleep.
a. I wasn't hungry yesterday. Imy dinner.
b. Ann doesn't know what to do. She
c. I wanted to speak to Martin yesterday but Ihim.
d. Jimto the concert next Saturday. He has to work.
e. Paulato the meeting last week. She was ill.
27. Completați propozițile următoare folosind must și unul d
următoarele verbe:
bego go learn meet wash win
We must go to the bank today. We haven't enough money.
a. Marilyn is a very interesting person. Youher.
b. My hands are dirty. Ithem.
c. Youto drive. It will be very useful.
d. Ito the post office. I need some stamps.
e. The game that we will be watching tomorrow is very important f
us. We
f. You can't always have things immediately. Youpatient.
28. Completați spațiile libere cu there is / there isn't / is there / the
are / there aren't / are there.
Kenham isn't an old town. <i>There aren't</i> any old buildings.
a. Look!a photograph of your brother in the newspaper!
b. Excuse me, a bank near here? Yes, at the end of the
street.'
cfive people in my family: my parents, my two sisters and m

1 /==	1 1 1 01 (77
•	in the class?' 'Twenty'
e. 'Can we take a photograph'	?' 'No,a film in the camera.'
f. 'a bus fr	om the city centre to the airport?' 'Yes.
Every 20 minutes.'	0.00
g. 'any prob	lems?' 'No, everything is OK.'
hnowhere to sit of	lownany chairs.
29. Completați spațiile liber	e cu there was / there wasn't / was there
/ there were / there weren't / were	there:
I was hungry but there wasn't	anything to eat.
Were there any letters for me	yesterday?
·	n on TV last night. Did you see it?
b. 'We stayed at a very nice l	notel.' 'Did you?a swimming-
pool?'	
c. 'Did you buy any eggs?' 'No	o,any in the shop.'
	enough money in it.
e. 'many peop	le at the meeting?' 'No, very few.'
f. We didn't visit the museum	becauseenough time.
g. I'm sorry I'm late	a lot of traffic.
	many tourists here. Now there are a
lot.	
30. Treceți următoarele ver	be la forma negativă:
He has gone away.	He hasn't gone away.
a. They are married.	(i) (i) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (ii) (
b. I have just had dinner.	
c. It is cold today.	( )
d. We will be late.	1011
e. You should go.	Y Y 1
f. She saw me.	(11)
g. I like cheese.	0 0 0 0 0
h. They understood.	x + 1 - 1 - 1
i. We were angry.	
j. He speaks German.	$\gamma = \gamma$
k. It rained yesterday.	
1 I believe you	

31. Completați spațiile libere cu what / which / who:
What is that man's name?
Which way shall we go? Left or right?
a. You can have tea or coffeedo you prefer?
b. 'day is today?' 'Monday.'
c. This is a nice houseroom is yours?
dis your favourite sport?
eis more expensive, meat or fish?
fis older, Ann or George?
gkind of camera have you got?
A: Mary has got three cameras.
h. B:camera does she use most?
inationality are you?
32. Finalizați propozițiile următoare cu him / her / them.
I don't know these girls. Do you know them?
a. I don't know that man. Do you know?
b. I don't know those people. Do you know?
c. I don't know David's wife. Do you know?
d. I don't know Mr. Stevens. Do you know?
e. I don't know Sarah's parents. Do you know?
f. Idon't know the woman with the black coat. Do you know?
33. Completați propozițiile următoare folosind I / me / he / him /
she / her / we / us / you / they / them etc:
Who is that woman? Why are you looking at her?
a. 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, I work with'
b. Where are the tickets? I can't find
c. I can't find my keys. Where are?
d. We are going out. You can come with
e. Margaret likes musicplays the piano.
f. I don't like cats. I'm afraid of
g. I'm talking to you. Please listen to
h. Where is Ann? I want to talk to
i. My brother has a new bossdoesn't likevery much.

34. Completați propozițiile următoare cu my / our / his / her /
their / its:
Do you like <i>your</i> job?
a. I know Mr. Watson but I don't know wife.
b. Mr. and Mrs. Baker live in Londonson lives in Australia.
c. We are going to have a party. We are going to invite all
friends.
d. Ann is going out withfriends this evening.
e. I like tennis. It'sfavourite sport.
f. 'Is thatcar?' 'No, I haven't got a car.'
g. I want to phone Ann. Do you knowphone number?
h. Do you think most people are happy withjobs?
i. I'm going to washhair before I go out.
j. This is a beautiful treeleaves are a beautiful colour.
k. John has a brother and a sisterbrother is 25 and
sister is 21.
35. Completați propozițiile următoare folosind my / his / their/
her/your etc. cu unul din următoarele cuvinte:
house, coat, husband, job, homework, wife, key.
Jim doesn't enjoy his job. It's not very interesting.
a. I can't open the door. I haven't got
b. Sally is marriedworks in a bank.
c. It's very cold today. Put onwhen you go out.
d. 'What are the children doing?' 'They are doing'
e. 'Do you know that man?' 'Yes, but I don't know'
f. We live in Barton Streetis at the end on the right.
36. Completați propozițiile următoare cu articolul nehotărât a sau
an:
an old book
awindow
bhorse
cairport
d new airport

C
funiversity
ghour
heconomic problem
37. Completați spațiile libere cu articolul nehotărât a / an sau
articolul hotărât the:
We enjoyed our holiday. <i>The</i> hotel was very nice.
'Can I ask a question?' 'Of course. What do you want to ask?'
a. You look very tired. You needholiday.
b. 'Where's Tom?' 'He is inbathroom.'
c. Jane isinteresting person. You must meet her.
d. A: Excuse me, can you tell me how to get tocity centre?
e. B: Yes, go straight on and then takenext turning left.
f. A: Shall we go out formeal this evening?
g. B: Yes, that'sgood idea.
h. It isnice morning. Let's go forwalk.
i. Amanda isstudent. When she finishes her studies, she wants
to be journalist. She lives with two friends inflat near
college where she is studyingflat is small but she likes it.
j. Peter and Mary have got two children,boy andgirl
boy is seven years old andgirl is three. Peter works in
factory. Mary hasn't got job at the moment.
38. Completați spațiile libere cu some sau any:
I bought some cheese but I didn't buy any bread.
a. I'm going to the post office. I needstamps.
b. There aren'tshops in this part of town.
c. George and Alice haven't gotchildren.
d. Have you gotbrothers or sisters?
e. There arebeautiful flowers in the garden.
f. Do you knowgood hotels in London?
g. 'Would you liketea?' 'Yes, please.'
h. When we were on holiday, we visitedvery interesting places
i. I went out to buymilk but they didn't havein the shop
j. I'm thirsty. Can I havewater, please?
,

e. .....organisation

39. Completați propozițiile următoare cu something / somebody
anything / anybody/anyone:
She said something to me but I didn't understand it.
a. 'What's wrong?' 'There isin my eye.'
b. Do you knowabout politics?
c. I went to the shop but I didn't buy
dhas broken the window. I don't know who.
e. There isn'tin the bag. It is empty.
f. I'm looking for my keys. Hasseen them?
g. Would you liketo drink?
h. I didn't eatbecause I wasn't hungry.
i. This is a secret. Please don't tell
40. Completați spațiile libere cu no, any sau none:
There is no sugar in your coffee.
a. My brother is married but he hasn't gotchildren.
b. Sue doesn't speakforeign languages.
c. I'm afraid there iscoffee. Would you like some tea?
d. There aren'tpictures on the wall.
e. The weather was cold but there waswind.
f. I wanted to buy some oranges but they didn't havein the
shop.
g. Everything was correct. There weremistakes.
h. 'How much luggage have you got?' ''
i. 'How much luggage have you got?' 'I haven't got'
41. Completați spațiile libere cu somebody/someone /somewhere
anything / something / nobody/anywhere/anyone:
It's dark. I can't see anything.
Tom lives somewhere near London.
a. Do you knowabout computers?
b. 'Listen!' 'What? I can't hear'
c. 'What are you doing here?' 'I'm waiting for'
d. Please listen carefully. There is I want to tell you.
e. 'Didsee the accident?' 'No,'
f. We weren't hungry, so we didn't eat

g. 'What's going to happen?' 'I don't thinkknows.'
h. 'Do you knowin London?' 'Yes, a few people.'
i. I'm looking for my glasses. I can't find them
j. I don't like cold weather. I want to livewarm.
k. Have you ever metfamous?
42. Completați spațiile libere cu everybody / everything /
everywhere:
Everybody needs friends.
a. Chris knowsabout computers.
b. I like the people hereis very friendly.
c. This is a nice hotel. It's comfortable andis very clean.
d. Kevin never uses his car. He goesby motor-bike.
e. Let's have dinneris hungry.
f. Sue's house is full of books. There are books
g. You are rightyou say is true.
43. Completați propozițiile următoare folosind cuvântul din
paranteze, câteodată folosind și of (some of / most of):
Most children like playing. (most)
Some of this money is yours. (some)
apeople never stop talking. (some)
bthe shops in the city centre close at 6.30. (most)
c. You can change your money inbanks. (most)
d. I don't likethe pictures in the living room. (any)
e. He has losthis money. (all)
fmy friends are married. (none)
g. Do you knowpeople in this photograph? (any)
hbirds can fly. (most)
isports are very dangerous. (some)
j. You must havethis cheese. It's delicious. (some)
44. Completați spațiile libere cu much sau many:
Did you buy much food?
a. There aren'thotels in this town.
b. We haven't gotoil.
c. Were therepeople on the train?

d. Didstudents fail the examination?
e. Paula hasn't gotmoney.
f. I wasn't very hungry. I didn't eat
g. I haven't seen George foryears.
45. Puneți cuvintele din paranteze în ordinea corectă pentru
forma propoziții:
(new / live in / house / they) They live in a new house.
a. (like / jacket / I / that / green)
b. (music / like / do / classical / you?)
c. (had / wonderful / a / I / holiday)
d. (went to / restaurant / a / Chinese / we)
46. Completați spațiile libere cu good (adjective) sau well (adverb)
Your English is very good. You speak English very well.
a. Jackie did veryin her exams.
b. The party was very I enjoyed it very much.
c. Martin has a difficult job but he does it
d. How are your parents? Are they?
e. Did you have aholiday? Was the weather?
47. Completați spațiile libere cu too / too much / too many
enough:
You are always at home. You don't go out enough.
I don't like the weather here. There is too much rain.
a. I can't wait for them. I haven't gottime. There was nowhere to
sit on the beach. There werepeople.
b. You are always tired. I think you workhard.
c. 'Did you haveto eat?' 'Yes, thank you.'
d. You drinkcoffee. It's not good for you.
e. You don't eatvegetables. You should eat more.
f. I don't like the weather here. It'scold.
g. Our team didn't play well. We mademistakes.
h. 'Would you like some milk in your tea?' 'Yes, but not'
48. Formați propoziții folosind cuvintele din paranteze:
(the door / opened / I / quietly) I opened the door quietly.
a. (two letters / I / this morning / wrote)

b. (passed / paul / easily / the exam) c. (Ann / very well / French / doesn't speak) d. (a lot of work / did / I / yesterday) e. (London / do you know / well?) f. (we / enjoyed / very much / the party) g. (the problem / carefully / I / explained) h. (we / at the airport / some friends / met) i. (did you buy / in England / that jacket?) j. (every day / do / the same thing / we) k. (football / don't like / very much / I) 49. Completați spațiile libere cu at / on / in: Goodbye! See you on Friday. a. Where were you......28 February? b. I got up......8 o'clock this morning. c. I like getting up early.....the morning. d. My sister got married......May. e. Diane and I first met......1979. f. Did you go out.....Tuesday? g. Did you go out.....Tuesday evening? h. Do you often go out.....the evening? i. Let's meet......7.30 tomorrow evening. j. I often go away.....the weekend. k. I'm starting my new job.......3 July. l. We often go to the beach.....summer. m.George isn't here.....the moment. n. Julia's birthday is......January. o. Do you work......Saturdays? p. The company started......1969. q. I like to look at the stars.....night. r. I'll send you the money.....the end of the month. 50. Completați spațiile libere cu during / while / for: We didn't speak while we were eating. We didn't speak during the meal.

a. George phoned.....you were out.

b. I stayed in Romefive days.
c. Sally wrote a lot of lettersshe was on holiday.
d. The students looked very boredthe lesson.
e. I fell out of bedI was asleep.
f. Yesterday evening I watched TVthree hours.
g. I don't usually watch TVthe day.
h. Do you ever watch TVyou are having dinner?
51. Completați spațiile libere cu prepozițiile necesare (to/ for/
about etc) acolo unde este nevoie:
Thank you very much for your help.
a. This is not my umbrella. It belongsa friend of mine.
b. What happenedMary last night? Why didn't she come to
the party?
c. We're thinkinggoing to Australia next year.
d. We asked the waitercoffee but he brought us tea.
e. John was talking but nobody was listeningwhat he was
saying.
f. We waitedKaren until 2 o' clock but she didn't come.
g. Don't forget to phoneyour mother this evening.
h. He is alone all day. He never talksanybody.
i. Mary is thinkingchanging her job.
52. Alcătuiți o singură propoziție din două:
(Ann took some photographs. Have you seen them?)
Have you seen the photographs Ann took?
a. (You gave me a pen. I have lost it)
I have lost the
b. (Sue is wearing a jacket. I like it.)
I like the
c. (I gave you some flowers. Where are they?)
Where are the
d. (He told us a story. I didn't believe it.)
I
e. (You bought some oranges. How much were they?)
How?

#### 53. Completați spațiile goale cu as sau like:

Your brother looks just like Kevin Costner.

I told you before I don't like cheese.

- a. I dont' like things ...... that.
- b. Sue likes the same music....me.
- c. I wish I could speak Spanish..... well .....you can.
- d. I wish I could speak German..... you.
- e. When she was a student she worked...... a waitress to earn some extra cash.

#### 54. Completați spațiile goale cu which or what:

What is the airline you normally fly with?

- a. .... do you prefer: the white or the blue one?
- b. ..... would you like for your birthday?
- c. ..... flavour do you prefer? There's vanilla and strawberry.
- d. ..... is better:credit or cash?

#### 55. Completați propozițiile condiționale:

If I lose my job now I would start a business of my own.

- a. If he calls me lazy again I ..... never help him.
- b. If the demand increases the prizes.....rise.
- c. If I had a lot of money I .....buy myself some new shoes.
- d. Helen would be very upset if she.....about me.
- e. If only I had known about your problem I.....you.
- f. Carrie would never have left Jim if he.....properly.
- g. If Gina had told the truth then Emilia .....disappointed.

#### 56. Puneți verbele din paranteză la timpul potrivit:

Look! It is raining.

- a. Why (he, drive).....so fast today?
- b. He usually (to drive).....very fast.
- c. It (to start)..... to rain while she was walking in the street.
- d. The weather (to be)..... bad this week.
- e. It (to snow).....for three days now.
- f. (You, hear)..... from her lately?

## 57. Traduceți în limba engleză:

a. Plouă

	b. Plouă adesea toamna.
	c. Plouă de când a venit Jerry.
	d. A plouat.
	e. Sigur o să plouă azi.
	f. Va ploua când te vei duce acasă.
	58. Treceți următoarele propoziții la diateza pasivă:
	They offered her flowers. She was offered flowers.
	a. The guide is showing the museum to the visitors.
	b. John gives a book to Mary.
	c. She sees the cat.
	d. Carl smells the flower.
	e. George had eaten an apple.
	59. Puneți substantivele din paranteze la plural:
	a. There are hundreds of books on the shelves.
	b. All his (toy) are in his room.
	c. Those (man) are (tourist)
	d. (Child)like (story)
	e. (Leaf) fall in autumn.
	f. There are lots of (goose) on the farm.
	g. There are some (mouse) in the house.
	60. Care sunt corespondentele feminine ale următoarelor
sul	ostantive masculine:
	husband-wife
	a. nephew-
	b. son-
	c. king-
	d. uncle-
	e. man-
	61. Alegeți forma corectă a verbelor din paranteză ținând seama
de	acordul dintre subiect și predicat:
	The local police <i>have</i> helped the firemen to put out the fire.
	a. (Was/Were) the news good?
	b. (Is/Are) mathematics your favourite subject?

c. Fortunately all the crew (was/were)..... saved.

- d. I want to know if the species (has/have)..... survived.
- e. The poultry (is/are)..... fed three times a day.
- f. Several Chinese (have/has)..... contributed new data to an important piece of research.
- g. The Romanian army (have/has)...... always fought for the country's independence.

#### 62. Completați spațiile libere cu forma corectă a verbului see:

The doctor asked to see you later.

- a. My mother..... me in the garden.
- b. He.....through my disguise.
- c. After she had..... me, she started talking nonsense.
- d. 'No need to hide. I can ...... you.'

#### 63. Completați spațiile libere cu since sau for:

My grandparents walk for twenty minutes a day.

- a. How long is it...... you last wrote to Jane?
- b. We have been dating.... a long time.
- c. That lady has been waiting for the bus.....noon.
- d. I studied for this test.....three days straight.
- e. My family has lived here ..... last March.
- f. She has worked there..... she finished college.
- g. I have been calling ..... half an hour.
- h. Lisa and Jill have been at the library...... a long time.

#### 64. Completați spațiile libere cu make sau do:

When I grow up, I want to have a job that allows me to *make* a lot of money.

- a. We would be very happy, if the countries in the Middle East.......
  peace.
  - b. I always..... my best.
  - c. I shall.....all the arrangements for you.
  - d. This has nothing to...... with you.
  - e. The British like to.....business with the Americans.
  - f. When there's no food to eat, everyone has to...... without.
  - g. Lara ...... an excellent speech yesterday.
  - h. I hate it when Jim..... fun of me.
  - i. All soldiers must...... their duty.

65. Completați spațiile libere cu verbe modale:	
I might have seen Janice at the party.	
a. I'm sure Ihave done that if I hadn't been so angry.	
b. We thought that we be disappointed.	
c. I give it to her tomorrow.	
d. Ibe a lit bit more careful if I were you.	
e. The train be an hour or two late.	
66. Puneți propozițiile următoare la vorbirea indirectă:	3
Where are you going? He asked me where I was going.	
a. How did you do that? He wanted to know	
b. Who will come to the cinema with us? They asked	
c. Why are you so sad? She asked me	
d. What is the matter? They wondered	
e. How could they be so impacient? I wondered	
f. Which compact disk are you taking with you? I asked him	•••••
g. What am I to do? He wondered	
67. Formați propoziții folosind cuvintele din paranteze:	
(baby/watching/is/she/the) She is watching the baby.	
a. (have/often/milk/I/brekfast/for)	
b. (to/I/ school/go/rarely/by/bus.)	
c. (sometimes/eat/at/I/lunch/school)	
d. (water/lunch/drink/usually/at/we)	
e. (after/their/they/gym/tired/class/are.)	
68. Puneți următoarele verbe la Past Tense Simple:	
Gina (to break)broke my glasses.	
a. Jim (to sing) in the kitchen.	
b. I (to be) here last night.	
c. She (to come) with me.	
d. Tom actually (to forgive) her.	
e. Mom (to eat) a lot of pizza.	
f. The doctor (to know) it was too late.	
g. I (to make) my homework.	
h. Mary (to suggest) another bar.	10.

60 Completeti spetiile libere er es con es erber este un til
69. Completați spațiile libere cu as soon as, when, after, until.
We will stay here <i>until</i> you come.
a. I'll come and see you I have time.
b. We shall be ready you are.
c you come tomorrow, I'll give you some chocolate.
d they show me their homework, I will correct it.
e. We shall go he is ready.
f. She will speak to you you come in.
g. He won't speak to me you tell him the truth.
70. Puneți următoarele verbe la infinitiv sau la gerunziu:
I can't (help) <i>feeling</i> it is too late.
a. I think most people prefer ( hide) from the world.
b. She loves ( swim) in the lake.
c. I'd love (have) the opportunity of (meet) you again.
d. The police suspected him of (try) (sell) stolen bicycles.
e. A student cannot learn (spell) without (be) taught.
f. Have you ever watched people (try)(catch) fish?
71. Puneți următoarele verbe la Present Perfect Continous:
People (try)have been trying to build a bridge.
a. What (you, do) all this time?
b. We (learn) English from different textbooks.
c. They (build) a lot of new blocks of flats.
d. It (rain) very hard the whole day.
e. Jim (shoot) balls since morning.
72. Alcătuiți propoziții din cuvintele de mai jos:
I/see/Bill/over there/walking. I see Bill walking over there.
a. by the ocean/ are walking/Cathy and Gloria.
b. the water/to feel/they like/on/feet/their.
c. relaxing/sounds/the rhythm/waves/of the.
d. he/goes/Jim/advice/to/ Sara/when/needs.
e. you/the truth/will/support/you/I/as long as/tell.
73. Puneți următoarele verbe la prezentul simplu sau compus.
The children (drink)are drinking milk now.
a. I always (drive) my friends to the station.

b. Look! The train (get) in at this very moment.
c. We (go) to the soccer game tomorrow afternoon.
d. We usually (go)to the game when our team plays.
e. Mrs. Adams (do) her shopping on Mondays.
f. On Tuesdays, she (see) her friend, Mrs. Dobbs.
74. Puneți verbele din paranteză la Past Tense Simple:
In the past farmers (work)worked hard.
a. In the spring they (sow) the seeds to grow the crops.
b. In the summer they (mow) the grass around their farm.
c. In the fall they (harvest) the crops and (go) to county fairs
d. At the county fairs the farmers (show) their prized cows.
e. In the winter women (knit) clothes.
75. Adăugați tag questions la propozițiile următoare:
The gardener isn't planting flowers on the walkway,is he?
a. You aren't distracting the workers,?
b. That worker isn't napping under the tree,?
c. Betty is studying for her exams,?
d. We're not having pizza for dinner again,?
e. We have other plans for tonight,?
f. It is warm,?
g. They seem sad?

### LECTURI SUPLIMENTARE

# Describing places I.

Jim and I went on a cruise for our honeymoon. It was a shame that Jim was so sea-sick, but we had a good time...when he wasn't feeling sick, that is. The place I remember best is Rio de Janeiro. We arrived there right in the middle of Mardi Gras! Everyone is in the streets, and there's tons of noise and excitement! Jim got lost of course, but the police found him and brought him back to the ship. oh, yes, and Copacabana Beach. Jim didn't like that much. He got so badly sunburned. Wow, was his face red! It's the hole in the ozone layer, he figures.

#### II.

I had to go to Japan for business and Carrie went with me. We went down to Kyoto after I finished doing business in Tokyo. It was October, and the fall is really beautiful in Kyoto. It's like New England or parts of Canada, just fantastic fall colors, and clean air out of the city. Of course, we got a little rain, but it didn't matter. We stayed in a traditional Japanese hotel, a Ryokan. The temples are beautiful. It wasn't as quiet as I would have liked. There were lots of schoolkids at all of the temples. But they are magic places. Just magic. You have to see all the temples, but my favourite was The Golden Pavilion.

# Vocabulary

I.

cruise [kru:z] = croazieră
honeymoon [`hAnimu:n] = lună de miere
shame [ʃeɪm] = ruşine, păcat
to be sea-sick [tʊ bɪ si: sɪk] = a avea rău de mare
place [pleɪs] = loc
right [raɪt] = direct
in the middle In [ðə mɪdl] = în mijlocul

tons [tAnz] = tone, o mulțime (aici)
noise [nɔɪz] = zgomot
excitement [ɪk`saɪtmənt] = entuziasm
to get lost [tʊ get lɑːst] = a se rătăci
ship [ʃɪp] = navă <sup>[i]</sup>
to get sunburned [tʊ get sAnbɜːnt] = a se arde de la soare
hole [həʊl] = gaură
layer [`leɪə] = strat
to figure [tʊ fɪgə] = a comenta

#### II.

business ['bsnis] = afaceri
fall [fo:l] = toamnă
really ['rɪəli] = într-adevăr
clean [kliːn] = curat
rain [reɪn] = ploaie
to matter [tʊ mætə] = a conta
traditional [trə'dɪʃnl] = tradițional
Japanese [dʒæpənɪz] = japonez
temple ['templ] = templu
quiet [kwaɪət] = liniște
schoolkids [skuːlkidz] = școlari
favourite ['feɪvrɪt] = preferat, favorit

# **About Painters and Paintings**

Have you got any old family paintings? If you have, let me tell you that sometimes they may be of great value, but at other times they can play very bad tricks on you.

Listen, for instance, to what once happened to me.

After my grandfather's death I found a Victorian oil-painting in the attic of his house. As I have a friend who knows something about painting — I also thought I knew something it too — I asked his opinion about it. He told me it was a very ordinary painting but he was sure there was a more interesting painting underneath. So I scraped away very carefully and to my amazement a Gainsborough emerged to light.

But while scraping I had scraped a little too deep in one or two places and I could see that another painting underlay the Gainsborough. Although I was afraid that the painting underneath might have been of less value than the Gainsborough, however I scraped again and to my great delight I found myself in the presence of a splendid portrait of Charles I by Van Dyck.

I decided to try my chance again, and scraped it a little in the corner. When I realized that Van Dyck had used an old canvas too and that there was another paiting under Van Dyck's, I scraped again and after hard and very careful work I brought to the surface a magnificent Holbein.

This made me almost lose my head with delight. I was sure something extraordinary underlay the Holbein. Who knew, I was asking myself, what might lie beneath the Holbein? Some lost Leonardo, some early Michelangelo? So I scraped for the last time and, gradually, there came to light a very bad portrait of my late grandfather as a young man in the full-dress uniform of the Dragoon regiment of his district.

#### Vocabulary

painter ['peintə] = pictor
painting ['peintin] = pictură
old [əʊld] = vechi
sometimes ['sAmtaimz] = câteodată
great [greit] = mare
value ['vælju:] = valoare

trick [trik] = farse, înșelătorii for instance [fo: Instants] = de exemplu once [w $\Delta$ nts] = odată grandfather ['grænfa:ðə] = bunic death [de $\theta$ ] = deces although [o:l'ðə $\sigma$ ] = deși

(to) bring to the surface [to brin to to saifis] = a aduce la suprafață, a scoate la lumină

canvas ['kænvəz] = pânză

Charles [t/a:rlz]

corner ['kɔːnə] = colţ

deep [di:p] = adânc

district ['distrikt] = district, județ

Dragoon [drægən] = dragon

to emerge (to light) [tv 1`m3:d3 tv la1t] = a iesi (la lumină)

extraordinary { [ik`stro:rd1nəri] = extraordinar

full-dress uniform [ful dres ju:nifo:rm] = uniformă de gală

Gainsborough [geinsbərəu]

gradually ['grædjoli] = treptat

have you got ? [hæv ju: gpt] = aveţi?

Holbein [ho:lbein]

I was asking myself [a1 wAz a:sk1ŋ ma1`self] = mã întrebam

late [leit] = decedat

Leonardo [lio:nardəu]

let me tell you [let mi: tel ju:] = permiteți-mi să vă spun

(to) lose one's head [to lu:z wAnz hed] = a-şi pierde capul

magnificent [mæg`n1f1snt] = măreț, magnific

Michelangelo [mikeland3elo:]

oil-painting [oɪl peɪntɪŋ] = pictură în ulei

ordinary [`o:dɪnəri] = obişnuit

regiment ['red31mont] = regiment

to scrape away [to skreip ə`wei] = a răzui

splendid ['splendid] = splendid, minunat

# The Story of the Magic Carpet

A sultan of India had three handsome sons, and they all fell in love with their pretty cousin, Princess Fatima. One day their father called them together and said:

"You know how fond I am of curios objects. Well, I will grant the hand of the Princess to whichever of you brings me the most wonderful thing."

After arranging to meet at an inn at the end of the year, the three brothers set out on their travels.

Prince Houssain, the eldest, one day met a merchant, in a distant town, offering a carpet for forty purses of gold.

"That's a lot of money for a carpet," he said.

"No, it isn't," said the merchant. "Just sit on it, and wish yourself in some other place."

Prince Houssain sat on the carpet, and wished himself in his house and immediately he found himself in his bedroom. So he returned to the merchant and gave him forty purses of gold for the carpet.

"I'm sure I shall win Fatima with the carpet," he said.

Prince Ali, the second brother, went to another big distant town and he saw there an old merchant offering a hollow ivory tube for forty purses of gold.

"That's a lot of money for a tube," he said.

"No, it isn't," said the merchant. "Just look through it, and wish to see somebody."

Prince Ali looked through it, and wished to see the Princess, and, immediately he saw her far away in his father's palace. So he gave the merchant forty purses of gold, saying:

"I'm sure I shall win Fatima with this ivory tube."

Prince Ahmed, the youngest son, also went to a big town in a foreign country and there he met a merchant who offered him an apple for forty purses of gold.

"That's a lot of money for an apple," he said.

"No, it isn't," said the merchant. "Just let the man who is dying in the house across the street smell the apple."

The Prince did so, and the dying man at once recovered his health.

After paying the forty purses of gold, Prince Ahmed went to the inn and showed his brothers his apple and they in turn showed him their magic carpet and ivory tube.

Houssain looked through it, and wished to see Princess Fatima.

"Oh, no!" he cried. "What's this I see? She is lying pale and motionless on a bed. Oh, she's dying!"

"Quick, jump on the carpet!" said Prince Ahmed. They all jumped on it, and wished themselves in the Princess's bedroom. When they arrived there Prince Ahmed let her smell his apple, and she regained perfect health.

"Now, which of us has won Fatima?" said the brothers.

"You all had an equal share in curing her," said the Sultan. "I'll tell you how to settle the matter. Take a bow and arrow each, and go out on to the great plain outside the city. He who shoots his arrow farthest shall marry the Princess."

The three princes went out on to the great plain and Houssain sent his arrow a good way; Ali sent his still farther; Ahmed shot so well that his arrow went out of sight! As nobody could find it the Sultan decided that Ali had won Fatima.

But Ahmed was determined to find his arrow. After wandering for weeks about the plain, he found the palace of a fairy queen who had sent the merchants with the magic carpet and the enchanted tube and the miraculous apple. But she did not want Prince Ahmed to marry Fatima so she had taken his arrow away, because she wanted to marry him herself. Ahmed fell deeply in love with her, and married her, and with her help he succeeded in becoming the Sultan of India.

#### Vocabulary

across [ə`krɒs] = de partea cealaltă
Ahmed [ahmed]
Ali [alɪ]
to arrange [tʊ ə`reɪndʒ] = a aranja
to be determined [tʊ biɪ dɪ`tɜɪmɪnd] = a fi hotărât
bow [baʊ] = arc
carpet [`kaɪrpɪt] = covor
to cure [tʊ kjʊə] = a vindeca
curious [`kjuəriəs] = curios

```
distant ['distnt] = îndepartat
    enchanted [in't[a:ntid] = fermecat
    fairy queen ['feəri kwi:n] =regina zânelor
    farther ['fa:ðə] = mai departe
    Fatima [fa:timə]
    for weeks [for wirks] = săptămâni de-a rândul
    to grant [to graint] = a acorda
    a good way [ə god we1] = o cale lungă
    handsome [hænsəm] = frumos
    to have an equal share in [to hæv ən `i:kwəl ʃeə] = a participa în mod
egal la
    health [hel\theta] = sănătate
    hollow [holow] = gol pe dinăuntru
    Houssain [huːseɪn]
    India [india]
    inn[n] = han
    to jump [to d3Amp] = a sări
    to learn [to lairn] = a afla
    magic [mæd31k] = fermecat
    merchant ['maxtint] = negustor
    miraculous [m1\rækvləs] = miraculos
    motionless ['məv[nləs] = nemişcat
    object ['pbd31kt] = object
    out of sight [aut av sait] = în afara câmpului vizual
    outside [aʊtsaɪd] = în afară
    plain [ple In] = câmpie
    princess [prin'ses] = prințesă
    purse [ pais] = pungă (aici)
    quick [ kw 1k] = repede
    to recover (one's health) [tv ri kavə wanz hel\theta] = a se însănătoși
    to regain [to r1 ge In] = a recâștiga
     (to) settle the matter [to setl ðə mætə] = a rezolva problema
    (he who) shall marry [ (h1 hu:) [æl mæri] = (acela care) se va căsători
     she's dying [[1z daiin] = e pe moarte
     she's lying [[IZ la II]] = zace
     shoot [ \int u t], shot [\int \Lambda t], shot [\int \Lambda t] = a trage, a arunca (o săgeată)
```

sultan [ m `sʌltn] = sultan
to succeed [tʊ sək`siːd] = a reuşi
travel [ trævl] = călătorie
tube [tjuːb] = tub, țeavă
to wander [tʊ wɒndə] = a rătăci
to wish [tʊ wɪʃ] = a dori

# Robin Hood and his Merry Men

When Richard the Lion Heart was in Palestine during one of the crusades, his brother, John Lackland ruled the Kingdom. He oppressed England so mercilessly that many brave men fled to the forests, and became outlaws. They chose Robin Hood who was the best archer of them all as their leader and soon their fame spread through all the country.

The monks and knights whom they had stopped on their way and robbed told strange stories of how they had been carried far into Sherwood forest, near Nottingham, where Robin Hood and his outlaws had settled and had been treated with courtesy and kindness. After treating them to rich feasts Robin Hood made them pay heavily "for the entertainment" and then set them free.

They told how Robin had dressed his men in green suits and how they used to sing the old English ballads at their feasts. They also told that one of the outlaws who was called Little John was seven feet in height and another one named Much was very short. Among the outlaws there was also a fat monk called Friar Tuck.

The greatest enemy of Robin Hood and his outlaws was the Sheriff of Nottingham who kept boasting that he would catch and hang Robin Hood but he was always tricked by Robin and his men.

Once Little John even became a servant in the house of the Sheriff where he played several tricks on a greedy old butler. After giving the butler a good beating one day Little John ran off to the forest with the silver plate of the Sheriff.

Some time after, the outlaws came in disguise to Nottingham to compete for a silver arrow in an archery contest held by the Sheriff. Robin won the prize but the Sheriff discovered who the winner was and tried to

arrest him. In the strife that ensured Little John was wounded, and the outlaws got away only with great difficulty, little Much bearing big Little John for some distance on his back until they reached the forest safely.

One day Robin met on the road an unhappy youth named Allan-a-Dale and learnt that, after waiting long for the beautiful maiden who loved him, her wicked, miserly old father had promised her in marriage to an old, hideous, but rich man, old enough to be her grandfather. The marriage was to take place on the following day, and poor Alan-a-Dale was brokenhearted.

Robin promised to help him and on the morrow he set off for the church with his merry men. Robin entered the church in the midst of the ceremony, stopped the priest who was reading the service, and, blowing upon his horn, summoned all his merry men, with Alan-a-Dale and Friar Tuck in their midst.

"This bridgeroom is too old," said Robin Hood; then, addressing the bride, "Lady," said he, "look around and see if you cannot find one more to your choice."

She chose Allan-a-dale, and Friar Tuck married them there and then.

# Vocabulary

to address [tv ə`dres] = a se adresa

Allan-a-Dale [əlɑn-ə-deɪl]

archer [`ɑːtʃə] = arcaş

archery contest [[`ɑːtʃəri kɒntest] = concurs de tragere cu arcul
to arrest [tv ə`rest] = a aresta
arrow [`ærəv] = săgeată
back [bæk] = spate
ballad [bæləd] = baladă
to bear [tv ber], bore [bɔːr], born [bɔːrn] = a purta
to boast [tv bəvst] = a se lăuda
bride [braɪd] = mireasă
bridegroom [braɪdgruːm] = mire
broken-hearted [brəvkn hɑːtɪd] = cu inima frântă
butler [ `bʌtlə] = majordom
to carry [tv kæri] = a căra, a duce

ceremony ['serimoni] = ceremonie church [t[3:t[] = biserică to compete [tv kəm'pi:t] = a se întrece, a lua parte la o întrecere contest ['kontest] = concurs courtesy [ka:tasi] = politete crusade [kru: se id] = cruciadă to discover [to d1`skAvə] = a descoperi distance ['distanta] = distanță enemy ['enəmi] = duşman to ensue [to in`s ju:] = a rezulta, a urma entertainment [entə`te ınmənt] = distracție fame [fe m] = faimă feast [fi:st] = ospăț to flee [tv fli:], fled [fled], fled [fled] = a fugi foot-feet (pl) [ fot-fit] = picior (măsură engleză = 30,5 cm) forest [forest] = pădure friar [fra 19] = călugăr, monah to get away [to get ə`we1] = a scăpa greedy ['gri:di] = lacom to hang  $[tv hæ\eta] = a spânzura$ height [haɪt] = înălțime he kept boasting [hi kept bəustin] = se tot lăuda he would catch [h1 wod kæt [] = va prinde hideous [hidiəs] = hidos, urât to hold [tv hovld], held [held], held [held] = a tine horn [ho:rn] = corn in disguise [In dis gaiz] = deghizat, travestit in the midst of [in oo midst ov] = în mijlocul John Lackland [dʒon læklænd] = Ion Fără-țară kingdom [kindəm] = regatkindness ['kaındnəs] = bunătate knight [naɪt] = cavaler mercilessly ['maisiləsli] = fără milă merry [ meri] = vesel miserly [maizəli] = avar monk [ mank] = călugăr

Nottingham [notingəm] on the following day [ a:n ðə foləvin dei] = în ziua următoare on their way [a:n õeə we 1] = pe drum on the morrow [a:n ðə mprəʊ] = a doua zi on the road [a:n ðə rəʊd] = pe drum to oppress [to ə pres] = a oprima, a asupri outlaw [autlo:] = haiduc, proscris Palestine [pæləstin] to pay heavily [to per hevili] = a plati din greu to play a trick on [to ple 1 o trik] = a juca o farsă priest [ prist] = preot prize [pra1z] = premiu promise [promis] = promisiune to read the service [to riid oo sairvis] = a oficia serviciul religios Richard the Lion Heart [rit ord of laren hort] = Richard Inimă de Leu to rob [ to rob] = a jefui, a prăda Robin Hood [robin huːd] to rule [to ru:l] = a guverna, a conduce to set free [to set fri:] = a elibera to set off [to set of ] = a porni to settle [to setl] = a se așeza, a se stabili servant [`sarvnt] = servitor sheriff [\[erif] = \serif Sherwood [ferwu:d] to spread [t`spred], spread [spred] = a se răspândi squat [skwpt] = scund, bondoc silver plate. [s1lvə ple1t] = argintărie suit [sju:t] = costumstrife [stra | f] = luptă to summon [to samen] = a convoca there and then [ŏeə ænd ŏen] = pe loc they used to... [ŏeɪ juːzt tʊ] = obișnuiau să... through all the country [oru orl oo kantri] = în toată țara to your choice [to joir tsois] = după placul tău to treat [to trixt] = a trata tricked [tr1kt] = păcălit

Tuck [tʌk]
winner [`wɪnə] = câştigător
wounded [`wuɪndɪd] = rănit
youth [ juːθ] = tinereţe, tânăr

# It isn't a rehearsal, you know

Several years ago while sheltering from a typhoon in a sleazy motel in Cincinnati I came across to a notice pinned to a wall above a public telephone. It read simply: "This isn't a rehearsal. This is Life. Don't miss it."

It was a message which has ghosted me through my life ever since. How many of us can honestly claim not to have mortgaged our lives to some future dream, a dream which as likely as not will never be achieved?

We live life on never-never: telling ourselves that just as soon as we have got past this or that particularly onerous chore or stage we will be able to devote our energie to what we really want to.

I must admit to being a master of the art of the never-never. Daily I say to myself that as soon as I have finished this or that script or article or paid off my overdraft, then I will start to live.

It is, I believe, a delusion I share with the great hopeful majority, and a delusion it is dangerous to harbour, because each of us knows that tomorrow never comes.

#### Ambition

For some I suspect that this life – long planning for the future is a way of procrastinating: a get-out for not having the will, talent or nerve for trying something new and discovering oneself to be a failure.

How many people have I met who have told me about the book they have been planning to write but have never yet found the time? Far too many.

This is Life, all right, but we do treat it like a rehearsal and, unhappily, we do miss so many of its best moments.

We take jobs to stay alive and provide homes for our families, always convincing ourselves that this style of life is merely a temporary state of affairs along the road to what we really want to do. Then, at 60 or 65, we are suddenly presented with a clock and a couple of grandchildren and we look back and realize that all those years waiting for Real Life to come along were in fact real life.

In America they have a saying much ridiculed by the English: "Have a nice day" they intone in their shops, hotels and sandwich bars. I think it is a wonderful phrase, reminding us, in effect, to enjoy the moment: to appreciate this very day.

How often do we say to ourselves, "I'll take up horse-riding (or golf, or sailing) as soon as I get the promotion", only to do none of those things when promotion comes.

When I first became a journalist I knew a man who gave up a very well paid responsible job at the Daily Telegraph to go and edit a small weekly newspaper. At the time I was astonished by what appeared to me to be his complete mental aberration. How could anyone turn his back on Fleet Street for the parish pump? I wanted to know.

Now I am a little older and possibly wiser, I see the sense of it. In Fleet Street the man was under continual pressure. He lived in an unattractive London suburb and he spent much of his life sitting on Southern Region trains.

#### Lucky

In Kent he became his own boss, lived within minutes of the office in a very pretty village and found his life enriched tenfold.

His ambition for an advancement in his career had been smoothered by his enjoyment of the life he was leading. His life had stopped being a rehearsal and become the real thing.

I am not suggesting that this suit everyone of us. Unhappily it would not suit me. But in many ways I consider that man in Kent to be one of the luckiest chaps I know.

I am not advocating that one should live for the minute in any hedonistic sense. That isn't the answer. But it is, I hope, an exhortation to some degree of self-fulfilment. Whatever you want to do, do it now: because no matter how old you are, it's later than you think.

(Standard, 14 May, 1984)

```
Vocabulary
```

rehearsal [rɪ`hɜːsl] = repetiţie
shelter [ʃeltə] = adăpost, a (se) adăposti
sleazy [ˈsliːzi] = mizerabil
notice [ˈnəʊtɪs] = bilet
pinned to the wall [pɪnd tʊ ðə wɑːl] = prins într-un cui de perete
to ghost [tʊ gəʊst] = a bântui
to claim [tʊ kleɪm] = a pretinde
mortgage [ˈmɔːgɪdʒ] = ipotecă; a ipoteca
as soon as we have got past [æz suːn æz wi hæv get pɑːst] = imediat ce
am trecut de
onerous [ˈəʊnɪəs] = împovărător, apăsător
chore [tʃɔː] = povară

I must admit to being [ar mast əd`mīt to biːɪŋ] = trebuie să recunosc faptul că sunt

daily ['deɪli] = zilnic script [ skrɪpt] = scenariu

to pay off [to per pv] = a se achita de; a onora integral (o factură, un contract)

overdraft ['əlvədra:ft] = supraîncărcare harbour [hairbə] = port; liman; a (se) refugia to procrastinate [to prov kræstine it] = a amâna nerve [n3:v] = tupeu, curaj failure [`feɪljə] = eşec merely ['mɪəli] = doar, numai to come along [to kam ə lon] = a apărea much ridiculed [mat[r1'd1kjvlos] = foarte ridiculizat to take up [to te ik 'p] = a începe, a se apuca de to give up [to giv Ap] = a renunța I was astonished [a1 wpz ə`ston1st] = am fost uimit, uluit aberration [,æbə`re i [n] = aberatie, prostie parish pump ['pærɪ [ pʌmp] = provincie suburb [`saba:b] = suburbie, cartier mărginaș within [w1'ð1n] = în interiorul, înăuntru to enrich [to in rit] = a îmbogăți tenfold [ten fəʊld] = de zece ori

-fold [fəvld] = de ... ori (exprimă multiplicarea) to smother [to smnðə] = a înăbuşi; a sufoca; a acoperi; a sufoca to suit [to sjurt] = a (se) potrivi chap [t[æp] = tip, ins, flăcău hedonistic [,hedon`1st1k] = hedonist; care tine de plăcere; care urmărește exclusiv plăcerea exhortation [,egzo: ter[n] = impuls, îndemn

self fulfillment [self fulfilment] = realizare personală; împlinire whatever [hwpt'evə] = orice pun [pʌn] = joc de cuvinte; calambur

# Romeo and Juliet

In the ancient Italian town of Verona lived two noble families who were at deadly enmity with each other. One family was named Montague and the other, Capulet. Old Montague had a son, Romeo, and Capulet had a daughter called Juliet.

One day Romeo's cousin suggested they should go masked to a ball

given by Capulet to which many lovely ladies had been invited.

At the ball Romeo, who was a handsome youth, saw a very beautiful young lady to whom he spoke and with whom he danced. She was so charming that he immediately fell in love with her and she in turn fell in love with him. But when Romeo found out that she was Juliet, Capulet' daughter, he was very sad and so was Juliet, when she knew she had fallen in love with the son of her father's greatest enemy.

After the ball Romeo left Juliet's house but he returned and climbed over the wall into Capulet's garden to have a last look at Juliet's window when, to his great joy, she herself appeared on the balcony.

Juliet began to speak to herself in a loud voice and so Romeo learned that she loved him, too. This gave him courage and he spoke to her and

asked her to marry him. She consented and in the early morning Romeo went to a priest and after telling him how much he and Juliet loved each

other he asked the priest to marry them secretly.

The priest agreed but on the same day that Romeo and Juliet were married Juliet's cousin, Tybalt, meeting Romeo in the streets of Verona, challenged him. Romeo refused to fight but his friend Mercutio decided to fight the quarrelsome and violent Tybalt and was killed by the latter.

Romeo could not remain indifferent to his friend's death and in turn

he killed tybalt.

The duke of Verona was very angry when he heard what had happened and banished Romeo from the city. After a brief meeting with Juliet, Romeo left Verona at dawn.

In Romeo's absence Juliet's parents decided to marry her to a young nobleman named Paris. As a desperate plan of escape the priest gave Juliet to drink a drug which made her fall into a trance with all the appearance of a death. Then the priest sent a messenger to Romeo to tell him about their plan. Romeo was to come to the tomb by night and take Juliet away with him. But unfortunately the messenger could not find Romeo because Romeo had heard about Juliet's death and had hurried to Verona taking some poison with him as he had decided to kill himself in Juliet's tomb.

When the priest heard that his messenger did not meet Romeo he hurried to the tomb in the middle of the night; but... he was too late.

Romeo had killed himself in Juliet's tomb. When Juliet awoke and saw her Romeo dead she stabbed herself with his dagger. So the priest found them both dead.

When Romeo and Juliet's parents heard the dreadful news they were very sad and stricken with remorse and decided to end the feud between them. Unfortunately this happened only after the death of their children.

Today at Verona there is a tomb which everybody says is Romeo and Juliet's tomb.

#### Vocabulary

absence [`æbsənts] = absenţă
and so was Juliet [ænd səʊ wɒz dʒuliet] = la fel era şi Julieta
angry [`æŋgri] = furios
at dawn [æt dɔːn] = în zori
to awake [tʊ ə`weɪk], awoke [ə`wəʊk], awoken [ə`wəʊk n] = a se trezi
balcony [bælkəni] = balcon
ball [bɔːl] = bal
to banish [tʊ bænɪʃ] = a exila

Capulet [kæpiu:let] to challenge [to t[ælɪndʒ] = a provoca la duel to climb over [ to klaım əvvə] = a sări peste to consent [to kən`sent] = a consimti courage ['karıdz] = curaj dagger ['dægə] = pumnal desperate ['desprət] = disperat dreadful [dredf(a)] = ingrozitordrug [drAg] = narcotic, drog, doctorie duke [dju:k] = duceenemy ['enəmi] = duşman escape [1'ske1p] = scăpare to fall (into a trance) [to foil intuitrents] = a cădea (intr-un somn adanc) feud [f juːd] = dusmănie to find out [to faind aut] = a descoperi (he) was to come [(hn) wəz to kam] = urma să vină to hurry [to hari] = a (se) grabi indifferent [In'difrnt] = indiferent in turn [ In t3:rn] = la rândul lui, ei Juliet [dzuliet] (the) latter  $[(\delta \Rightarrow) | \text{lætə}] = \text{cel din urmă}$ masked [mæskt] = mascat Mercutio [mərku[15] messenger ['mes1nd39] 'mesager Montague [mo:ntæg] noble ['nəʊbl] = nobil plan [plæn] = plan quarrelsome [kwprlsom] = certăret, irascibil Romeo [r`əʊmiəʊ] sad [sæd] = tristsecretly [`sikrətli] = în secret to stab [to stæb] = a înjunghia she stabbed herself [[1 stæbd ha: self] = s-a înjunghiat stricken with remorse [strikn wið rimoirs] = cuprinsi de remuscare to his great joy [to h1z gre1t d301] = spre marea lui bucurie tomb [tu:m] = mormânt

Tybalt [taɪbɒlt]
Verona [vərɔːna]
violent [`vaɪəlnt] = violent

(they) were at deadly enmity [(ðe i wær æt dedli enm i ti] = se duşmăneau de moarte

# Why be concerned about smoking at work?

Nowadays fewer people are smokers and attitudes towards smoking are changing. Smokers are a minority in many workplaces. People have become more aware of the serious health risks faced by smokers themselves. There is increasing concern over the possible health effects of breathing other people's tobacco smoke. Work is one of the few situations where non-smokers may have to spend long periods in close contacts with smokers.

When smokers and non-smokers share the same room, non-smokers cannot avoid inhaling some environmental tobacco smoke as they breathe. This is called 'passive smoking'. The smoke concerned is mainly "sidestream" smoke from burning cigarettes, cigars or pipe tobacco, but there is also some smoke exhaled by smokers.

In some situations, a complete ban is justified for safety reasons. But elsewhere the imposition by management without proper consulation of any measures to control passive smoking could lead to resentment among smokers and problems in enforcing the no-smoking rule.

• This leaflet does not deal with the well-recognized safety hazards from smoking where there is a risk of fire or explosion. Nor does it discuss the health hazards to individual who smoke, particularly while working with substances such as lead or asbestos. Such hazards are covered by guidance on each subject.

It is now beyond doubt that smoking is a major cause of disease and premature death for smokers themselves. Tobacco smoke contains various substances that can cause cancer or health problems. Raised levels of airborne harmful substances are found when somkers' home are compared with those of non-smokers. Still higher levels may occur in poorly ventilated indoor places of work where several people are smokers.

There have been many scientific studies on passive smoking. The result

of this research were reviewed by the Independent Scientific Committee on Smoking and Health in their Fourth Report. The Committee concluded that "while none of the studies can on its own be accepted as unequivocal, the findings overall are consistent with there being a small increase in the risk of lung cancer from exposure to environmental tobacco smoke, in the range og 10%-30%".

It has been recognized for some time that exposure to tobacco smoke can cause discomfort and irritation to some people, particularly those who already have a respiratory disorder such as asthma. Passive smoking may cause more distress to this group than it does to most non-smokers.

Limiting or preventing smoking by an agreed and carefully implemented policy may improve employee morale, reduce arguments between smokers and non-smokers, reduce time lost through sickness and diminish cleaning bills.

#### Vocabulary

concerned [kən`sa:nd] = preocupat, îngrijorat smoking ['sməʊkɪŋ] = fumat nowadays ['navəde1z] = în zilele noastre fewer [f ju:ər] = mai puţini, e smoker [`sməʊkə] = fumător attitude [`ætɪtjuːd] = atitudine minority [mai\noriti] = minoritate workplace [ws:kpleis] = loc de muncă aware [ə`weə] = conștient health  $[hel\theta] = sănătate$ to face [to fe is] = a da față cu, a se confrunta increasing [In krisIn] = crescător concern [kən`sə:n] = grijă, preocupare breathing [bri:ðɪŋ] = respirație tobacco [tə`bækəv] = tutun non-smoker [npη-sməʊk ɪŋ] = nefumător to avoid [to o`void] = a evita to inhale [to in heil] = a inhala environmental [In,vaiərən`mentl] = mediu înconjurător to breathe [to bri:\delta] = a respira sidestream [saɪdstriːm] = fumul (degajat de țigările aprinse) cigarette [,sigret] = tigară cigar [s1'ga:r] = țigară de foi ban [bæn] = interdicție oficială safety [ 'serfti] = siguranță reason [`ri:zn] = motiv elsewhere [els`weə] = în altă parte imposition [, impo z i [n] = imputare, acuzare proper ['propə] = adecvat resentment [r1\zentmont] = resentiment to enforce [to in foirs] = a consolida leaflet ['li:flət] = bilet, notiță recognized ['rekəgna1zd] = recunoscut hazard ['hæzəd] = pericol fire [farə] = incendiu explosion [1k'spləv3n] = explozie lead [li:d] = plumb asbestos [æs`bestos] = azbest to cover [to kavə] = a acoperi guidance [gaid`ns] = instrucțiuni beyond [bi'pnd = dincolo de doubt [ daʊt] = îndoială. major ['me1d39] = important disease [d1 zi:z] = boală raised [ re1zd] = ridicat level [`levl] = nivel airborne ['eəbəːn] = purtat de aer harmful [ha:mfl] = dăunător higher [haiə] = mai mare to occur [to ə'k3:] = a avea loc poorly [po:li] = în mod nesatisfăcător to ventilate [to ventile it] = a aerisi indoor [,ɪn'dɔː] = înăuntru, în interiorul casei

several ['sevrl] = câțiva, câteva scientific [,sa1ən`t1f1k] = ştiintific research [ri`sait] = cercetare to review [to r1 vju:] = a revizui to conclude [to kən`klu:d] = a concluziona unequivocal [,n1`kw1vəkl] = sigur, pozitiv finding  $\lceil faindin \rceil = rezultat$ lung [lʌŋ] = plămân  $exposure [ik^spəvʒə] = expunere$ range [reɪndʒ] = scară (aici) discomfort [d1`skAmpfət] = discomfort particularly [pə'tik joləli] = în mod special, particular disorder [disorder] = afectiunedistress [d1'stres] = durere acută to prevent [to pri vent] = a preveni to improve [to 1m'pru:v] = a îmbunătăți argument ['aːg jʊmənt] = ceartă sickness [`sīknəs] = boală to diminish [to d1'm1n1]] = a diminua, a scădea cleaning [`kli:n1n] = curățare bill [b11] = notă de plată

# New Puppy in the Family

When you buy a new puppy you don't expect all the changes that come with it. For example, the first thing that is "ruined" is the peace and quiet of your home.

All the members of your family will be glad to have somebody new in the house, just hanging around the corner whenever least expected. What they don't realize is that they will have to play with it even if they won't feel like it, they will have to feed it even though it's three o'clock in the morning. Another aspect is that they will encounter wet carpets, pants, skirts, pillows or shoes left in some misterious places than where they were left in the first place.

The puppy will grow accustemed with being in the center of attention of the family and once the night comes and everybody goes to bed it will be very hard to accept, for the puppy, that the others can sleep while he feels like playing. And then the show begins, the puppy will start howling, yiping and whining. Since it is impossible to sleep while listening to a heartbreaking trembling "woo-wooo", the family soon begins to suffer the effects of loss of sleep. Therefore, everybody will feel stressed with not getting any sleep and with having so much responsibility on their shoulders, and this is when the fighting begins.

Nobody will think it's funny the fact that the puppy destroys all the things in its way and that everyday something different is damaged.

Family members will find chewed belts and shoes, gnawed table legs and leaking sofa cushions. In addition, the puppy usually ruins the wallto-wall carpeting and makes the house smell like a public rest room at a big-city bus station.

Parents have to argue with children about who is suppose to feed and walk the dog and the children argue among themselves about whose turn it is to play with the puppy. Everyone argues about whose idea it was to get the puppy in the first place. Theses continual arguments, along with the effects of sleeplessness and the loss of valued possessions, seriously disrupt a household. Only when the puppy gets a bit older will the house be peaceful again. But will never know how much strenght is necessary to go on such a long way.

#### Vocabulary

to howl [to havl] = a urla
to yap - yip- yep [to jæp jɪp jep] = a lătra
to whine [to hwaɪn] = a scânci
to moan [to məʊn] = a geme
trembling [tremblɪŋ] = tremurător
to chew [to tʃuː] = a mesteca
to gnaw [to nɔː] = a roade
to leak [to liːk] = a (se) scurge, a (se) prelinge
cushion [ˈkʊʃn] = pernă
carpet [ˈkɑːpɪt] = covor
to carpet [to kɑːpɪt] = a tapiţa
though [ðəʊ] = deşi
to disrupt [to dɪsˈrʌpt] = a distruge

# Destiny- the same for women and for men?

Many people have asked themselves questions about destiny. Some believe destiny is a fixed timeline of events that is inevitable and unchangeable. Destiny is one of the most debated concepts of humanity because it holds the secret of life and death. From ancient times, destiny was unknown even by gods who could see glimpses of future by consulting the Oracle of Delphi. Many Greek legends and tales teach that it is impossible to trick one's fate and the one who tries it, would be punished (one example is the legend of Oedipus). Others believe that destiny is just a word and it does not reflect reality because humans are free to choose who they become without fearing the punishment of gods. Such views are shared by feminism, also.

Nowadays, the role of destiny in the lives of human beings is not that important as it used to be because there seems to be no evidence that destiny cannot be changed. Most people believe that human beings possess free will and that all our successes or failures are governed by the decisions we take and there is no such thing as destiny. Others believe that there is no possible way of choosing something without the appearance of consequences. That is, one is free to choose the limits of one's deeds but

one cannot determine the outcome of them. And also, there are opinions that state that free will does not exist and all one's actions and thoughts are predestined. Moreover, each event is a culmination of innumerable events in the past as well as forerunner of some other event in the future and no man could change the course of events since the causes of those events lie not in his domain but in the whole of the past of the universe.

Identity can determine one's destiny, especially sexual identity. The implications of being female or male can be observed within social relationships. For example, one is born female and since birth it is induced by the rules of society that that person will eventually get married and will become the wife of a man, then if a wife she would definitely have to change her status into mother, and her responsibilities would involve taking care of the house (cleaning, washing, cooking) and raising children. This is the pattern one has to follow when being a woman. Being a man implies working to support financially one's family. Therefore, the social rules can change the way we think about us or the people around us. Nowadays, women can work to earn their living and feminists promote the image of a woman who is strong enough to stand for herself and break the old patterns.

The cause of the appearance of the feminism movement is that women wanted to experience something else than their household responsibilities and so they decided to prove to themselves and to others that they can manage outside the home area.

Feminism is regarded as a collection of social theories, political movements and moral philosophies largely motivated by or concerning the experiences of women especially in terms of their social, political and economic status. This movement largely focuses on limiting or eradicating gender inequality and promoting women's rights, interests and issues in society. It also concerns about the effect of gender roles on men and encouragement for men to change and transcend traditional male roles and norms of masculinity. Feminism raises issues that concern personal autonomy or freedom, with constant reference to basic issues of societal organization, which center on the long-standing debate over the family and its relationship to the state and on the historical inequitable distribution of political, social and economic power between the both sexes.

Feminism opposes women's subordination to men in the family and society, along with men's claims to define what is best for women without

consulting them. If we are to think of a typical description of the identity of women, a lot of people would claim that they are fit to take care of the house and children. This is a predetermined destiny for women with which feminism fought and continues to fight against.

This movement offers a serious challenge to patriarchal thought, social organizations and control mechanism. It seeks to destroy masculine hierarchy but not sexual dualism.

Feminism is necessarily pro-woman, however it does not follow that it must be anti-man. It claims a social, economical and political rebalancing of women and men and challenges issues about individual freedom and responsibility, the collective responsibility of individuals to others in society and ways of dealing with others.

## Vocabulary

debate [d1`be1t] = dezbatere glimpse [glimps] = privire (fugară) to trick [to trik] = a păcăli punishment ['pan1 [mont] = pedeapsă to be governed by [to bi: gavnd bar] = a fi influentat de consequence ['konsikwons] = consecință deed [di:d] = faptă outcome [autkam] = rezultat to state [to ste it] = a exprima; a afirma free will [fri: w11] = liber arbitru innumerable [1\nju:mərəbl] = nenumărat forerunner ['fɔː,rʌnə] = înaintașs vestitor domain [dəʊ'meɪn] = domeniu to be induced [to bi: in juist] = a fi fortat status [`stertəs] = statut responsibility [r1,sppns1'b1l1ti] = responsabilitate to involve [to in volv] = a implica pattern ['pætn] = tipar to earn [to 3:rn] = a câștiga to promote [to pro mout] = a promova to prove [to pru:v] = a demonstra to be regarded as [to bi: r1`gp:d1d æz] = a fi privit ca

social theories [sociale] = teorii sociale political movements [pə`lıtıkl mu:vməntz] = mişcări politice gender inequality ['dzendər, ını'kwpləti] = inegalitatea dintre genuri issue [\isutering [\isutering u:] = problemă gender roles ['dʒendər rəʊlz] = rolurile genurilor to transcend [to træn'send] = a trece peste to raise issues [to re1z 1 [u:z] = a ridica probleme to concern [to kən`sa:n] = a preocupa autonomy [o:`tonəmi] = autonomie reference [refrans] =referință long-standing debate [lon stændin di beit] = dezbătuta problemă inequitable [1'nekw1təbl] = nedrept to oppose  $[tv \ a)pavz = a$  se opune claim [kle1m] = revendicare to be fit [to bi: fit] = a fi capabil predetermined [,pri:d1`t3:m1nd] = predestinat challenge ['t[ælɪndʒ] = provocare patriarchal thought [,pe1tri`a:kl θo:t] = gândire patriarhală to seek [to si:k] = a căuta dualism ['dju:əl1m] = dualitate it does not follow that [It daz not folow oæt] = nu presupune că to deal with [to dial wið] = a avea de-a face cu

## A Dog's Tale

I

My father was a St. Bernard, my mother was a collie, but I am a Presbyterian. This is what my mother told me; I do not know these nice distinctions myself. To me they are only fine large words meaning nothing. My mother had a fondness for such; she liked to say them, and see other dogs look surprised and envious, as wondering how she got so much education. But, indeed, it was not real education; it was only show: she got the words by listening in the dining-room and drawing-room when there was company, and by going with the children to Sunday-school and listening there; and whenever she heard a large word she said it over to herself many times, and so was able to keep it until there was a dogmatic gathering in the neighborhood, then she would get it off, and surprise and distress them all, from pocket- pup to mastiff, which rewarded her for all her trouble. If there was a stranger he was nearly sure to be suspicious, and when he got his breath again he would ask her what it meant. And she always told him. He was never expecting this, but thought he would catch her; so when she told him, he was the one that looked ashamed, whereas he had thought it was going to be she. The others were always waiting for this, and glad of it and proud of her, for they knew what was going to happen, because they had had experience. When she told the meaning of a big word they were all so taken up with admiration that it never occurred to any dog to doubt if it was the right one; and that was natural, because, for one thing, she answered up so promptly that it seemed like a dictionary speaking, and for another thing, where could they find out whether it was right or not? for she was the only cultivated dog there was. By-and- by, when I was older, she brought home the word Unintellectual, one time, and worked it pretty hard all the week at different gatherings, making much unhappiness and despondency; and it was at this time that I noticed that during that week she was asked for the meaning at eight different assemblages, and flashed out a fresh definition every time, which showed me that she had more presence of mind than culture, though I said nothing, of course. She had one word which she always kept on hand, and ready, like a life-preserver, a kind of emergency word to strap on when she was likely to get washed overboard in a sudden way—that was the word Synonymous. When she happened to

fetch out a long word which had had its day weeks before and its prepared meanings gone to her dump-pile, if there was a stranger there of course it knocked him groggy for a couple of minutes, then he would come to, and by that time she would be away down the wind on another tack, and not expecting anything; so when he'd hail and ask her to cash in, I (the only dog on the inside of her game) could see her canvas flicker a moment—but only just a moment—then it would belly out taut and full, and she would say, as calm as a summer's day, "It's synonymous with supererogation," or some godless long reptile of a word like that, and go placidly about and skim away on the next tack, perfectly comfortable, you know, and leave that stranger looking profane and embarrassed, and the initiated slatting the floor with their tails in unison and their faces transfigured with a holy joy.

. And it was the same with phrases. She would drag home a whole phrase, if it had a grand sound, and play it six nights and two matinées, and explain it a new way every time—which she had to, for all she cared for was the phrase; she wasn't interested in what it meant, and knew those dogs hadn't wit enough to catch her, anyway. Yes, she was a daisy! She got so she wasn't afraid of anything, she had such confidence in the ignorance of those creatures. She even brought anecdotes that she had heard the family and the dinner guests laugh and shout over; and as a rule she got the nub of one chestnut hitched onto another chestnut, where, of course, it didn't fit and hadn't any point; and when she delivered the nub she fell over and rolled on the floor and laughed and barked in the most insane way, while I could see that she was wondering to herself why it didn't seem as funny as it did when she first heard it. But no harm was done; the others rolled and barked too, privately ashamed of themselves for not seeing the point, and never suspecting that the fault was not with them and there wasn't any to see.

You can see by these things that she was of a rather vain and frivolous character; still, she had virtues, and enough to make up, I think. She had a kind heart and gentle ways, and never harbored resentments for injuries done her, but put them easily out of her mind and forgot them; and she taught her children her kindly way, and from her we learned also to be brave and prompt in time of danger, and not to run away, but face the peril that threatened friend or stranger, and help him the best we could without stopping to think what the cost might be to us. And she taught us not by

words only, but by example, and that is the best way and the surest and the most lasting. Why, the brave things she did, the splendid things! she was just a soldier; and so modest about it—well, you couldn't help admiring her, and you couldn't help imitating her; not even a King Charles spaniel could remain entirely despicable in her society. So, as you see, there was more to her than her education.

#### H

When I was well grown, at last, I was sold and taken away, and I never saw her again. She was broken- hearted, and so was I, and we cried; but she comforted me as well as she could, and said we were sent into this world for a wise and good purpose, and must do our duties without repining, take our life as we might find it, live it for the best good of others, and never mind about the results; they were not our affair. She said men who did like this would have a noble and beautiful reward by-and-by in another world, and although we animals would not go there, to do well and right without reward would give to our brief lives a worthiness and dignity which in itself would be a reward. She had gathered these things from time to time when she had gone to the Sunday-school with the children, and had laid them up in her memory more carefully than she had done with those other words and phrases; and she had studied them deeply, for her good and ours. One may see by this that she had a wise and thoughtful head, for all there was so much lightness and vanity in it.

So we said our farewells, and looked our last upon each other through our tears; and the last thing she said—keeping it for the last to make me remember it the better, I think—was, "In memory of me, when there is a time of danger to another do not think of yourself, think of your mother, and do as she would do."

Do you think I could forget that? No.

#### III

It was such a charming home!—my new one; a fine great house, with pictures, and delicate decorations, and rich furniture, and no gloom anywhere, but all the wilderness of dainty colors lit up with flooding sunshine; and the spacious grounds around it, and the great garden—oh, greensward, and noble trees, and flowers, no end! And I was the same as a

member of the family; and they loved me, and petted me, and did not give me a new name, but called me by my old one that was dear to me because my mother had given it me—Aileen Mavourneen. She got it out of a song; and the Grays knew that song, and said it was a beautiful name.

Mrs. Gray was thirty, and so sweet and so lovely, you cannot imagine it; and Sadie was ten, and just like her mother, just a darling slender little copy of her, with auburn tails down her back, and short frocks; and the baby was a year old, and plump and dimpled, and fond of me, and never could get enough of hauling on my tail, and hugging me, and laughing out its innocent happiness; and Mr. Gray was thirty-eight, and tall and slender and handsome, a little bald in front, alert, quick in his movements, businesslike, prompt, decided, unsentimental, and with that kind of trim-chiselled face that just seems to glint and sparkle with frosty intellectuality! He was a renowned scientist. I do not know what the word means, but my mother would know how to use it and get effects. She would know how to depress a rat-terrier with it and make a lap-dog look sorry he came. But that is not the best one; the best one was Laboratory. My mother could organize a Trust on that one that would skin the tax-collars off the whole herd. The laboratory was not a book, or a picture, or a place to wash your hands in, as the college president's dog said-no, that is the lavatory; the laboratory is quite different, and is filled with jars, and bottles, and electrics, and wires, and strange machines; and every week other scientists came there and sat in the place, and used the machines, and discussed, and made what they called experiments and discoveries; and often I came, too, and stood around and listened, and tried to learn, for the sake of my mother, and in loving memory of her, although it was a pain to me, as realizing what she was losing out of her life and I gaining nothing at all; for try as I might, I was never able to make anything out of it at all.

(fragments from A Dog's Tale- Mark Twain)

# Vocabulary

fondness ['fondnes] = înclinare gathering ['gæðerɪŋ] = adunare to distress [tʊ dɪ'stres] = a necăji pocket-up ['pokɪt ʌp] = câine de buzunar mastiff ['mæstɪf] = câine de pază by-and-by [ba1 ænd ba1] = în viitor despondency [d1`spondonsi] = melancolie assemblage [a`semblad] = asamblad presence of mind [p`rezəns əv maınd] = prezență de spirit to keep on hand [to ki:p a:n hænd] = a ţine la îndemână to strap on [to stræp a:n] = a strecura to fetch ou [to fet ] aut] = a scoate gorggy [go:d3] = ametit tack [tæk] = păcăleală to hail [to he Il] = a tipa to cash in [to kæ[ In] = a da explicații to belly out taut [to beli aut to:t] = a da semne de înjorare placidly [ plæsidli] = calm to skim away [to skim ə`wei] = a trece mai departe wit  $[w_1t] = intelepciune$  $nub [n \wedge b] = miez$ chestnut ['t[estnAt] = castană to hitch [to hit]] = a lega to fit [to fit] = a (se) potrivi to harbor [to harbə] = a ascunde (aici) to threaten [ $t \sigma \theta retn$ ] = a amenința despicable [d1`sp1kəbl] = dispretuit repining [r1`pa1n1ŋ] = nemulţumire worthiness [`wa:ðɪnəs] = valoare dainty ['deɪnti] = delicat greensward [gri:nsword] = gazon slender ['slendə] = zvelt auburn ['o:bən] = roscat frock [fra:k] = rochiță plump [plnmp] = durduliu dimpled ['d1mpld] = cu gropițe în obraji to glint [to glint] = a scânteia

#### A note of admiration The Model Millionaire

Unless one is wealthy there is no use in being a charming fellow. Romance is the privilege of the rich, not the profession of the unemployed. The poor should be practical and prosaic. It is better to have a permanent income than to be fascinating. These are the great truths of modern life which Hughie Erskine never realised. Poor Hughie! Intellectually, we must admit, he was not of much importance. He never said a brilliant or even an ill-natured thing in his life. But then he was wonderfully good-looking, with his crisp brown hair, his clear-cut profile, and his grey eyes. He was as popular with men as he was with women, and he had every accomplishment except that of making money. His father had bequeathed him his cavalry sword, and a History of the Peninsular War in fifteen volumes. Hughie hung the first over his looking-glass, put the second on a shelf between Ruff's Guide and Bailey's Magazine, and lived on two hundred a year that an old aunt allowed him. He had tried everything. He had gone on the Stock Exchange for six months; but what was a butterfly to do among bulls and bears? He had been a tea-merchant for a little longer, but had soon tired of pekoe and souchong. Then he had tried selling dry sherry. That did not answer; the sherry was a little too dry. Ultimately he became nothing, a delightful, ineffectual young man with a perfect profile and no profession.

To make matters worse, he was in love. The girl he loved was Laura Merton, the daughter of a retired Colonel who had lost his temper and his digestion in India, and had never found either of them again. Laura adored him, and he was ready to kiss her shoe-strings. They were the handsomest couple in London, and had not a penny-piece between them. The Colonel was very fond of Hughie, but would not hear of any engagement.

`Come to me, my boy, when you have got ten thousand pounds of your own, and we will see about it,' he used to say; and Hughie looked very glum on those days, and had to go to Laura for consolation.

One morning, as he was on his way to Holland Park, where the Mertons lived, he dropped in to see a great friend of his, Alan Trevor. Trevor was a painter. Indeed, few people escape that nowadays. But he was also an artist, and artists are rather rare. Personally he was a strange rough fellow,

with a freckled face and a red ragged beard. However, when he took up the brush he was a real master, and his pictures were eagerly sought after. He had been very much attracted by Hughie at first, it must be acknowledged, entirely on account of his personal charm. 'The only people a painter should know,' he used to say, 'are people who are *bête* and beautiful, people who are an artistic pleasure to look at and an intellectual repose to talk to. Men who are dandies and women who are darlings rule the world, at least they should do so.' However, after he got to know Hughie better, he liked him quite as much for his bright buoyant spirits and his generous reckless nature, and had given him the permanent *entrée* to his studio.

When Hughie came in he found Trevor putting the finishing touches to a wonderful life-size picture of a beggar-man. The beggar himself was standing on a raised platform in a corner of the studio. He was a wizened old man, with a face like wrinkled parchment, and a most piteous expression. Over his shoulders was flung a coarse brown cloak, all tears and tatters; his thick boots were patched and cobbled, and with one hand he leant on a rough stick, while with the other he held out his battered hat for alms.

'What an amazing model!' whispered Hughie, as he shook hands with his friend.

`An amazing model?' shouted Trevor at the top of his voice; `I should think so! Such beggars as he are not to be met with every day. A *trouvaille, mort cher*; a living Velasquez! My stars! what an etching Rembrandt would have made of him!'

'Poor old chap! said Hughie, 'how miserable he looks! But I suppose, to you painters, his face is his fortune?'

'Certainly,' replied Trevor, 'you don't want a beggar to look happy, do you?'

How much does a model get for sitting?' asked Hughie, as he found himself a comfortable seat on a divan.

'A shilling an hour.'

'And how much do you get for your picture, Alan?'

'Oh, for this I get two thousand!'

'Pounds?'

'Guineas. Painters, poets, and physicians always get guineas.'

'Well, I think the model should have a percentage,' cried Hughie, laughing; 'they work quite as hard as you do.'

'Nonsense, nonsense! Why, look at the trouble of laying on the paint alone, and standing all day long at one's easel! It's all very well, Hughie, for you to talk, but I assure you that there are moments when Art almost attains to the dignity of manual labour. But you mustn't chatter; I'm very busy. Smoke a cigarette, and keep quiet.'

After some time the servant came in, and told Trevor that the frame-maker wanted to speak to him.

'Don't run away, Hughie,' he said, as he went out, 'I will be back in a moment.'

The old beggar-man took advantage of Trevor's absence to rest for a moment on a wooden bench that was behind him. He looked so forlorn and wretched that Hughie could not help pitying him, and felt in his pockets to see what money he had. All he could find was a sovereign and some coppers. 'Poor old fellow,' he thought to himself, 'he wants it more than I do, but it means no hansoms for a fortnight;' and he walked across the studio and slipped the sovereign into the beggar's hand.

The old man started, and a faint smile flitted across his withered lips. `Thank you, sir,' he said, `thank you.'

Then Trevor arrived, and Hughie took his leave, blushing a little at what he had done. He spent the day with Laura, got a charming scolding for his extravagance, and had to walk home.

That night he strolled into the Palette Club about eleven o'clock, and found Trevor sitting by himself in the smoking-room drinking hock and seltzer.

`Well, Alan, did you get the picture finished all right?' he said, as he lit his cigarette.

`Finished and framed, my boy!' answered Trevor; `and, by-the-bye, you have made a conquest. That old model you saw is quite devoted to you. I had to tell him all about you - who you are, where you live, what your income is, what prospects you have--'

'My dear Alan,' cried Hughie, 'I shall probably find him waiting for me when I go home. But of course you are only joking. Poor old wretch! I wish I could do something for him. I think it is dreadful that any one should be so miserable. I have got heaps of old clothes at home - do you think he would care for any of them? Why, his rags were falling to bits.'

• But he looks splendid in them, said Trevor. I wouldn't paint him in

a frock-coat for anything. What you call rags I call romance. What seems poverty to you is picturesqueness to me. However, I'll tell him of your offer.'

'Alan,' said Hughie seriously, 'you painters are a heartless lot.'

'An artist's heart is his head,' replied Trevor; 'and besides, our business is to realise the world as we see it, not to reform it as we know it. A chacun son métier. And now tell me how Laura is. The old model was quite interested in her.'

'You don't mean to say you talked to him about her?' said Hughie.

'Certainly I did. He knows all about the relentless colonel, the lovely Laura, and the #10,000.'

'You told that old beggar all my private affairs?' cried Hughie, looking

very red and angry.

'My dear boy,' said Trevor, smiling, 'that old beggar, as you call him, is one of the richest men in Europe. He could buy all London tomorrow without overdrawing his account. He has a house in every capital, dines off gold plate, and can prevent Russia going to war when he chooses.'

'What on earth do you mean?' exclaimed Hughie.

'What I say,' said Trevor. 'The old man you saw today in the studio was Baron Hausberg. He is a great friend of mine, buys all my pictures and that sort of thing, and gave me a commission a month ago to paint him as a beggar. Que voulez-vous? La fantaisie d'un millionnaire! And I must say he made a magnificent figure in his rags, or perhaps I should say in my rags; they are an old suit I got in Spain.'

'Baron Hausberg!' cried Hughie. 'Good heavens! I gave him a

sovereign!' and he sank into an armchair the picture of dismay.

'Gave him a sovereign!' shouted Trevor, and he burst into a roar of laughter. 'My dear boy, you'll never see it again. Son affaire c'est l'argent des autres.'

'I think you might have told me, Alan,' said Hughie sulkily, 'and not

have let me make such a fool of myself."

'Well, to begin with, Hughie,' said Trevor, 'it never entered my mind that you went about distributing alms in that reckless way. I can understand your kissing a pretty model, but your giving a sovereign to an ugly one by Jove, no! Besides, the fact is that I really was not at home today to any one; and when you came in I didn't know whether Hausberg would like his name mentioned. You know he wasn't in full dress.'

'What a duffer he must think me!' said Hughie.

~ 'Not at all. He was in the highest spirits after you left; kept chuckling to himself and rubbing his old wrinkled hands together. I couldn't make out why he was so interested to know all about you; but I see it all now. He'll invest your sovereign for you, Hughie, pay you the interest every six months, and have a capital story to tell after dinner.'

'I am an unlucky devil,' growled Hughie. 'The best thing I can do is to go to bed; and, my dear Alan, you mustn't tell any one. I shouldn't dare show my face in the Row.'

'Nonsense! It reflects the highest credit on your philanthropic spirit, Hughie. And don't run away. Have another cigarette, and you can talk about Laura as much as you like.'

However, Hughie wouldn't stop, but walked home, feeling very unhappy, and leaving Alan Trevor in fits of laughter.

The next morning, as he was at breakfast, the servant brought him up a card on which was written, 'Monsieur Gustave Naudin, *de la part de* M. le Baron Hausberg.'

'I suppose he has come for an apology,' said Hughie to himself; and he told the servant to show the visitor up.

(fragmente din A note of admiration-Oscar Wilde)

## Vocabulary

income ['Iŋkʌm] = venit
crisp [krɪsp] = vioi
bequeathed [bɪ'kwiːŏt] = i-a lăsat moștenire
pekoe [pikɔː] = ceai cu un conținut crescut de cafea
souchong [sutʃɔŋ] = ceai negru
ineffectual [,ɪnɪ'fektjul] = incapabil
freckled ['frek,ld] = pistruiat
ragged ['rægɪd] = zdrențuros
buoyant ['bɔɪant] = vivacitate
wizened ['wɪznd] = zbârcit
parchment ['pɑːtʃmənt] = pergament
coarse [kɔːs] = aspru
tatters ['tætəz] = ferfeniță

cobbled [`kɒbld] = tălpuit

to lean [tʊ liɪn] = a se încovoia

alms [ɑːmz] = poamă

etching [etʃɪŋ] = decapare

easel [`i :zl] = şevalet

chatter [`tʃætə] = pălăvrăgeală

forlorn [fə`ɔːn] = nenorocit

to pity someone [tʊ pɪti sʌmwʌn] = a-i fi milă de cineva

sovereign [`sɒvɪɪn] = liră de aur

hansom [`hænsəm] = birjă

stroll [strəʊl] = plimbare

seltzer [`seltsə] = sifon

duffer [dʌfə] = netot

to chuckle [tʊ `tʃʌkl] = a chicoti

#### A Maid of Modern Athens

"It was this way," she said, and as she spoke she stooped and flicked a speck of dust from her habit. "It was this way: The existence which I lead in the minds of other people is absolutely of no importance whatever. Now wait: I care a great deal whether school keeps or not, but in caring I try chiefly to be true to myself. I may stumble; I may not. In any event I seek the best. As for the scandal of which you speak, that is nonsense. There is no criterion. That which is permissible here is inhibited yonder, and what is permissible yonder is inhibited here. Scandal, indeed!"

There was something about her that stirred the pulse. She was fair; the sort of girl whose photograph is an abomination, and yet in whose face and being a charm resides, a charm intangible and coercive, inciting to better things. A Joan of Arc, in a tailor-made gown.

"You remember how it was when we were younger—You—well, there is no use in going into that. You had a mother to think for you; I had no one. I had to solve problems unassisted. The weightiest of all was marriage, and that, in my quality of heiress, I found perplexing to a degree. But how is it possible, I asked myself, how can a girl pledge her life to a man of whom she knows absolutely nothing? For, practically speaking, what does the average girl know of the man whose name she takes? It may be different in the country; but in town! Listen to me: a girl 'comes out,' as the saying is; she meets a number of men, the majority of whom are more or less agreeable and well-bred-when she is present. But what are they when she is not? At dinners and routs, or when she receives them in her own house, they are at their best; if they are not they stay away. It is not so difficult to be agreeable once in a while, but to be so always is a question not of mask but of nature. It seems to me that when an intelligent woman admires her brother it is because that brother is really an admirable man. Has she not every opportunity of judging? But what opportunity is given to the girl whom a man happens to take in and out at dinner, or whom she sees for an hour or two now and then? You must admit that her facilities are slight. That was the way it was with me, and that was the way I fancied it would continue to be, and I determined that it was better to remain spinster for ever than to take a man on trust and find that trust misplaced. Suspicious?

No, I am not suspicious. When your husband bought this property did you think him suspicious because he had the title searched? Very good; then perhaps you will tell me that the marriage contract is less important than the conveyance of real estate? Besides, my doubts on the subject of love would have defied a catalogue. When I read of the follies and transports of which it was reported to be the prime factor, I was puzzled. It seemed to me that I had either a fibre more or a fibre less than other girls, I could not comprehend. No man I had ever met-and certainly I had met manyhad ever caused me so much as a fleeting emotion. There were men with whom I found speech agreeable and argument a pleasure, but, had they worn frocks instead of trousers, such enjoyment as I experienced would have been unimpaired. You see, it was purely mental. And when—there, I remember one man in particular. As Stella said of Swift, he could talk beautifully about a broomstick. He knew the reason of things; he was up in cuneiform inscriptions and at home with meteorites; he was not prosy, and, what is more to the point, he never treated a subject as though it were a matter of life and death. He was not bad-looking, either, and he was the only man of my acquaintance who both understood Kant and got his coats from Poole. That man I liked very much. He was better than a book. I could ask him questions, a thing you can't do even of an encyclopædia. One fine day the personal pronoun cropped out. We had been discussing Herbert Spencer's theory of conceivability, and abruptly, with an inappositeness which, now I think of it, would have been admirable on the stage, but which in the drawing-room was certainly misplaced, he asked me to take a walk with him down the aisle of the swellest church in the commonwealth. I mourned his loss, as we say. But wasn't it stupid of him? But what does get into men? Why should they think that, because a girl is liberal with odd evenings, she is pining for the marriage covenant?"

With the whip she held she gave the hem of her habit a sudden lash.

"That episode gave me food for thought. By and by the scene was occupied by a young man who was an authority on orchids, and wrote sonnets for the *Interstate*. My dear; a more guileful little wretch never breathed. When my previous young man disappeared, I felt that I had been hasty. I desired nothing so much as an increase in my store of knowledge, and I determined that if another opportunity occurred I would not be in such a hurry to shut the door on entertaining developments. Consequently,

when my poet turned up I was as demure as you please. He was a fox, that man. He began with the fixed purpose of irritating me into liking him. The tactics he displayed were unique. He never came when I expected him, and when he did come he was careful to go just when he thought he had scored a point. If any other man happened in, he first eclipsed him and then left him to me. I saw through that game at once. He understood perfectly that if I preferred the other man I was all the more obliged to him for going, and if I preferred him to the other man I was the sorrier to see him leave. In addition to this, whatever subject I broached, he led it by tangential flights to Love. That Machiavelli en herbe knew that to talk love is to make love. And talk of love he did, but in the most impersonal manner. To hear him descant you would have thought his wings were sprouting. Love, as he expressed it, was a sentiment which ennobled every other; a purifying and exalting light. It was the most gracious of despots. It banished the material; it beckoned to the ideal. It turned satiety into a vagabond that had not where to lay its head. It was the reduction of the world, creation, and all the universe to a single being. It was an enchanted upland, inhibited to the herd. It was a chimera to the vulgar, a crown to the refined. 'A perfect lover,' he said, 'must be an aristocrat.' And if you will believe me, I actually thought he meant what he said. In spite of myself, I was becoming interested. There were new horizons before me. I seemed to discern something hitherto unseen. My dear, for the moment I felt myself going. I was at the foot of his enchanted upland. I was almost willing to take him for guide. At first I had been merely amused. Once, even, when he quoted the 'Two souls with but a single thought, I suggested that that must mean but half a thought apiece. The quiet dignity which he then displayed almost fetched me. He had the air of a prelate in whose presence an oaf has trampled on a crucifix. He kept up that sort of thing for two months. To me his sincerity was beyond peradventure. Not once did he speak in a personal way. I was beginning to wonder when he would stop beating about the bush; and I not only wondered, I believe I even wished that he would be a little more enterprising and a trifle less immaterial. Presently I detected a symptom or two which told me that the end of the beginning was in sight. I suppose my manner was more encouraging. In any event, one evening he took my hand and kissed it. From nine-and-ninety men out of a hundred I should have thought nothing of such a thing. In Europe it is an empty homage, a

pantomime expressive of thanks. As I say, then, in any other man I should not have given it a second thought, but he had never done it before.

"The next day I lunched with Mrs. Bunker Hill. I mentioned his name; I suppose it was running in my mind. And then, my dear, Fanny began. Well, the things she told me about that transcendental young man were of such a nature that when he next called I was not at home. He came again, of course. And again. He sent me a note, which I returned unopened. That, I confess, was a foolish thing to do. It showed him that I was annoyed. I might better have left it unanswered. After all, there is nothing so impenetrable as silence. Finally, he got one of his friends to come and reconnoitre. Indeed, he did not desist until I had an opportunity of cutting him dead. I was angry, I admit it. And it was after that little experience that I determined, the next time I felt myself going, I would make sure beforehand where I was going to. I wonder what his sister thought of him. You see, it was not that I had fallen in love; the word was as unintelligible to me as before, but I had fancied that, through him, I might intercept some inkling of its meaning, and I was put out at having been tricked.

Beneath descending night the sky was gold-barred and green. In the east the moon glittered like a sickle of tin. The air was warm and freighted with the odours of August. You could hear the crickets hum, and here and there was the spark of a fire-fly gyrating in loops of flame. From across the meadows came the slumbrous tinkle of a bell.

She raised a gloved hand to her brow and looked down at the yellow road. To one who loved her, the Helen for whom the war of the world was fought was not so fair as she. And presently the hand moved about the brow, and, resting a second's space on the coil just above the neck, fell again to her side.

"Well," she continued, "you can see how it was. Even before the illusion, disillusionment had come. That winter I went with the Bunker Hills to Monaco. Were it not for the riff-raff, that place would be a paradise in duodecimo. We had a villa, of course. One evening, shortly after our arrival, we went to the Casino. For the fun of the thing I put some money on the *Trente et Quarante*. I did nothing but win. It was

tiresome; I would rather have lost. I had to speak to the dealer, and that, as you can fancy, was not to my liking. There was a great crowd. One little old woman put money wherever I did. She won a lot, too. But one

'man, whom I could not help noticing, backed red when I was on black, and vice versa. He did it persistently, intentionally, and he lost every time. Finally one of the croupiers told me that my stake was above the maximum, and asked how much I would risk. I was tired of answering his questions, and I turned away. A lackey followed me with a salver covered with gold and notes—the money I had won. I didn't want it; I had not even a pocket to put it in, and the purse which I held in my hand would not have held a fraction of it. It was a nuisance. I turned it over to Bunker, and presently we all went out on the terrace that overhangs the sea. It was a perfect night. In the air was a caress, and from the Mediterranean came a tonic. While I was enjoying it all, a beggar ambled up on a crutch and begged a franc. I took from Bunker the money I had won and gave him thirty thousand. You should have heard Bunker then. I actually believe that if I had been his wife instead of his guest he would have struck me. I suppose it was an absurd thing to do. But the next time you are in search of a new sensation, do something of the same sort. The beggar became transfigured. He looked at the gold and notes, and then at me. I do not think I shall ever forget the expression in his face. Did you ever see a child asleep-a child to whom some wonderful dream has come? It was at once infantile and radiant. And all the while Bunker was abusing me like a pickpocket. The beggar gave me one look, dropped on his knees, caught the hem of my skirt, kissed it, threw away his crutch, and ran. I burst out laughing, and Bunker, in spite of his rage, burst out laughing too. Fanny called us a pair of idiots, and said that if I was as lavish as that it would be better and wiser, and far more Christian. to keep my money for indigent and deserving Bostonese than to bestow it as a premium on Monacan vice and effrontery. Just as she was working herself into big words and short sentences, the man whom I had noticed at the tables came along. He had met her before, and now, as he expressed it, he precipitated himself to renew the expression of his homage. Fanny, after introducing him to me, began at once on the tale of my misconduct. He had a complexion of the cream-tint order, and a moustache blacker than hate. He was a Florentine, I discovered, a marquis with a name made up of v's, sonorous o's, and n's. We had found a table, and Bunker ordered some ices. The night was really so perfect, and the ice so good, that, like Mme. de Staël over her sherbet in moonlit Venice, I almost wished it were a sin to sit there. The marquis was in very good form and inclined to do the devoted on the slightest provocation.

"'Is mademoiselle,' he asked me, 'is mademoiselle as disdainful of the heart as she is of gold?'

"'Absolutely,' I answered—a remark which may have sounded snobbish, but still was wholly true.

"'Ah!' he exclaimed, 'there are birds that do not sing untaught.'

"'You are beginning well,' I thought.

"The next day he lunched with us, and came again in the evening. In addition to his marquisate, he had a fluty tenorino voice; what they call a voix de salon. He sang all sorts of things for us, and he sang them very well. When the air was lively he looked at Fanny, when it was sentimental he looked at me. Thereafter I saw a great deal of him. One day we would make up a party for Nice, on another we would go to San Remo, or else back in the mountains, or to Grasse. Of course, as you know, customs over there are such that he had no opportunity of being alone with me, even for a second; but he had an art of making love in public which must have been the result of long practice. It was both open and discreet. It was not in words; it was in the inflection of the voice and in the paying of the thousand and one little attentions which foreigners perform so well. Now, to me, a tiara might be becoming, but it is an ornament for which I have never felt the vaguest covetousness. Moreover, I had no intention of marrying an Italian, however fabulous the ancestry of that Italian might be. And, besides, the attentions of which I was the apparent object were, I knew, addressed less to me than to the blue eyes of my cheque-book. The Florentine nobleman who is disposed to marry a dowerless American is yet to be heard from. However, I accepted the attentions with becoming grace, and marked the cunning of his tricks. One evening he did not put in an appearance, but at midnight, I heard, on the road before my window, the tinkle of a guitar. I did not need to peer through the curtains to know from whom it came. First he sang a song of Tosti's, and then the serenade from 'Don Pasquale':

Com' è gentil, la notte in mezz' Aprile. Poi quando sarò morto, tu piangerai, Ma ritornarmi in vita, tu non potrai.

Sentimental? Yes, sentimental to the last degree. But on the Riviera, in spring, and at night, one's fancy turns to that sort of thing with astounding ease. I listened with unalloyed pleasure. It was like a Boccaccian echo. And as I listened I wondered whether I should ever learn what love might be.

The idea of taking a course of lessons from a man who strummed on a guitar in front of my window never entered my head. The next day Fanny came to me in a state of great excitement. The guitarist, it appeared, had, with all proper and due formality, asked to place his coronet at my feet. *Ce que j' ai ri!* 

(fragmente din A Maid of Modern Athens-Edgar Saltus)

#### Vocabulary

to flick [to flik] = a îndepărta to stumble [to `stambl] = a se împiedica to inhibit [to in hibit] = a împiedica yonder [ jpndə] = dincolo coercive [kəʊˈɜːsɪv] = coercitiv gown [gaʊn] = rochie de ocazie to pledge [to pled3] = a promite to fancy [to fænsi] = a închipui spinster [spinstə] = fată nemăritată to defy [to d1 fai] = a sfida to comprehend [to,kompri hend] = a înțelege prozy [prəʊzi] prozaic conceivability [kən`si:vəb1liti] = imaginabilitate abruptly [ə`brʌptli] = deodată inappositeness [inapp:zitnəs] = inoportunitate swell [swel] = elegant odd [a:d] = ciudatto pine [to pain] = a tânji după covenant [`kavənət] = legământ whip [hw1p] = bici hem [hem] = tiv lash [læ[] = biciuire guileful [`gaɪlfl] = şiret wretch [ret] = epavă hasty [hersti] = repezit to occur [to ə`k3:] = a se întâmpla demure  $[d_1 m_1 v_1] = sfios$ sorrier ['spriər] = dezamăgit

to broach [to broot [] = a porni o discutie to descant [to dæskænt] = a nu mai termina de vorbit hitherto [,h 1 ðə`tu:] = până atunci apiece [ə`piːs] = de fiecare prelate [prel1t] = preot oaf [əʊf] = prost to trample [to træmpl] = a călca în picioare to beat about the bush [to birt a baut do bus] = a bate câmpii enterprising ['entəpra1z1] = întreprinzător trifle [traifl] = pic reconnoitre [,rekə`nɔɪtə] = a cerceta to desist [tv di zist] = a incetainkling ['ɪŋklɪŋ] = bănuială beneath  $[b_1 \cdot ni:\theta] = sub$ sickle ['s1kl] = seceră tin [tɪn] = tinichea to be freighted with [to bi: fre1t1d w1ð] = a fi încărcat cu cricket [krikit] = greier to hum  $[tv h_{Am}] = a$  fredona to gyrate [to dzan reit] = a se învârti loop [lu:p] = inel meadow ['medəv] = pajişte slumbrous ['slambrəs] = somnoros tinkle ['tɪnkl] = clinchet croupier [`kru:pier] = cuprier salver ['sælvə] = tavă crutch [krat [] = cârjă lavish [lævɪ [] = darnic indigent [\indidant] = nevoias to bestow [tv b1`stəv] = a acorda vice [vais] = nărav effrontery [1 frantri] = insolentă disdainful [d1s'de1nfl] = dispretuitor fluty [flu:ti] = melodios covetousness [`knvitəsnəs] = sete de; zgârcenie dowerless ['davələs] = neînzestrată

cunning [`kʌnɪŋ]= îndemânare
to peer [tʊ pɪr] = a se uita
astounding [ə`staʊndɪŋ] = uimitor
unalloyed [ˌʌnə`lɔɪd] = pur
to stum [tʊ stʌm] = a zdrăngăni
coronet [`kɒrənət] = coroniță

## Mrs. Martin's Company

Mrs. Martin lived down a high-banked lane, which, as it led no whither in particular, was subject to little traffic, and which she occupied all by herself, though her cabin stood the middle one in a row of three. You could see at a glance that the left-hand dwelling was vacant, for the browned thatch had fallen in helplessly, and the rafters stuck up through it like the ribs of a stranded wreck. The other was less obviously deserted; still its plight could be easily perceived in weedy threshold and cobwebcurtained window. It testified strongly to the lonesomeness of the neighbourhood that no child had yet enjoyed the bliss of sending a stone crash through the flawed greenish pane. Both of them had, in fact, been empty for many months. From the ruined one the Egan family had gone piecemeal, following each other westward in detachments, until even the wrinkled parents were settled in California, where they blinked by day at the strange fierce sunshine, and dreamed by night back again under the soft-shadowed skies of the old country. Soon after that, the O'Keefes had made a more abrupt flitting from next door, departing on the same day, all together, except little Kate and Joe, whose death of the fever was what had "given their poor mother a turn against the place." Since then no new tenants had succeeded them in the row, which was, to be sure, out of the way, and out of repair, and not in any respect a desirable residence.

The loss of her neighbours was a very serious misfortune to Mrs. Martin, as she had long depended upon them for a variety of things, which she would have herself summed up in the term "company." She had been early widowed and left quite alone in the world, so that through most of the inexorable years which turned an eager-eyed girl into a regretful-looking little old woman, she had found herself obliged to seek much of her

interest in life outside her own small domestic circle-all forlorn centre. This was practicable enough while she lived under one thatch with two large families, who were friendly content that their solitary neighbour should take cognizance of their goings out and comings in. Upon occasion, indeed, she had grumbled that the young Egans and O'Keefes "had her moidhered wid the whillaballoo they would be risin' continyal." But when they were gone a terrible blank and silence filled up their place, as well might be, since her kind had thus suddenly receded far beyond her daily ken. A weary Irish mile intervened between her and the nearest cottages of Clonmacreevagh, and it was only "of a very odd while" her rheumatics had allowed her to hobble that far. Seldom or never now did she make her way at all down the windings of the lane, where the grass from its tall banks encroached monthly more and more upon the ancient ruts; and other passengers were hardly less infrequent. The lands about lay waste, or in sheep-walks, so that there was nothing to bring farm-carts and horses and men lumbering and plodding along it, and to attract anybody else what was there but a mournful little old woman in a dark cavernous kitchen. where the only bright objects were the fire-blink and the few bits of shining crockery on the dresser, which she had not often the heart these times to polish up? So week out and week in, never a foot went past her door, as a rule with just one exception.

Michael O'Toole, a farmer on the townland, did her the kindness of letting his cart drive out of its way every Saturday and leave at her house the "loaves and male and grains of tay," which her lameness would have otherwise made it difficult for her to come by. This was, of course, a great convenience, and ensured her one weekly caller. But, unluckily for her, Tim Doran the carter was a man quite singularly devoid of conversational gifts, and so grimly unsociable besides, that her provisions might almost as well have been washed up by the sea, or conveyed to her by inarticulate ravens. If he possibly could, he would always dump down the parcels on the road before her door, and jog along hurriedly unaccosted; and though Mrs. Martin could generally prevent that by keeping a look-out for him, she never succeeded in attaining to the leisurely gossip after which she hungered. Beyond monosyllables Tim would not go, and the poor little wiles by which she sought to inveigle him into discourse failed of detaining him as signally as if they had been gossamer threads stretched across his

road. She had so often tried, for instance, to lengthen his halt by telling him she thought "the horse was after pickin' up a stone," that at least he ceased even to glance at the beast's feet for verification, but merely grunted and said: "Oh, git along out of that, mare." Then the mud-splashed blue cart, and sorrel horse, and whity-brown jacket, would pass out of sight round the turn of the lane, and the chances were that she would not again set eyes on a human face, until they reappeared jogging from the opposite direction the next week.

In the long afternoons, which sometimes began for her before twelve o'clock if she got expeditiously through her "readyin' up," the lag-foot hours seemed dismally empty, and during them she was especially prone to crown her sorrow with memories of her happier things: of the time when she need only slip out at her own door, and in at Mrs. Egan's or Mrs. O'Keefe's, if she wanted plenty of company, and when "themselves or the children would be running in to her every minute of the day. If there was nothing else," she mused, "the crathurs of hins and chuckens foostherin' about the place looked a thrifle gay like." Mrs. Martin herself kept no fowl, for "how would she get hobbling after them, if they tuk to straying on her?" And she had attempted vainly to adopt the O'Keefes' cat, which became unsettled in its mind upon the departure of its late owners, and at length roamed desperately away into unknown regions. Thus, nowadays, when the little old woman gazed listlessly over her half-door, all she could see was the quiet green bank across the road, with perhaps a dingy white sheep inanely nibbling atop. Then she would sometimes feel at first as if it were only a dreary Sunday or holiday, when the silence and solitude being caused by her neighbours' absence at Mass would end on their return; but presently she would be stricken with the recollection that they were irrevocably gone, and that, watch as long as she might, she would never more hear their voices grow louder and clearer coming up the lane, preluding their appearance anon, a cheerful company, round the turn fast by.

One afternoon, however, her hopeless lookout did result in something pleasant. It was a Christmas Eve, and dull, chilly weather, overclouded with fleecy grey, thinned here and there into silvery dimness, a sheath from which a fiery rose might flush at sun-setting. She was just turning away with a shiver from the draughty door when she caught a glimpse of Father Gilmore's long coat flapping between the banks. It was a welcome

sight, which she had missed through six tedious months and more, for his Reverence, after a severe illness in the spring, had been somehow provided with funds to go seek lost health abroad, and had fared southward upon that quest. His travels, indeed, seemed to have been inconceivably extended. When to Mrs. Martin's question: "And was your Riverence, now, anythin' as far as Paris?" he replied, with a touch of triumph, "A long step further," her imagination recoiled from so wild a track, and she could only stare at him as if astonished to see no visible traces of such wanderings, except maybe a slight tawny tinge like the rust-wraith of many hot sunbeams, superimposed on the normal greenish hue of his well-worn cloth.

Father Gilmore spared her half-an-hour of delightful discourse, to which his own foreign adventures and the home news from Clonmacreevagh gave an animated flow. But when Mrs. Martin's turn came to give an account of herself the conversation fell into a minor key. And the theme that ran through all her despondence was the plaint that she did be terrible short of company. "She had middling good health, barring the rheumatiz, thanks to God, but sure she was cruel lonesome. She was lost there, with no sight nor sound of man or mortal from morning till night; she might as well be an old wether left fallen in a gripe for all she seen or heard of anything. 'Deed now it was with her as with the waft of smoke there up her old chimney that went flutthering out on the width of the air, and sorra another breath anywherelse nigh it, since ever the crathurs quit. Many mornings she had scarce the heart to put a light to her fire at all, she was that fretted."

To these laments Father Gilmore listened with a patience made more difficult by his consciousness that he could suggest no remedy of the practically appropriate sort which is to general consolatory propositions as a close and cordial hearth-glow to the remote and mocking sunshine of a wintry sky. If you want to warm your cold hands those league-long flames some millions of miles away are so much less immediately to the purpose than your neighbouring screed of ruddy coals. This drifted mistily through his mind, as for lack of a more satisfactory remark he said: "You wouldn't think of moving into the town?" But he was well aware that he had spoken foolishly, even before Mrs. Martin answered: "Ah, your Riverence, how would I, so to speak, be running my head out from under my penny of rint?" For her husband, a gamekeeper up at the Big House of the parish, had lost his life by accident at a shooting party, and the family had pensioned

off his widow with five weekly shillings and her cabin rent free.

"True for you, Mrs. Martin," said Father Gilmore, standing up. "But sure, lonely or no, we're all under the protection of God Almighty, and I've brought you a little ornament for your room." Mrs. Martin's eyes sparkled at the last clause of his sentence, while he took out of his pocket a small parcel, and began to strip off its wrappages, which were many folds of bluish tissue-paper, with layers of grey-green dried grass between. "The man I got it from at Marseilles," he said, "told me a lot of them came from Smyrna, and I never stirred these papers that were on it, thinking I might not be able to do it up so well again. I only hope it's not broke." As the thin sheets and light grass-wisps fell off, the blast whistling under the door-still whisked them about the uneven floor, and Mrs. Martin drew in her breath expectantly. At last the treasure was discovered in perfect preservation, an alabaster statuette of the Virgin, some two fingers high.

I do not know that it was a very fine work of art, but at worst you cannot easily make anything ugly out of alabaster. The Child lay placidly asleep, and the Mother looked young and happy and benignant. For a few moments Mrs. Martin's admiration was quite incoherent, and when she found words Father Gilmore sought to stem the tide of ecstatic gratitude by saying, "And where will you put it? Why, here's a niche looks as if it might have been made for it." The place he pointed to was a little recess beneath a tiny window-slit, formed partly by design, but enlarged by the chance falling out of a fragment from the stone-and-mud wall. A long ray, slanted from the clearing west, reached through the half-door, quivered across the dark room, and just touched the white figure as he set it down. Against the background of grimy wall it shone as if wrought of rosed snow.

"Then, it's there I'll keep her, and nowhere else," said the little old woman, and he left her in rapt contemplation. As he trudged home he felt sure that his few francs had been well bestowed, and his conviction strengthened with each tedious twist of the deserted ways which lay between Mrs. Martin and her company. By the time he had gained his own house his uppermost thought was a regret that such a trifle had been all he could do for the poor ould dacint body—the Lord might pity her.

It was, however, by no means a trifle to the poor old body herself. For the first few days after her acquisition of the image it took up a wonderful deal of her time and thoughts. Even when she was not standing at gaze in front of it she but seldom lost it from her sight. Her eyes were continually turning towards the niche, whence it seemed strangely to dominate the room. Its clear whiteness made a mark for the feeblest gleam of ebbing daylight or fading embers; it was the last object to be muffled under bat'swing gloom, and the first to creep back when morning glimmered in again. She dusted it superfluously many times a day, with a proud pleasure always somewhat dashed by the remembrance that she could exhibit it to no neighbours, who would say, with variations, "Ah! glory be among us, Mrs. Martin, ma'am, but that's real elegant entirely. Oh woman, dear, did you ever see the like of that now at all, at all?"

Still, the most marvellous piece of sculpture ever chiselled would probably betray deficiencies if adopted as one's sole companion in life; and Mrs. Martin's little statuette had obvious shortcomings when so regarded. As the winter wore on the weight of her solitude pressed more and more heavily. The bad weather increased her isolation. Some days there were of bitter frost and snow, and some of streaming rain, and many of wild wind. Once or twice Tim Doran brought her a double supply of provisions, and did not return for a fortnight, and then she felt indeed cut adrift. By-and-by her vague discomfort began to take shape in more definite terrors. She was beset with surmises of ill-disposed vagrants tramping that way to practise unforbidden on her wretched life, and she crept trembling to and from the pool where she filled her water-can. Or ghostly fears overcame her, and she thought at night that she heard the little dead children keening in the deserted room next door, and that mysterious shadows went past the windows, and unseen hands rattled the latch. But through all her shifting mist of trouble the alabaster Virgin shone on her steadily with just a ray of consolation. Every night she said her Rosary before going to bed, and almost always her devotions ended in a prayer of her own especial wishing and wording.

(fragmente din Mrs. Martin's Company- Jane Barlow)

# Vocabulary

lane [lein] = alee whither ['hw ι ὅə] = încotro thatch [θæt]] = paie dwelling [dwel ι ŋ] = locuință rafter [raiftə] = plutaş plight [pla1t] = încurcătură weedy ['wi:di] = bolnăvicios threshold ['Ore [hould] = prag cobweb ['kpbweb] = pânză de păianjen flaw [flo:] = defect pane [pein] = geampiecemeal ['pi:smi:l] = făcut din bucăți to flit [to flit] = a zbura forlorn [fə`lɔ:n] = părăsit cognizance ['kpgn1zns] = cunostintă grumble [grambl] = bombăneală ken [ken] = orizont to recede [to risid] = a se retrage to hobble [to hobl] = a străbate to encroach [to 1ŋ`krəut]] = a depăși limitele rut [rnt] = făgaș lumber [`lambə] = cherestea to plod [to plod] = a munci cu sârg lameness [le mnəs] = şchiopătat to detain [to d1 te 1n] = a retine gossamer ['gosəmə:] = superficial to grunt [to grant] = a mormăi fowl [faul] = găină dingy ['dındzi] = ponosit nibbling ['nıblın] = de ronțăit atop [ə`top] = în vârf fleecy ['fli:si] = lânos dimness ['d1mnəs] = întunecime sheath  $[i:\theta] =$ inveliş to recoil [to r1 ko11] = a se feri de tawny [`to:ni] = colosal despondency [d1`spondensi] = disperare plaint [pleɪnt] = plângere benignant [b1`na1nt] = binevoitor to stem [to stem] = a stăvili

recess [rī`ses] = cotlon
to quiver [tʊ kwɪvə] = a vibra
rapt [ræpt] = fermecat
to trudge [tʊ trʌdʒ] = a merge cu greu
to bestow [tʊ bɪ`stəʊ] = a încredința
whence [wens] = (acolo) de unde
feeblest [fi:blest] = cel mai slab
gleam [gli:m] = licărire
to beset [tʊ bɪ`set] = a înconjura

## A Terribly Strange Bed

Shortly after my education at college was finished, I happened to be staying at Paris with an English friend. We were both young men then, and lived, I am afraid, rather a wild life, in the delightful city of our sojourn. One night we were idling about the neighborhood of the Palais Royal, doubtful to what amusement we should next betake ourselves. My friend proposed a visit to Frascati's; but his suggestion was not to my taste. I knew Frascati's, as the French saying is, by heart; had lost and won plenty of five-franc pieces there, merely for amusement's sake, until it was amusement no longer, and was thoroughly tired, in fact, of all the ghastly respectabilities of such a social anomaly as a respectable gambling-house.

"For Heaven's sake," said I to my friend, "let us go somewhere where we can see a little genuine, blackguard, poverty-stricken gaming, with no false gingerbread glitter thrown over it at all. Let us get away from fashionable Frascati's, to a house where they don't mind letting in a man with a ragged coat, or a man with no coat, ragged or otherwise."

"Very well," said my friend, "we needn't go out of the Palais Royal to find the sort of company you want. Here's the place just before us; as blackguard a place, by all report, as you could possibly wish to see."

In another minute we arrived at the door, and entered the house.

When we got upstairs, and had left our hats and sticks with the door-keeper, we were admitted into the chief gambling-room. We did not find many people assembled there. But, few as the men were who looked up at us on our entrance, they were all types—lamentably true types—of their respective classes.

We had come to see blackguards; but these men were something worse. There is a comic side, more or less appreciable, in all black-guardism: here there was nothing but tragedy-mute, weird tragedy. The quiet in the room was horrible. The thin, haggard, long-haired young man, whose sunken eyes fiercely watched the turning up of the cards, never spoke; the flabby, fat-faced, pimply player, who pricked his piece of pasteboard perseveringly, to register how often black won, and how often red, never spoke; the dirty, wrinkled old man, with the vulture eyes and the darned great-coat, who had lost his last soul, and still looked on desperately after he could play no longer, never spoke. Even the voice of the croupier sounded as if it were strangely dulled and thickened in the atmosphere of the room. I had entered the place to laugh, but the spectacle before me was something to weep over. I soon found it necessary to take refuge in excitement from the depression of spirits which was stealing on me. Unfortunately I sought the nearest excitement, by going to the table and beginning to play. Still more unfortunately, as the event will show, I won-won prodigiously; won incredibly; won at such a rate that the regular players at the table crowded round me; and staring at my stakes with hungry, superstitious eyes, whispered to one another that the English stranger was going to break the bank.

The game was Rouge et Noir. I had played at it in every city in Europe, without, however, the care or the wish to study the Theory of Chances—that philosopher's stone of all gamblers! And a gambler, in the strict sense of the word, I had never been. I was heart-whole from the corroding passion for play. My gaming was a mere idle amusement. I never resorted to it by necessity, because I never knew what it was to want money. I never practised it so incessantly as to lose more than I could afford, or to gain more than I could coolly pocket without being thrown off my balance by my good luck. In short, I had hitherto frequented gambling-tables—just as I frequented ball-rooms and opera-houses—because they amused me, and because I had nothing better to do with my leisure hours.

But on this occasion it was very different—now, for the first time in my life, I felt what the passion for play really was. My successes first bewildered, and then, in the most literal meaning of the word, intoxicated me. Incredible as it may appear, it is nevertheless true, that I only lost when I attempted to estimate chances, and played according to previous

calculation. If I left everything to luck, and staked without any care or consideration, I was sure to win—to win in the face of every recognized probability in favor of the bank. At first some of the men present ventured their money safely enough on my color; but I speedily increased my stakes to sums which they dared not risk. One after another they left off playing, and breathlessly looked on at my game.

Still, time after time, I staked higher and higher, and still won. The excitement in the room rose to fever pitch. The silence was interrupted by a deep-muttered chorus of oaths and exclamations in different languages, every time the gold was shoveled across to my side of the table—even the imperturbable croupier dashed his rake on the floor in a (French) fury of astonishment at my success. But one man present preserved his self-possession, and that man was my friend. He came to my side, and whispering in English, begged me to leave the place, satisfied with what I had already gained. I must do him the justice to say that he repeated his warnings and entreaties several times, and only left me and went away, after I had rejected his advice (I was to all intents and purposes gambling drunk) in terms which rendered it impossible for him to address me again that night.

Shortly after he had gone, a hoarse voice behind me cried, "Permit me, my dear sir—permit me to restore to their proper place, two napoleons which you have dropped. Wonderful luck, sir! I pledge you my word of honor, as an old soldier, in the course of my long experience in this sort of thing, I never saw such luck as yours—never! Go on, sir —Sacre mille bombes! Go on boldly, and break the bank!"

I turned round and saw, nodding and smiling at me with inveterate civility, a tall man, dressed in a frogged and braided surtout.

If I had been in my senses, I should have considered him, personally, as being rather a suspicious specimen of an old soldier. He had goggling, bloodshot eyes, mangy mustaches, and a broken nose. His voice betrayed a barrack-room intonation of the worst order, and he had the dirtiest pair of hands I ever saw—even in France. These little personal peculiarities exercised, however, no repelling influence on me. In the mad excitement, the reckless triumph of that moment, I was ready to "fraternize" with anybody who encouraged me in my game. I accepted the old soldier's offered pinch of snuff; clapped him on the back, and swore he was the

honestest fellow in the world—the most glorious relic of the Grand Army that I had ever met with. "Go on!" cried my military friend, snapping his fingers in ecstasy—"Go on, and win! Break the bank—*Mille tonnerres!* my gallant English comrade, break the bank!"

And I did go on—went on at such a rate, that in another quarter of an hour the croupier called out, "Gentlemen, the bank has discontinued for tonight." All the notes, and all the gold in that "bank," now lay in a heap under my hands; the whole floating capital of the gambling house was waiting to pour into my pockets!

"Tie up the money in your pocket-handkerchief, my worthy sir," said the old soldier, as I wildly plunged my hands into my heap of gold. "Tie it up, as we used to tie up a bit of dinner in the Grand Army; your winnings are too heavy for any breeches-pockets that ever were sewed. There! that's it—shovel them in, notes and all! Credie! what luck! Stop! Another napoleon on the floor. Ah! sacre petit polisson de Napoleon! Have I found you at last? Now then, sir—two tight double knots each way with your honorable permission, and the money's safe. Feel it! feel it, fortunate sir! hard and round as a cannon-ball—À bas if they had only fired such cannon-balls at us at Austerlitz—nom d'une pipe! if they only had! And now, as an ancient grenadier, as an ex-brave of the French army, what remains for me to do? I ask what? Simply this, to entreat my valued English friend to drink a bottle of champagne with me, and toast the goddess Fortune in foaming goblets before we part!"

"Excellent ex-brave! Convivial ancient grenadier! Champagne by all means! An English cheer for an old soldier! Hurrah! hurrah! Another English cheer for the goddess Fortune! Hurrah, hurrah!"

"Bravo! the Englishman; the amiable, gracious Englishman, in whose veins circulates the vivacious blood of France! Another glass? À bas!—the bottle is empty! Never mind! Vive le vin! I, the old soldier, order another bottle, and half a pound of bonbons with it!"

"No, no, ex-brave; never—ancient grenadier! Your bottle last time; my bottle this! Behold it! Toast away! The French Army! the great Napoleon! the present company! the croupier! the honest croupier's wife and daughters—if he has any! the ladies generally! everybody in the world!"

By the time the second bottle of champagne was emptied, I felt as if I had been drinking liquid fire—my brain seemed all aflame. No excess in

wine had ever had this effect on me before in my life. Was it the result of a stimulant acting upon my system when I was in a highly excited state? Was my stomach in a particularly disordered condition? Or was the champagne amazingly strong?

"Ex-brave of the French Army!" cried I, in a mad state of exhilaration, "I am on fire! how are you? You have set me on fire! Do you hear, my hero of Austerlitz? Let us have a third bottle of champagne to put the flame out!"

The old soldier wagged his head, rolled his goggle-eyes, until I expected to see them slip out of their sockets; placed his dirty forefinger by the side of his broken nose; solemnly ejaculated "Coffee!" and immediately ran off into an inner room.

The word pronounced by the eccentric veteran seemed to have a magical effect on the rest of the company present. With one accord they all rose to depart. Probably they had expected to profit by my intoxication; but finding that my new friend was benevolently bent on preventing me from getting dead drunk, had now abandoned all hope of thriving pleasantly on my winnings. Whatever their motive might be, at any rate they went away in a body. When the old soldier returned and sat down again opposite to me at the table, we had the room to ourselves. I could see the croupier, in a sort of vestibule which opened out of it, eating his supper in solitude. The silence was now deeper than ever.

A sudden change, too, had come over the "ex-brave." He assumed a portentously solemn look; and when he spoke to me again, his speech was ornamented by no oaths, enforced by no finger-snapping, enlivened by no apostrophes or exclamations.

"Listen, my dear sir," said he, in mysteriously confidential tones—
"listen to an old soldier's advice. I have been to the mistress of the house
(a very charming woman, with a genius for cookery!) to impress on the
necessity of making us some particularly strong and good coffee. You must
drink this coffee in order to get rid of your little amiable exaltation of spirits
before you think of going home—you must, my good and gracious friend!
With all that money to take home tonight, it is a sacred duty to yourself to
have your wits about you. You are known to be a winner to an enormous
extent by several gentlemen present tonight, who, in a certain point of
view, are very worthy and excellent fellows; but they are mortal men, my
dear sir, and they have their amiable weaknesses! Need I say more? Ah,

no, no! you understand me! Now, this is what you must do—send for a cabriolet when you feel quite well again—draw up all the windows when you get into it—and tell the driver to take you home only through the large and well- lighted thoroughfares. Do this; and you and your money will be safe. Do this; and tomorrow you will thank an old soldier for giving you a word of honest advice."

Just as the ex-brave ended his oration in very lachrymose tone, the coffee came in, ready poured out in two cups. My attentive friend handed me one of the cups with a bow. I was parched with thirst, and drank it off at a draft. Almost instantly afterward I was seized with a fit of giddiness, and felt more completely intoxicated than ever. The room whirled round and round furiously; the old soldier seemed to be regularly bobbing up and down before me like the piston of a steam-engine. I was half deafened by a violent singing in my ears; a feeling of utter bewilderment, helplessness, idiocy, overcame me. I rose from my chair, holding on by the table to keep my balance; and stammered out that I felt dreadfully unwell—so unwell that I did not know how I was to get home.

"My dear friend," answered the old soldier—and even his voice seemed to be bobbing up and down as he spoke—"my dear friend, it would be madness to go home in *your* state; you would be sure to lose your money; you might be robbed and murdered with the greatest ease. I am going to sleep here: do you sleep here, too—they make up capital beds in this house—take one; sleep off the effects of the wine, and go home safely with your winnings tomorrow—tomorrow, in broad day-light."

I had but two ideas left: one, that I must never let go hold of my handkerchief full of money; the other, that I must lie down somewhere immediately, and fall off into a comfortable sleep. So I agreed to the proposal about the bed, and took the offered arm of the old soldier, carrying my money with my disengaged hand. Preceded by the croupier, we passed along some passages and up a flight of stairs into the bedroom which I was to occupy. The ex-brave shook me warmly by the hand, proposed that we should breakfast together, and then, followed by the croupier, left me for the night.

I ran to the wash-hand stand; drank some of the water in my jug; poured the rest out, and plunged my face into it; then sat down in a chair and tried to compose myself. I soon felt better. The change for my lungs,

from the fetid atmosphere of the gambling-house to the cool air of the apartment I now occupied, the almost equally refreshing change for my eyes, from the glaring gaslights of the "salon" to the dim, quiet flicker of one bedroom-candle, aided wonderfully the restorative effects of cold water. The giddiness left me, and I began to feel a little like a reasonable being again. My first thought was of the risk of sleeping all night in a gambling-house; my second, of the still greater risk of trying to get out after the house was closed, and of going home alone at night through the streets of Paris with a large sum of money about me. I had slept in worse places than this on my travels; so I determined to lock, bolt, and barricade my door, and take my chance till the next morning.

Accordingly, I secured myself against all intrusion; looked under the bed, and into the cupboard; tried the fastening of the window; and then, satisfied that I had taken every proper precaution, pulled off my upper clothing, put my light, which was a dim one, on the hearth among a feathery litter of wood-ashes, and got into bed, with the handkerchief full of money

under my pillow.

I soon felt not only that I could not go to sleep, but that I could not even close my eyes. I was wide awake, and in a high fever. Every nerve in my body trembled—every one of my senses seemed to be preternaturally sharpened. I tossed and rolled, and tried every kind of position and perseveringly sought out the cold corners of the bed, and all to no purpose. Now I thrust my arms over the clothes; now I poked them under the clothes; now I violently shot my legs straight out down to the bottom of the bed; now I convulsively coiled them up as near my chin as they would go; now I shook out my crumpled pillow, changed it to the cool side, patted it flat, and lay down quietly on my back; now I fiercely doubled it in two, set it up on end, thrust it against the board of the bed, and tried a sitting posture. Every effort was in vain; I groaned with vexation as I felt that I was in for a sleepless night.

What could I do? I had no book to read. And yet, unless I found out some method of diverting my mind, I felt certain that I was in the condition to imagine all sorts of horrors; to rack my brain with forebodings of every possible and impossible danger; in short, to pass the night in suffering all

conceivable varieties of nervous terror.

I raised myself on my elbow, and looked about the room-which was

brightened by a lovely moonlight pouring straight through the window—to see if it contained any pictures or ornaments that I could at all clearly distinguish. While my eyes wandered from wall to wall, a remembrance of Le Maistre's delightful little book, "Voyage autour de ma Chambre," occurred to me. I resolved to imitate the French author, and find occupation and amusement enough to relieve the tedium of my wakefulness, by making a mental inventory of every article of furniture I could see, and by following up to their sources the multitude of associations which even a chair, a table, or a wash-hand stand may be made to call forth.

In the nervous, unsettled state of my mind at that moment, I found it much easier to make my inventory than to make my reflections, and thereupon soon gave up all hope of thinking in Le Maistre's fanciful track—or, indeed, of thinking at all. I looked about the room at the different articles of furniture, and did nothing more.

There was, first, the bed I was lying in; a four-post bed, of all things in the world to meet with in Paris-yes, a thorough clumsy British fourposter, with a regular top lined with chintz—the regular fringed valance all round—the regular stifling, unwholesome curtains, which I remembered having mechanically drawn back against the posts without particularly noticing the bed when I first got into the room. Then there was the marbletopped wash-hand stand, from which the water I had spilled, in my hurry to pour it out, was still dripping, slowly and more slowly, on to the brick floor. Then two small chairs, with my coat, waistcoat, and trousers flung on them. Then a large elbow-chair covered with dirty white dimity, with my cravat and shirt collar thrown over the back. Then a chest of drawers with two of the brass handles off, and a tawdry, broken china inkstand placed on it by way of ornament for the top. Then the dressing- table, adorned by a very small looking-glass, and a very large pincushion. Then the window an unusually large window. Then a dark old picture, which the feeble candle dimly showed me. It was the picture of a fellow in a high Spanish hat, crowned with a plume of towering feathers. A swarthy, sinister ruffian, looking upward, shading his eyes with his hand, and looking intently upward-it might be at some tall gallows on which he was going to be hanged. At any rate, he had the appearance of thoroughly deserving it.

This picture put a kind of constraint upon me to look upward too—at the top of the bed. It was a gloomy and not an interesting object, and I

looked back at the picture. I counted the feathers in the man's hat—they stood out in relief—three white, two green. I observed the crown of his hat, which was of a conical shape, according to the fashion supposed to have been favored by Guido Fawkes. I wondered what he was looking up at. It couldn't be at the stars; such a desperado was neither astrologer nor astronomer. It must be at the high gallows, and he was going to be hanged presently. Would the executioner come into possession of his conical crowned hat and plume of feathers? I counted the feathers again—three white, two green.

- While I still lingered over this very improving and intellectual employment, my thoughts insensibly began to wander. The moonlight shining into the room reminded me of a certain moonlight night in England—the night after a picnic party in a Welsh valley. Every incident of the drive homeward, through lovely scenery, which the moonlight made lovelier than ever, came back to my remembrance, though I had never given the picnic a thought for years; though, if I had tried to recollect it, I could certainly have recalled little or nothing of that scene long past. Of all the wonderful faculties that help to tell us we are immortal, which speaks the sublime truth more eloquently than memory? Here was I, in a strange house of the most suspicious character, in a situation of uncertainty, and even of peril, which might seem to make the cool exercise of my recollection almost out of the question; nevertheless, remembering, quite involuntarily, places, people, conversations, minute circumstances of every kind, which I had thought forgotten forever; which I could not possibly have recalled at will, even under the most favorable auspices. And what cause had produced in a moment the whole of this strange, complicated, mysterious effect? Nothing but some rays of moonlight shining in at my bedroom window.

I was still thinking of the picnic—of our merriment on the drive home—of the sentimental young lady who would quote Childe Harold because it was moonlight. I was absorbed by these past scenes and past amusements, when, in an instant, the thread on which my memories hung snapped asunder; my attention immediately came back to present things more vividly than ever, and I found myself, I neither knew why nor wherefore, looking hard at the picture again.

Looking for what?

Good God! the man had pulled his hat down on his brows! No! the hat

itself was gone! Where was the conical crown? Where the feathers —three white, two green? Not there! In place of the hat and feathers, what dusky object was it that now hid his forehead, his eyes, his shading hand?

Was the bed moving?

I turned on my back and looked up. Was I mad? drunk? dreaming? giddy again? or was the top of the bed really moving down—sinking slowly, regularly, silently, horribly, right down throughout the whole of its length and breadth—right down upon me, as I lay underneath?

My blood seemed to stand still. A deadly, paralyzing coldness stole all over me as I turned my head round on the pillow and determined to test whether the bed-top was really moving or not, by keeping my eye on the

man in the picture.

The next look in that direction was enough. The dull, black, frowsy outline of the valance above me was within an inch of being parallel with his waist. I still looked breathlessly. And steadily and slowly—very slowly—I saw the figure, and the line of frame below the figure, vanish, as the valance moved down before it.

I am, constitutionally, anything but timid. I have been on more than one occasion in peril of my life, and have not lost my self-possession for an instant; but when the conviction first settled on my mind that the bedtop was really moving, was steadily and continuously sinking down upon me, I looked up shuddering, helpless, panic-stricken, beneath the hideous machinery for murder, which was advancing closer and closer to suffocate me where I lay.

-I looked up, motionless, speechless, breathless. The candle, fully spent, went out; but the moonlight still brightened the room. Down and down, without pausing and without sounding, came the bed-top, and still my panic terror seemed to bind me faster and faster to the mattress on which I lay—down and down it sank, till the dusty odor from the lining of

the canopy came stealing into my nostrils.

At that final moment the instinct of self-preservation startled me out of my trance, and I moved at last. There was just room for me to roll myself sidewise off the bed. As I dropped noiselessly to the floor, the edge of the murderous canopy touched me on the shoulder.

Without stopping to draw my breath, without wiping the cold sweat from my face, I rose instantly on my knees to watch the bed-top. I was literally spellbound by it. If I had heard footsteps behind me, I could not have turned round; if a means of escape had been miraculously provided for me, I could not have moved to take advantage of it. The whole life in me was, at that moment, concentrated in my eyes.

It descended—the whole canopy, with the fringe round it, came down-down-close down; so close that there was not room now to squeeze my finger between the bed-top and the bed. I felt at the sides, and discovered that what had appeared to me from beneath to be the ordinary light canopy of a four-post bed was in reality a thick, broad mattress, the substance of which was concealed by the valance and its fringe. I looked up and saw the four posts rising hideously bare. In the middle of the bed-top was a huge wooden screw that had evidently worked it down through a hole in the ceiling, just as ordinary presses are worked down on the substance selected for compression. The frightful apparatus moved without making the faintest noise. There had been no creaking as it came down; there was now not the faintest sound from the room above. Amidst a dead and awful silence I beheld before me-in the Nineteenth Century, and in the civilized capital of France-such a machine for secret murder by suffocation as might have existed in the worst days of the Inquisition, in the lonely inns among the Hartz Mountains, in the mysterious tribunals of Westphalia! Still, as I looked on it, I could not move, I could hardly breathe, but I began to recover the power of thinking, and in a moment I discovered the murderous conspiracy framed against me in all its horror.

My cup of coffee had been drugged, and drugged too strongly. I had been saved from being smothered by having taken an overdose of some narcotic. How I had chafed and fretted at the fever fit which had preserved my life by keeping me awake! How recklessly I had confided myself to the two wretches who had led me into this room, determined, for the sake of my winnings, to kill me in my sleep by the surest and most horrible contrivance for secretly accomplishing my destruction! How many men, winners like me, had slept, as I had proposed to sleep, in that bed, and had never been seen or heard of more! I shuddered at the bare idea of it.

All thought was again suspended by the sight of the murderous canopy moving once more. After it had remained on the bed— as nearly as I could guess—about ten minutes, it began to move up again. The villains who worked it from above evidently believed that their purpose was now

accomplished. Slowly and silently, as it had descended, that horrible bedtop rose toward it former place. When it reached the upper extremities of the four posts, it reached the ceiling too. Neither hole nor screw could be seen; bed became in appearance an ordinary bed again—the canopy an ordinary canopy—even to the most suspicious eyes.

Now, for the first time, I was able to move—to rise from my knees—to dress myself in my upper clothing—and to consider of how I should escape. If I betrayed by the smallest noise that the attempt to suffocate me had failed, I was certain to be murdered. Had I made any noise already? I listened intently, looking toward the door.

(fragmente din A Terribly Strange Bed - William Wilkie Collins)

### Vocabulary

sojourn ['spd3ən] = şedere to idle about [to aidl ə`baut] = a merge în neștire to betake [to bite 1k] = a se dedica ghastly ['ga:stli] = groaznic stricken ['strikn] = copleşit gingerbread ['d31nd3əbred] = turtă dulce flabby [`flæbi] = moale pimply [`pɪmpli] = băşicat to venture [to vent[ə] = a risca pitch [pitf] = energie entreaty [ɪn`tri:ti] = rugăminte stăruitoare hoarse [ho:rs] = răgușit inveterate [in'vetərət] = adânc  $goggling \lceil goglin \rceil = holbare$ mangy [meɪndʒi] = deplorabil to snuff [ $t\sigma sn\Lambda f$ ] = a priza (tutun) goblet ['goblət] = cupă convival [kpnva1vəl] = petrecăreț behold [b1 həvld] = iată! aflame [ə`fle im] = în flăcări to wag [to wæg] = a mişca repede portentously [po: tentosli] = amenințător to enliven [to in laivn] = a înviora

thoroughfare ['θλrəfeə] = magistrală to parch [to pa:tf] = a avea gâtul uscat to be seized with [to bi: si:zd w10] = a fi cuprins de fit [fit] = accesgiddiness [`grdinəs] = ameteală to whirl [tv hws:l] = a (se) rotito bob [to bob] = a pendula; a se agita deafened ['defnd] = asurzit utter [\Ata] = complet bewilderment [b1] w1ldəmənt] = tulburare helplessness [ helpləsnəs] = neajutorare idiocy [ idiəsi] = imbecilitate to overcome [to, əvvə`kam] = a pune stăpânire pe to stammer [tʊ stæmə] = a se bâlbâi capital ['kæpɪtl] = minunat proposal [prə'pəʊzl] = propunere disengaged [,disin'geid3] = neocupat  $iug [d_{3}Ag] = cană$ to compose oneself [to kəm`pəuz wanself] = a se aduna fetid ['fetid] = rău mirositor glaring [gleər $1\eta$ ] = orbitor  $\dim [\dim] = vag$ to aide [to end] = a ajuta to bolt [to boult] = a zăvorî litter [litə] = resturi to toss [to tos] = a se zvârcoli to rack [to ræk] = a (se) chinui tedium ['ti:diəm] = plictiseală chintz [t [ Ints ] = pânză de bumbac fringe [frindz] = franjvalance ['væləns] = baldachin tawdry ['to:dri] = tipător feeble [`fi:bl] = slab plume [plu:m] = pană swarthy [`swɔ:ði] = negricios ruffian ['rAfiən] = huligan

to linger [tʊ lɪŋgə] = a zăbovi merriment ['meriment] = veselie asunder [ə`sʌndə] = separat dusky ['daski] = întunecat frame [freim] = ramăto vanish [to væn 1] = a dispărea to sink [tv sink] = a (se) micsorato shudder [ $tv \int Ada$ ] = a ezita to bind [to baind] = a (se) lega mattress ['mætrəs] = saltea canopy ['kænəpi] = baldachin to startle out [to startl aut] = a scoate din to wipe [to warp] = a sterge screw [skruː] = şurub ceiling [`si:lɪŋ] = tavan the faintest noise [ðə feɪntst nɔɪz] = cel mai mic zgomot to smother [tv smaðə] = a (se) sufoca to chafe [to t[e1f] = a freca contrivance [kən`tra ı vns] = născocire

#### The Blue Hotel

I

The Palace Hotel at Fort Romper was painted a light blue, a shade that is on the legs of a kind of heron, causing the bird to declare its position against any background. The Palace Hotel, then, was always screaming and howling in a way that made the dazzling winter landscape of Nebraska seem only a gray swampish hush. It stood alone on the prairie, and when the snow was falling the town two hundred yards away was not visible. But when the traveller alighted at the railway station he was obliged to pass the Palace Hotel before he could come upon the company of low clapboard houses which composed Fort Romper, and it was not to be thought that any traveller could pass the Palace Hotel without looking at it. Pat Scully, the proprietor, had proved himself a master of strategy when he chose his paints. It is true that on clear days, when the great transcontinental expresses, long lines of swaying Pullmans, swept through Fort Romper, passengers were overcome at the sight, and the cult that knows the brownreds and the subdivisions of the dark greens of the East expressed shame, pity, horror, in a laugh. But to the citizens of this prairie town and to the people who would naturally stop there, Pat Scully had performed a feat. With this opulence and splendor, these creeds, classes, egotisms, that streamed through Romper on the rails day after day, they had no color in common.

As if the displayed delights of such a blue hotel were not sufficiently enticing, it was Scully's habit to go every morning and evening to meet the leisurely trains that stopped at Romper and work his seductions upon any man that he might see wavering, gripsack in hand.

One morning, when a snow-crusted engine dragged its long string of freight cars and its one passenger coach to the station, Scully performed the marvel of catching three men. One was a shaky and quick- eyed Swede, with a great shining cheap valise; one was a tall bronzed cowboy, who was on his way to a ranch near the Dakota line; one was a little silent man from the East, who didn't look it, and didn't announce it. Scully practically made them prisoners. He was so nimble and merry and kindly that each probably felt it would be the height of brutality to try to escape. They trudged off

over the creaking board sidewalks in the wake of the eager little Irishman. He wore a heavy fur cap squeezed tightly down on his head. It caused his two red ears to stick out stiffly, as if they were made of tin.

At last, Scully, elaborately, with boisterous hospitality, conducted them through the portals of the blue hotel. The room which they entered was small. It seemed to be merely a proper temple for an enormous stove, which, in the centre, was humming with godlike violence. At various points on its surface the iron had become luminous and glowed yellow from the heat. Beside the stove Scully's son Johnnie was playing High-Five with an old farmer who had whiskers both gray and sandy. They were quarrelling. Frequently the old farmer turned his face toward a box of sawdust-colored brown from tobacco juice—that was behind the stove, and spat with an air of great impatience and irritation. With a loud flourish of words Scully destroyed the game of cards, and bustled his son up-stairs with part of the baggage of the new guests. He himself conducted them to three basins of the coldest water in the world. The cowboy and the Easterner burnished themselves fiery-red with this water, until it seemed to be some kind of a metal polish. The Swede, however, merely dipped his fingers gingerly and with trepidation. It was notable that throughout this series of small ceremonies the three travellers were made to feel that Scully was very benevolent. He was conferring great favors upon them. He handed the towel from one to the other with an air of philanthropic impulse.

Afterward they went to the first room, and, sitting about the stove, listened to Scully's officious clamor at his daughters, who were preparing the mid-day meal. They reflected in the silence of experienced men who tread carefully amid new people. Nevertheless, the old farmer, stationary, invincible in his chair near the warmest part of the stove, turned his face from the sawdust box frequently and addressed a glowing commonplace to the strangers. Usually he was answered in short but adequate sentences by either the cowboy or the Easterner. The Swede said nothing. He seemed to be occupied in making furtive estimates of each man in the room. One might have thought that he had the sense of silly suspicion which comes to guilt. He resembled a badly frightened man.

Later, at dinner, he spoke a little, addressing his conversation entirely to Scully. He volunteered that he had come from New York, where for ten years he had worked as a tailor. These facts seemed to strike Scully as

fascinating, and afterward he volunteered that he had lived at Romper for fourteen years. The Swede asked about the crops and the price of labor. He seemed barely to listen to Scully's extended replies. His eyes continued to rove from man to man.

Finally, with a laugh and a wink, he said that some of these Western communities were very dangerous; and after his statement he straightened his legs under the table, tilted his head, and laughed again, loudly. It was plain that the demonstration had no meaning to the others. They looked at him wondering and in silence.

#### П

As the men trooped heavily back into the front-room, the two little windows presented views of a turmoiling sea of snow. The huge arms of the wind were making attempts—mighty, circular, futile—to embrace the flakes as they sped. A gate-post like a still man with a blanched face stood aghast amid this profligate fury. In a hearty voice Scully announced the presence of a blizzard. The guests of the blue hotel, lighting their pipes, assented with grunts of lazy masculine contentment. No island of the sea could be exempt in the degree of this little room with its humming stove. Johnnie, son of Scully, in a tone which defined his opinion of his ability as a card-player, challenged the old farmer of both gray and sandy whiskers to a game of High-Five. The farmer agreed with a contemptuous and bitter scoff. They sat close to the stove, and squared their knees under a wide board. The cowboy and the Easterner watched the game with interest. The Swede remained near the window, aloof, but with a countenance that showed signs of an inexplicable excitement.

The play of Johnnie and the gray-beard was suddenly ended by another quarrel. The old man arose while casting a look of heated scorn at his adversary. He slowly buttoned his coat, and then stalked with fabulous dignity from the room. In the discreet silence of all other men the Swede laughed. His laughter rang somehow childish. Men by this time had begun to look at him askance, as if they wished to inquire what ailed him.

A new game was formed jocosely. The cowboy volunteered to become the partner of Johnnie, and they all then turned to ask the Swede to throw in his lot with the little Easterner. He asked some questions about the game, and, learning that it wore many names, and that he had played it when it was under an alias, he accepted the invitation. He strode towards the men nervously, as if he expected to be assaulted. Finally, seated, he gazed from face to face and laughed shrilly. This laugh was so strange that the Easterner looked up quickly, the cowboy sat intent and with his mouth open, and Johnnie paused, holding the cards with still fingers.

Afterward there was a short silence. Then Johnnie said, "Well, let's get at it. Come on now!" They pulled their chairs forward until their knees were bunched under the board. They began to play, and their interest in the

game caused the others to forget the manner of the Swede.

The cowboy was a board-whacker. Each time that he held superior cards he whanged them, one by one, with exceeding force, down upon the improvised table, and took the tricks with a glowing air of prowess and pride that sent thrills of indignation into the hearts of his opponents. A game with a board-whacker in it is sure to become intense. The countenances of the Easterner and the Swede were miserable whenever the cowboy thundered down his aces and kings, while Johnnie, his eyes gleaming with joy, chuckled and chuckled.

Because of the absorbing play none considered the strange ways of the Swede. They paid strict heed to the game. Finally, during a lull caused by a new deal, the Swede suddenly addressed Johnnie: "I suppose there have been a good many men killed in this room." The jaws of the others dropped and they looked at him.

"What in hell are you talking about?" said Johnnie.

The Swede laughed again his blatant laugh, full of a kind of false courage and defiance. "Oh, you know what I mean all right," he answered.

"I'm a liar if I do!" Johnnie protested. The card was halted, and the men stared at the Swede. Johnnie evidently felt that as the son of the proprietor he should make a direct inquiry. "Now, what might you be driving at, mister?" he asked. The Swede winked at him. It was a wink full of cunning. His fingers shook on the edge of the board. "Oh, maybe you think I have been to nowhere. Maybe you think I'm a tenderfoot?"

"I don't know nothing about you," answered Johnnie, "and I don't give a damn where you've been. All I got to say is that I don't know what you're driving at. There ain't never been nobody killed in this room."

The cowboy, who had been steadily gazing at the Swede, then spoke: "What's wrong with you, mister?"

Apparently it seemed to the Swede that he was formidably menaced. He shivered and turned white near the corners of his mouth. He sent an appealing glance in the direction of the little Easterner. During these moments he did not forget to wear his air of advanced pot-valor. "They say they don't know what I mean," he remarked mockingly to the Easterner.

The latter answered after prolonged and cautious reflection. "I don't

understand you," he said, impassively.

The Swede made a movement then which announced that he thought he had encountered treachery from the only quarter where he had expected sympathy, if not help. "Oh, I see you are all against me. I see—"

The cowboy was in a state of deep stupefaction. "Say," he cried, as he tumbled the deck violently down upon the board "—say, what are you

getting at, hey?"

The Swede sprang up with the celerity of a man escaping from a snake on the floor. "I don't want to fight!" he shouted, "I don't want to fight!"

The cowboy stretched his long legs indolently and deliberately. His hands were in his pockets. He spat into the sawdust box. "Well, who the

hell thought you did?" he inquired.

The Swede backed rapidly toward a corner of the room. His hands were out protectingly in front of his chest, but he was making an obvious struggle to control his fright. "Gentlemen," he quavered, "I suppose I am going to be killed before I can leave this house! I suppose I am going to be killed before I can leave this house!" In his eyes was the dying-swan look. Through the windows could be seen the snow turning blue in the shadow of dusk. The wind tore at the house and some loose thing beat regularly against the clap-boards like a spirit tapping.

A door opened, and Scully himself entered. He paused in surprise as he noted the tragic attitude of the Swede. Then he said, "What's the matter

here?"

The Swede answered him swiftly and eagerly: "These men are going to kill me."

"Kill you!" ejaculated Scully. "Kill you! What are you talking?"

The Swede made the gesture of a martyr.

Scully wheeled sternly upon his son. "What is this, Johnnie?"

The lad had grown sullen. "Damned if I know," he answered. "I can't make no sense to it." He began to shuffle the cards, fluttering them together

with an angry snap. "He says a good many men have been

killed in this room, or something like that. And he says he's going to be killed here too. I don't knows what ails him. He's crazy, I shouldn't wonder."

-Scully then looked for explanation to the cowboy, but the cowboy simply shrugged his shoulders.

"Kill you?" said Scully again to the Swede. "Kill you? Man, you're off

your nut."

"Oh, I know," burst out the Swede. "I know what will happen. Yes, I'm crazy—yes. Yes, of course, I'm crazy—yes. But I know one thing—" There was a sort of sweat of misery and terror upon his face. "I know I won't get out of here alive."

The cowboy drew a deep breath, as if his mind was passing into the last stages of dissolution. "Well, I'm dog-goned," he whispered to himself.

Scully wheeled suddenly and faced his son. "You've been troubling this man!"

Johnnie's voice was loud with its burden of grievance. "Why, good God, I ain't done nothing to him."

The Swede broke in. "Gentlemen, do not disturb yourselves. I will leave this house. I will go away because"—he accused them dramatically with his glance—"because I do not want to be killed."

Scully was furious with his son. "Will you tell me what is the matter, you young devil? What's the matter, anyhow? Speak out!"

"Blame it!" cried Johnnie in despair, "don't I tell you I don't know. He—he says we want to kill him, and that's all I know. I can't tell what ails him."

The Swede continued to repeat: "Never mind, Mr. Scully; never mind. I will leave this house. I will go away, because I do not wish to be killed. Yes, of course, I am crazy—yes. But I know one thing! I will go away. I will leave this house. Never mind, Mr. Scully; never mind. I will go away."

"You will not go away," said Scully. "You will not go away until I hear the reason of this business. If anybody has troubled you I will take care of him. This is my house. You are under my roof, and I will not allow any peaceable man to be troubled here." He cast a terrible eye upon Johnnie, the cowboy, and the Easterner.

"Never mind, Mr. Scully; never mind. I will go away. I do not wish to be killed." The Swede moved toward the door, which opened upon the stairs. It was evidently his intention to go at once for his baggage. "No, no," shouted Scully peremptorily; but the white-faced man slid by him and disappeared. "Now," said Scully severely, "what does this mean?"

Johnnie and the cowboy cried together: "Why, we didn't do nothing to him!"

Scully's eyes were cold. "No," he said, "you didn't?"

Johnnie swore a deep oath. "Why, this is the wildest loon I ever see. We didn't do nothing at all. We were just sitting here playing cards, and he—"

The father suddenly spoke to the Easterner. "Mr. Blanc," he asked, "what has these boys been doing?"

The Easterner reflected again. "I didn't see anything wrong at all," he said at last, slowly.

Scully began to howl. "But what does it mean?" He stared ferociously at his son. "I have a mind to lather you for this, my boy."

Johnnie was frantic. "Well, what have I done?" he bawled at his father. "I think you are tongue-tied," said Scully finally to his son, the cowboy, and the Easterner; and at the end of this scornful sentence he left the room.

Up-stairs the Swede was swiftly fastening the straps of his great valise. Once his back happened to be half turned toward the door, and, hearing a noise there, he wheeled and sprang up, uttering a loud cry. Scully's wrinkled visage showed grimly in the light of the small lamp he carried. This yellow effulgence, streaming upward, colored only his prominent features, and left his eyes, for instance, in mysterious shadow. He resembled a murderer. (fragmente din *The Blue Hotel – Stephen Crane*)

#### Vocabulary

shade [[e1d] = nuanță
heron ['herən] = bâtlan
dazzling [dæzlɪŋ] ` orbitor
gray [gre1] = cenușiu
swampish [swʌmpɪʃ] = mocirlos
hush [hʌʃ] = liniște
to alight [tʊ ə`laɪt] = a descăleca, a coborî
clapboard [`klæpbɔːd] = șindrilă
swaying [sweɪŋ] = rânduri în mișcare
brown-reds [braʊn redz] = cafeniu-roșcat

prairie [`preəri] = prerie opulence ['ppjvləns] = bogăție creed [kri:d] = crez enticing [in taisin] = ispititor leisurely [lezəli] = agale gripsack [gr1psæk] = bagaj de mână string [strin] = snurto freight [to freit] = a încărca numble  $[n \land mbl] = ager$ to trudge off [to trad3 of] = a merge din greu creaking [kri:kɪŋ] = scârţâitor sidewalk ['saɪdwɔ:k] = trotuar stiffly [`stɪfli] = ţeapăn boisterous ['boistres] = furtunos sawdust [`so:dast] = rumeguş to spit [to spit] = a scuipa to bustle [to basl] = a se zori to burnish [t' b'rn'] = a căpăta strălucire to dip [to dip] = a înmuia gingerly ['d31nd3əli] = cu prudență to confer [to kon fa:] = a conferi clamor ['klæmə] = protest amid [ə'mɪd] = în mijlocul commonplace ['komənple1s] = banalitate to rove [to roov] = a hoinări to tilt [to tilt] = a înclina futile ['f ju:ta11] = zadarnic profligate [profligat] = dezlănțuit blizzard ['blizəd] = furtună de zăpadă scoff [skpf] = batjocură aloof [ə`lu:f] = distant countenance ['kaontinans] = multumire de sine scorn [sko:n] = dispret askance [ə`skɑ:ns] = strâmb to ail [to e1] = a necăji jocosely [d32 k20sli] = glumet

alias ['eɪliəs] = numit stroke [strəʊk] = atac shrilly [`frili] = pătrunzător intent [In tent] = gând to whack [to hwæk] = a pocni prowess ['praves] = vitejie heed [hi:d] = atentie to lull [to lal] = a legăna blatant ['ble int] = gălăgios tenderfoot [tendəfot] = ageamiu to menace [to men 1s] = a amenința celerity [ sə`ler1ti] = iuteală to quaver [to kwe Iva] = a tremura to tap [to tæp] = a bate uşor swiftly ['swiftli] = repede sternly [`sta:nli] = cu severitate sullen ['sʌlən] = posac grievance [`gri:vns] = revendicare peremptorily [pə`remptrəli] = hotărât to lather [to lo:ðə] = a săpuni frantic ['frænt1k] = disperat to bawl [to bo:1] = a urla strap [stræp] = panglică visage [`vizidʒ] = figură grimly [grimli] = nemilos effulgence [efAld3əns] = strălucire prominent [`prominent] = important

#### Who Was She?

Come, now, there may as well be an end of this! Every time I meet your eyes squarely I detect the question just slipping out of them. If you had spoken it, or even boldly looked it; if you had shown in your motions the least sign of a fussy or fidgety concern on my account; if this were not the evening of my birthday, and you the only friend who remembered it; if confession were not good for the soul, though harder than sin to some people, of whom I am one—well, if all reasons were not at this instant converged into a focus, and burning me rather violently, in that region where the seat of emotion is supposed to lie, I should keep my trouble to myself.

Yes, I have fifty times had it on my mind to tell you the whole story. But who can be certain that his best friend will not smile—or, what is worse, cherish a kind of charitable pity ever afterward—when the external forms of a very serious kind of passion seem trivial, fantastic, foolish? And the worst of all is that the heroic part which I imagined I was playing proves to have been almost the reverse. The only comfort which I can find in my humiliation is that I am capable of feeling it. There isn't a bit of a paradox in this, as you will see; but I only mention it now to prepare you for, maybe, a little morbid sensitiveness of my moral nerves.

The documents are all in this portfolio under my elbow. I had just read them again completely through when you were announced. You may examine them as you like afterward: for the present, fill your glass, take another Cabaña, and keep silent until my "ghastly tale" has reached its most lamentable conclusion.

The beginning of it was at Wampsocket Springs three years ago last summer. I suppose most unmarried men who have reached, or passed, the age of thirty—and I was then thirty-three—experience a milder return of their adolescent warmth, a kind of fainter second spring, since the first has not fulfilled its promise. Of course I wasn't clearly conscious of this at the time: who is? But I had had my youthful passion and my tragic disappointment as you know: I had looked far enough into what Thackeray used to call the cryptic mysteries to save me from the Scylla of dissipation and yet preserved enough of natural nature to keep me out of the Pharisaic Charybdis My devotion to my legal studies had already brought me a mild

distinction; the paternal legacy was a good nest-egg for the incubation of wealth—in short, I was a fair, respectable "party," desirable to the humbler mammas, and not to be despised by the haughty exclusives.

• The fashionable hotel at the Springs holds three hundred, and it was packed. I had meant to lounge there for a fortnight and then finish my holidays at Long Branch; but eighty, at least, out of the three hundred were young and moved lightly in muslin. With my years and experience I felt so safe that to walk, talk, or dance with them became simply a luxury such as I had never—at least so freely—possessed before. My name and standing, known to some families, were agreeably exaggerated to the others, and I enjoyed that supreme satisfaction which a man always feels when he discovers, or imagines, that he is popular in society. There is a kind of premonitory apology implied in my saying this, I am aware. You must remember that I am culprit and culprit's counsel at the same time.

You have never been at Wampsocket? Well, the hills sweep around in a crescent on the northern side, and four or five radiating glens descending from them unite just above the village. The central one, leading to a waterfall (called "Minne-hehe" by the irreverent young people because there is so little of it), is the fashionable drive and promenade; but the second ravine on the left, steep, crooked, and cumbered with boulders which have tumbled from somewhere and lodged in the most extraordinary groupings, became my favourite walk of a morning. There was a footpath in it, well trodden at first, but gradually fading out as it became more like a ladder than a path, and I soon discovered that no other city feet than mine were likely to scale a certain rough slope which seemed the end of the ravine. With the aid of the tough laurel-stems I climbed to the top, passed through a cleft as narrow as a doorway, and presently found myself in a little upper dell, as wild and sweet and strange as one of the pictures that haunts us on the brink of sleep.

There was a pond—no, rather a bowl—of water in the centre; hardly twenty yards across, yet the sky in it was so pure and far down that the circle of rocks and summer foliage enclosing it seemed like a little planetary ring floating off alone through space. I can't explain the charm of the spot, nor the selfishness which instantly suggested that I should keep the discovery to myself. Ten years earlier I should have looked around for some fair spirit to be my "minister," but now—

One forenoon—I think it was the third or fourth time I had visited the place—I was startled to find the dent of a heel in the earth, halfway up the slope. There had been rain during the night and the earth was still moist and soft. It was the mark of a woman's boot, only to be distinguished from that of a walking- stick by its semicircular form. A little higher, I found the outline of a foot, not so small as to awake an ecstasy, but with a suggestion of lightness, elasticity, and grace. If hands were thrust through holes in a board-fence, and nothing of the attached bodies seen, I can easily imagine that some would attract and others repel us: with footprints the impression is weaker, of course, but we cannot escape it. I am not sure whether I wanted to find the unknown wearer of the boot within my precious personal solitude: I was afraid I should see her while passing through the rocky crevice, and yet was disappointed when I found no one.

But on the flat, warm rock overhanging the tarn—my special throne—lay some withering wild flowers and a book! I looked up and down, right and left: there was not the slightest sign of another human life than mine. Then I lay down for a quarter of an hour, and listened: there were only the noises of bird and squirrel, as before. At last, I took up the book, the flat breadth of which suggested only sketches. There were, indeed, some tolerable studies of rocks and trees on the first pages; a few not very striking caricatures, which seemed to have been commenced as portraits, but recalled no faces I knew; then a number of fragmentary notes, written in pencil. I found no name, from first to last; only, under the sketches, a monogram so complicated and laborious that the initials could hardly be discovered unless one already knew them.

The writing was a woman's, but it had surely taken its character from certain features of her own: it was clear, firm, individual. It had nothing of that air of general debility which usually marks the manuscript of young ladies, yet its firmness was far removed from the stiff, conventional slope which all Englishwomen seem to acquire in youth and retain through life. I don't see how any man in my situation could have helped reading a few lines—if only for the sake of restoring lost property. But I was drawn on, and on, and finished by reading all: thence, since no further harm could be done, I reread, pondering over certain passages until they stayed with me. Here they are, as I set them down, that evening, on the back of a legal blank:

"It makes a great deal of difference whether we wear social forms as bracelets or handcuffs."

"Can we not still be wholly our independent selves, even while doing, in the main, as others do? I know two who are so; but they are married:"

"The men who admire these bold, dashing young girls treat them like weaker copies of themselves. And yet they boast of what they call 'experience'!"

"I wonder if any one felt the exquisite beauty of the noon as I did today? A faint appreciation of sunsets and storms is taught us in youth, and kept alive by novels and flirtations; but the broad, imperial splendour of this summer noon!—and myself standing alone in it—yes, utterly alone!"

"The men I seek *must* exist: where are they? How make an acquaintance, when one obsequiously bows himself away, as I advance? The fault is surely not all on my side."

There was much more, intimate enough to inspire me with a keen interest in the writer, yet not sufficiently so to make my perusal a painful indiscretion. I yielded to the impulse of the moment, took out my pencil, and wrote a dozen lines on one of the blank pages. They ran something in this wise:

"Ignotus Ignotæ!—You have bestowed without intending it, and I have taken without your knowledge. Do not regret the accident which has enriched another. This concealed idyl of the hills was mine, as I supposed, but I acknowledge your equal right to it. Shall we share the possession, or will you banish me?"

There was a frank advance, tempered by a proper caution, I fancied, in the words I wrote. It was evident that she was unmarried, but outside of that certainty there lay a vast range of possibilities, some of them alarming enough. However, if any nearer acquaintance should arise out of the incident, the next step must be taken by her. Was I one of the men she sought? I almost imagined so—certainly hoped so.

I laid the book on the rock, as I had found it, bestowed another keen scrutiny on the lonely landscape, and then descended the ravine. That evening, I went early to the ladies' parlour, chatted more than usual with the various damsels whom I knew, and watched with a new interest those whom I knew not. My mind, involuntarily, had already created a picture of the unknown. She might be twenty-five, I thought; a reflective habit of

mind would hardly be developed before that age. Tall and stately, of course; distinctly proud in her bearing, and somewhat reserved in her manners. Why she should have large dark eyes, with long dark lashes, I could not tell; but so I seemed to see her. Quite forgetting that I was (or had meant to be) Ignotus, I found myself staring rather significantly at one or the other of the young ladies, in whom I discovered some slight general resemblance to the imaginary character. My fancies, I must confess, played strange pranks with me. They had been kept in a coop so many years that now, when I suddenly turned them loose, their rickety attempts at flight quite bewildered me.

(fragmente din Who Was She - Bayard Taylor)

### Vocabulary

to slip [to slip] = a aluneca boldly [bəʊldli] = cu îndrăzneală fussy ['fasi] = agitat fidgety [fidzīti] = neastâmpăr to prove [to pru:v] = a demonstra ghastly ['ga:stli] îngrozitor milder [ma1ldə] = blândete fainter [feintə] = vagdissipation [,disi pei[n] = dezmăthumbler [hamble] = arogant haughty [ho:ti] = arogant exclusive [1k\sklu:s1v] = select muslin [mazlin] = muselină culprit [`k^lprit] = vinovat glen [glen] = vale îngustă ravine [rə`viːn] = vâlcea; defileu steep [sti:p] = prăpastie crooked ['krokid] = încovoiat to cumber [to kambə] = a împovăra boulder ['bəʊldə] = bloc de piatră footpath [ $futpa:\theta$ ] = cărareto tread [tv tred] - trod [trod] - trodden [trodn] = a călca în picioare slope [sləʊp] = pantă stem [stem] = tulpină

```
laurel [lorl] = laur
cleft [ kleft] = despicătură
dell [del] = îndemânatic
on the brink of sleep [a:n őə brīnk pv sli:p] = la un pas de a adormi
foliage [fooli1d3] = frunzis
forenoon [fornu:n] = înainte de amiază
dent [dent] = zimt
thrust [\theta_{rAst}] = atac
crevice ['krevis] = fisură
tarn [ta:n] = iezer
withering [`wɪðrɪŋ] = veştejit
breadth [bred\theta] = lățime
striking [strainin] = frapant
to ponder [to pondə] = a cugeta
broad [bro:d] = vast
obsequiously [əb`si:kwiəsli] = slugarnic
perusal [pə`ru:zl] = lectură
to bestow [to b1 stou] = a acorda
idyl(1) ['idəl] = idilă
parlour ['pa:lər] = salon
prank [prænk] = festă
coop [ku:p] = cotlon
rickety [`rikiti] = hodorogit
bewildered [b1] w1ldəd] = tulburat
```

## Cuvinte ale căror înțelesuri se confundă

- all ready pregătit, gata already - înainte
- brake stop; frână break – a se despărți
- 3. coarse aspru course masă; curs; direcție; desigur (of course)
- 4. hear a auzi here – aici
- 5. hole gaură whole întreg
- 6. its care aparține lui it it's forma contrasă a lui "it is" sau "it has"
- knew trecutul verbului know new nou
- 8. know a sti
- 9. pair pereche pear pară
- 10. passed trecut pe lângă (went by), dat (handed to)past timp trecut
- 11. peace liniște piece bucată
- 12. plain simplu, câmpie plane avion
- principal principal; director de școală principle – principiu; standard; regulă
- 14. right corect; dreapta write a scrie
- 15. than decât then – atunci
- 16. their a lor there – acolo they're – forma scurtă a lui "they are"

17. threw – trecutul lui throw through – de la un capăt la altul; terminat

18. to – la; către; partea cu care se formează infinitivul în limba engleză

too – prea; de asemenea two – doi

19. wear – a purta where – unde

weather – vreme whether – dacă, în cazul în care

21. whose – a lui ..... who's – forma scurtă de la "who is" și "who has"

22. your – a ta, al tău you're – forma prescurtată de la "you are"

23. accept – a accepta except – în afară de

24. advice - sfat advise - a sfătui

25. affect – a afecta, a influența effect – efect

26. among – printre (implică un număr mai mare de trei) between – între (implică două obiecte)

27. beside – lângă, alături besides – în plus

28. desert – deşert dessert – desert

29. fewer – mai puțin (se folosește cu lucruri care pot fi numărate) less – mai puțin (se referă la sumă, valoare sau grad)

30. loose – slab (strâns), lejerlose – a pierde (un concurs; un lucru)

 quiet – liniştit, linişte quite – chiar, mai degrabă

 32. though – deşi thought – trecutul lui think

33. aggravate – a agrava irritate – a irita

- **34.** anxious îngrijorat eager nerăbdător
- 35. can e capabil să may – are permisiunea să
- **36.** disinterested imparțial uninterested neinteresant
- 37. fish este şi pluralul pentru peşti fishes se foloseşte atunci când ne referim la diferite specii de peşti
- **38.** hanged răufăcătorii sunt spânzurați hung lucrurile sunt atârnate
- 39. imply a implica, a sugera infer a trage o concluzie
- 40. leave a pleca, a lăsa un lucru într-o condiție anume let a permite, a da posibilitatea
- 41. lie a minți lay – a sta întins
- **42**. loan împrumut (substantiv) lend a împrumuta
- **43.** raise a crește, a ridica (verb tranzitiv-cere un complement) rise a (se) ridica (verb intranzitiv)
- 44. sit a se aşeza set – a aseza ceva
- **45.** allusion aluzie illusion iluzie
- **46.** amiable amiabil amicable amical
- 47. assay verificare esay eseu
- **48**. averse potrivnic adverse advers
- **49**. bases postament basis bază
- **50.** beau –pretendent bow – reverență, nod bough – creangă

- censor a cenzura censure – a critica, a învinovăți
- **52**. clench a încleșta clinch a tintui
- 53. click click (sunet) clique - gaşcă, tagmă
- 54. confident încrezător confident confident
- **55**. decree decret degree grad
- 56. defer a amâna; a ceda differ – a se deosebi; a nu fi de acord
- descent coborâre dissent dezaprobare
- 58. desolate dezolat dissolute desfrânat
- 59. disburse a plăti banidisperse a (se) împrăștia
- 60. discomfit a strica planuri, a încurca, a face să se jeneze discomfort discomfort
- distract a distrage atenția detract – a diminua, a scădea (din merite)
- **62**. elicit a smulge, a scoate illicit ilicit
- **63**. eminent eminent imminent iminent
- **64.** ensure a(se) asigura insure a asigura (în caz de accident)
- **65**. envelop a învălui envelope plic
- 66. equable simetric, uniform equitable echitabil
- 67. errand misiune errant – rătăcitor; incorect
- 68. exalt a preamări; a înălța exult a se bucura; a triumfa

- 69. extant existent extent întindere; într-o anumită măsură
- 70. flounder a se mişca (cu) greu founder fondator
- 71. flout a respinge flaunt a flutura; a se grozăvi
- fondling drăgăstos foundling părăsit
- 73. formally formal formerly odinioară
- 74. gamut gamă gauntlet – mănușă protectoare
- 75. hallow sfânt hollow – sec, scobit
- **76.** hospitable ospitalier hospital spital
- 77. incite a incita, a stârni insight intuiție
- 78. incredible incredibil incredulous neîncrezător
- 79. inequity nedreptate iniquity răutate
- **80.** ingenious ingenios ingenuous natural; sincer
- 81. insolate a se expune la soare insulate a izola, a separa
- **82.** intense intens intents intenții
- **83.** interment înmormântare internment arest; limitare
- 84. interstate interstatal intrastate – în stat intestate – (mort) fără testament
- 85. key cheie (de uṣă) quay – chei (unde ancorează vapoarele)
- 86. later mai târziulatter cel din urmă (dintr-un număr de doi)

- 87. lesser mai mic, mai neînsemnat lessor persoană care dă cu chirie
- 88. liable răspunzător (de) libel a calomnia
- 89. loath potrivnic loathe a nu putea suferi
- 90. lose a pierde loose – a desface; a elibera
- 91. moral –morală morale – moral
- 92. ordinance ordonanță (scrisă)
   ordnance artilerie; armament
- 93. perform a executapreform a forma dinainte
- 94. personal personal personnel angajați
- 95. practicable practicabil practical realist
- 96. prescribe a prescrie proscribe a proscrie
- 97. pretext scuză pretense pretenție
- 98. reluctant refractar reticent tăcut; rezervat
- **99.** respectfully politicos respectively respectiv
- 100. speciality particularitate specialty specialitate
- **101.** species specie specie numerar
- 102. tenant locatar; chiriaș tenet – principiu; doctrină
- 103. tortuous întortocheat; nesincer torturous chinuitor, dureros
- 104. track urmă; cale tract – teren; mic tratat

## Prepoziții

#### Prepoziții care arată locul

above

She is flying above the clouds. (Ea zboară deasupra norilor.)

below

The floor is below us. (Podeaua e sub noi.)

over

The plane flew *over* the airport. (Avionul a zburat deasupra aeroportului.)

under

Polar bears can swim under water. (Urșii polari pot înota sub apă.)

among

You are among friends. (Ești printre prieteni.)

between

I am sitting *between* my brother and sister. (Stau între fratele și sora mea.)

• beside

I am sitting beside mom. (Stau långå mama.)

in front of

She is sleeping in front of the teacher. (Ea doarme în fața profesorului.)

behind

John is sitting behind his brother. (John stå în spatele fratelui lui.)

next to

She lives next to Jane. (Ea locuiește lângă Jane.)

with

I am coming with you. (Vin cu voi.)

• in the middle of

Sighișoara is located in the middle of the country. (Sighișoara se află în mijlocul țării.)

on

The book is on the table. (Cartea este pe masă.)

• in

The dog is *in* the house. (Câinele e în casă.)

at

She went at the store. (S-a dus la magazin.)

## Prepoziții care arată timpul

at

The train arrived at seven o'clock. (Trenul a ajuns la ora şapte.)

on

I arrive on Wednesday. (Ajung pe miercuri.)

I arrived on Wednesday. (Am ajuns Miercuri.)

by

She will be here *by* nine o 'clock. (Va fi aici în jur de ora nouă.) before

I will get there before he does. (Voi ajunge acolo înaintea lui. )

from

I'll be at the office from 10 o'clock. (Voi fi la birou de la ora 10.)

since

Since you came he won't shut up. (De când ai venit nu mai vrea să tacă.)

• for

He is here for two days. (E aici pentru două zile.)

during

I will be here during this hour. (Voi fi aici în timpul orei ăsteia.)

to

From ten *to* two you can find me here. (De la zece la două mă găsești aici.)

until

I will be working until 6 o'clock. (Voi lucra până la ora șase.)

after

I will leave after Friday. (Voi pleca după ziua de vineri.

## Prepoziții care arată mișcare

at

I will arrive at the airport. (Voi ajunge la aeroport.)

by

I go to school by bus. (Merg la școală cu autobuzul.)

from

I will arrive from Toronto. (Vin de la Toronto.)

into

I will go into the house. (Intru în casă.)

on

I will get on the bus. (Voi urca în autobuz.)

onto

The cat climbed *onto* the roof. (Pisica s-a cățărat pe acoperiș.)

off

I will get off the train. (Mă voi da jos din tren.)

out of

I will get out of the train. (Mă voi da jos din tren.)

## Prepoziții care exprimă cauză și scop

• because of

The barbecue was cancelled *because of* the rain. (Grătarul a fost anulat datorită ploii.)

on account of

We didn't go *on account of* the bad weather. (Nu am plecat datorită vremii proaste.)

for

He succeeded for many reasons. (A reuşit din mai multe motive.)

from

Unfortunately you won't succeed *from* hard work only. (Din păcate nu vei reuși doar pentru că muncești din greu.)

through

The operation was successful only *through* the great skill of the surgeon.(Operația a reușit datorită priceperii chirurgului.)

out of

She did it out of anger. (A făcut-o din mânie.)

for

Fred is applying for this job. (Fred aplică pentru/la slujba asta.)

for

He bought flowers for her. (A cumpărat flori pentru ea.)

towards

I don't have any bad feelings towards her. (Nu-i port pică.)

about

I'm worried about the test. (Îmi fac griji din cauza testului.)

## Figuri de stil -Figures of speech

Figurile de stil sunt acele cuvinte sau fraze folosite pentru a descrie o acțiune, o persoană. Ele se folosesc pentru a arăta o comparație, un contrast ori o asociație dintre anumite elemente.

• A *simile* is a comparison between two different objects and can be introduced by *as* or *like*.

He laughs like a donkey. - Râde ca un măgar.

• A *metaphor* is also a comparison made between two different things, the difference between a simile and a metaphor is that a methapor makes a comparison without using *like* or *as*.

He was a donkey when he laughed. - Era ca un magar când râdea.

• An analogy is the comparison between two things that share the same patterns. You can use analogy to describe something unknown by something known.

Shoe is to foot as tire is to wheel. – Pantoful este indispensabil pentru picior precum cauciucul este pentru roată.

• Hyperbole is a figure of speech which is an exaggeration.

I nearly died laughing. - Aproape că am murit de râs.

• Litotes is a kind of understatement, where the speaker or writer uses a negative word ironically, to mean the opposite.

She's not the friendliest person I know. – Nu e cea mai amabilă persoană pe care o cunosc (adică, persoana despre care se vorbește nu este amabilă).

• Irony is an expression that implies the opposite of what is said.

How nice! I have to work in the weekend. – Ce bine! Trebuie să lucrez în weekend.

• *Metonymy* is the substitution of one word for another word with which is associated.

The White House announced a press conference. – Casa Albă a anunțat o conferință de presă. Casa Albă aici însemnănd personalul sau reprezentantul Casei Albe.

• Synecdoche is a figure of speech that names a part when the whole is meant. Lend me your ears. – Ascultă-mă.

# LISTE SUPLIMENTARE

# ZILELE SĂPTĂMÂNII THE DAYS OF THE WEEK [ðə deiz əv ðə wi:k]

Sunday	[`sande1]	= Duminică
Monday	[`mʌndeɪ]	= Luni
Tuesday	[`tju:zde1]	= Marți
Wednesday	[`wenzde1]	= Miercuri
Thursday	['03:zde1]	= Joi
Friday	['fraidei]	= Vineri
Saturday	[`sætəde1]	= Sâmbătă

# LUNILE ANULUI THE MONTHS OF THE YEAR [ŏə mΛnθz əv ŏə jiə]

January [ˈʤænjuəri]		= Ianu	arie
February ['fel	oruəri]	= Febr	uarie
March [ma:t]		= Mart	tie
April [e1prəl]		= Apri	lie
May [me1]		= Mai	
June [duin]		= Iunio	2
July [do lai]		= Iulie	
August [5:gəs	st]	= Aug	ust
September [se	_	= Sept	embrie
October [pk'1	_	= Octo	mbrie
November [n	_	= Noie	embrie
December [di		= Dec	embrie

## ANOTIMPURILE THE SEASONS

[ðə sı:zənz]

spring	[`sprin]	primăvară
summer	[ˈsMa']	vară
autumn	[`o:təm]	toamnă
winter	[`wi:ntə]	iarnă

# EXPRIMAREA TIMPULUI THE TIME [ðə taim]

1:00	It is one o'clock.	[1t 1z wAn ə`klɒk.]
1:05	It is five past one.	[1t 1z faiv pæst wAn.]
1:10	It is ten past one.	[It Iz ten pæst wAn.]
1:15	It is (a) quarter past one.	[It IZ (ə) kwɔ:tə pæst wAn.]
1:20	It is twenty past one.	[It Iz twenti pæst wAn.]
1:25	It is twenty-five past one.	[It Iz twenti faiv pæst wAn. ]
1:30	It is half past one.	[1t 1z ha:f pæst wAn.]
1:35	It is twenty-five to two.	[1t 1z twenti faiv to tu:]
1:40	It is twenty to two.	[It Iz twenti to tu:]
1:45	It is (a) quarter to two.	[1t 1z (ə) kwo:tə tʊ tu:]
1:50	It is ten to two.	[It Iz ten to tu:]
1:55	It is five to two.	[It IZ faiv to tu:]
2:00	It is two o'clock.	[it iz tu: ə`klɒk.]

# CORPUL OMENESC THE HUMAN BODY

# [ðə hju:mən bodi]

head	[hed]	=	cap
nape	[neɪp]	=	ceafă
hair	[heə]	=	păr
forehead	[fo:hed]		frunte
eyes	[aɪz]	=	ochi
eyelid	[ailid ]	=	pleoapă
eyelash	[aı:læ∫]	=	geană
eyebrow	[ai:bro:]	=	sprânceană
ear	[19]	=	ureche
cheek	[tʃiːk]	=	obraz
nose	[nəʊz]	=	nas
mouth	$[mav\theta]$	=	gură
teeth	[ti:θ]	=	dinți
foot	[fʊt]	==	picior, laba piciorului
feet	[fi:t]	=	picioare
leg	[leg]	==	picior
tongue	[t∆ŋ]	=	limbă
lip	[lɪp]	=	buză
chin	[tʃ1:n]	-	bărbie
neck	[nek]	=	gât
back	[bæk]	=	spate, spinare
shoulder	[∫ɔ:ldə:]	=	umăr
rib	[rɪ:b]	=	coastă
chest	[tsest]	=	piept, torace
breast	[brest]	=	piept, sân
belly	[beli]	=	burtă, abdomen
heart	[ha:t]	=	inimă
lung	$[l\Lambda \eta]$	=	plămân
liver	[lıvə:]	=	ficat
kidney	[kıdnei]	=	rinichi
stomach	[sto:mæk]	-	stomac

waist	[weist]	=	talie
arm	[a:rm]	===	braţ
forearm	[forairm]	= .	antebraț
elbow	[elbəu]	= '	cot
hand	[hænd]	=	mână
finger	[fiŋə:]	= .	deget
thumb	$[\theta \Lambda m]$	=	degetul mare de la mână
nail	[neɪl]	=	unghie
hip	[hip]	=	şold
thigh	$[\theta \Lambda_1]$	=	coapsă
shank	[Jæŋk]	=	gambă
knee	[n1:]	-	genunchi
ankle	[æŋkəl]	=	gleznă
heel	[h1:1]	=	călcâi
sole	[so:1]	=	talpă
toes	[tɔːz]	=	degetele de la picioare
bone	[n:cd]	=	os
gland	[glænd]	=	glandă
muscle	$[les \Lambda m]$		muşchi
skin	[skin]	=	piele
artery	[a:rtəri]	= .	arteră
vein	[vein]	=	venă
breathing	[briðiŋ]	==	respirație
ache	[eik]	=	durere
health	[hel $\theta$ ]	=	sănătate
blood	[bl\d]	=	sânge

# MENIU MENU

# [menju:]

hors d'oeuvre	[,oir` dairv]	= antreu, aperitiv
eggs	[egz]	= ouă
fried potatoes	[fraid po`teitov]	= cartofi prăjiți
chips	[t] ips]	= cartofi pai
mashed potatoes	[mæsd pə`te1təvz]	= cartofi piure
soup	[su :p]	= supă
steak	[sterk]	= friptură
salad	[`sæləd]	= salată
meatballs	[mi:t bo:lz]	= chiftele
ham	[hæm]	= şuncă
bread	[bred]	= pâine
cake	[ke1k]	= prăjitură
pudding	[`pʊd1ŋ]	= budincă
ice-cream	[a1skri:m]	= înghețată
honey	[hʌni]	= miere

# BĂUTURI DRINKS [driŋks]

water	[ˈwɔːtə]	= apă
tea	[tiː]	= ceai
coffee	[`kɒfi]	= cafea
beer	[e1q]	= bere
wine	[wain]	= vin
champagne	[ʃæm`peɪn]	= şampanie
cocktail	[`kokte1l]	= cocktail
brandy	[`brændi]	= coniac
liqueur	[lɪˈkiʊə]	= lichior

# ȚĂRI ȘI POPOARE COUNTRIES AND PEOPLES

[kAntris and p1:palz]

Țară (continent)	Naționalitate	Limbă
Africa	African	African
[`æfrīkə]	[`æfrikən]	[əfrikən]
0.00 - 1.0	1111	
America	American	American
[ə`merikə]	[ə'merikə n]	[ə`merıkə n]
A	A	Augustinian
Argentina	Argentinian	Argentinian
[a:dʒəntınə]	[a:dʒəntıniən]	[a:dsəntıniən]
Asia	Asian	Asian
['e139]	[`e13ə]	[eiʃən]
[ 6130]	[ 0130]	[CIJOII]
Australia	Australian	Australian
[ɔ`streɪliə]	[ɔ`streɪliən]	[ɔ`streɪliən]
	100 175 1432	
Austria	Austrian	Austrian
[ɔ`striə]	[ɔ`striən]	[ɔ`striən]
	1000	
Belgium	Belgian	Belgian
[`beldʒəm]	[`beldʒən]	[beldsən]
Brazil	Brazilian	Brazilian
[brə`zɪl]	[brə`zılıən]	[brəziliən]
	n 4 .	D 1 (1)=
Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
[bAl`geəriə]	[bAl gearian]	[bAl`geəriən]
	0 1	C I'm
Canada	Canadian	Canadian
[kænədə]	[kænəidən]	[kænəidən]

China	Chinese	Chinese
[tʃaɪnə]	[tʃaı`niz]	[tʃaɪ`niz]
Colombia	Colombian	Colombian
[kə`lʌmbiə]	[kə`lʌmbiən]	[kɔ:ləmbiən]
Croatia	Croatian	Croatian
[krəʊ`eɪʃə]	[krəʊ'eɪʃən]	[krəʊˈeɪʃən]
Czech Republic	Czech	Czech
[tʃek rɪ`pʌblɪk]	[tʃek]	[tʃek]
Denmark	Danish	Dane
[`denmark]	[deinis]	[deɪn]
Europe	European	
[`jʊərəp]	[,jʊərə`piən]	- 7
Finland	Finnish	Finn
[`fɪnlənd]	[finı]]	[fin]
		11-1-1
France	French	French
[frans]	[frent]	[frenʃ]
Germany	German	German
[`dʒərməni]	[`dʒərmən]	[`dʒərmən]
Greece	Greek	Greek
[gris]	[grik]	[grik]
Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian
[`hʌŋgəri]	[hʌŋ`geəriən]	[hʌŋ`geəriən]
Y 11	7/1	[] Section]
India	Indian	Indian
[`indiə]	[`ɪndiən]	[`Indiən]
LI (1991)		7(1-1)

Italy	Italian	Italian
[`itli]	[1`tæliən]	[itæliən]
Japan	Japanese	Japanese
[dʒə`pæn]	[,dzæpə`niz]	[d3æpəniz]
Mexico	Mexican	Mexican
[`meks1,kəʊ]	[`meks1kən]	[`meks1kən]
Netherlands	Dutch	Dutch
[`neðərləndz]	[d\lambdat\int]	[dΛtʃ]
Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
[`norwe1]	[nor`widʒən]	[nor`widʒən]
Peru	Peruvian	Peruvian
[pə`ru]	[pə`ruviən]	[pəruviən]
Poland	Polish	Pole
[`pəulənd]	[`palıʃ]	[pəʊl]
Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
['port/gəl]	[,pɔtʃəgiz]	[,pɔtʃəgiz]
Romania	Romanian	Romanian
[rəʊ`meɪniə]	[rəʊ`meɪniən]	[rəʊ`meɪniən]
Russia	Russian	Russian
[`r\]ə]	[`rAJən]	[`rAJən]
Serbia	Serbian	Serbian
[`serbiə]	[`serbiən]	[serbiən]
Slovakia	Slovak	Slovak
[sləʊ`vɑkiə]	[`sləʊvak]	[`sləʊvak]

Spain	Spaniard	Spanish
[spein]	[`spæn1ərd]	[`spænɪʃ]
Sweden	Swede	Swedish
[swidn]	[swid]	[swid1]
Switzerland	Swiss	Swiss
[sw1tsərlənd]	[swis]	[swis]
Turkey	Turk	Turkish
[tɜːki]	[t3:k]	[t3:k1]
Ukraine	Ükrainian	Ukrainian
[1u`kre1n]	[1u`kre1niən]	[1u`kre1niən]
Yugoslavia	Yugoslavian	Yugoslavian
[,1ugəʊ`slaviə]	[,1ugəv`slaviən]	[,rugəʊ`slaviən]

#### **USEFUL VOCABULARY**

#### 1. La Hotel

Do you have any rooms available? = Mai aveți camere libere?

I would like to reserve a room for one person. = Aş dori să rezerv o cameră pentru o persoană.

What are your prices for one night? = Cât costă o noapte la dumneavoastră?

I would like a room with = Aş dori o cameră cu...

a double bed = un pat dublu. two beds = două paturi.

a bathroom = o baie.

air conditioning = aer condiționat. a telephone = un telefon.

Is breakfast included? = Micul dejun e inclus în preț?

I/ we will be here for...days =Voi/vom sta la dumneavoastră....zile.

Until what time is breakfast served? = Până la ce oră se servește micul dejun?

Could I see a room, please? = Pot să văd o cameră?

I'd like to take this room. = Mi-ar plăcea să iau această cameră.

Please give me... = Vă rog să-mi daţi...

a pillow = o pernă some sheets = niste cear

some sheets = nişte cearşafuri
a soap = un săpun
a towel = un prosop
toilet paper = hârtie igienică.

I lost my key = Mi-am pierdut cheia.

Can I have a wake up call = Puteți să mă treziți la ora...? = Cum pot să trimit un fax?

I send a fax?

## 2. Urgențe

headache= migrenă tootache= durere de dinți a cold= o răceală cramps= crampe an insect bite= o înțepătură de insectă sunstroke= insolație as soon as possible= cât mai repede

I'm asthmatic/diabetic/..months pregnant/allergic to= Sunt astmatic/diabetic/în.... luni însărcinată/...alergic,ă la.

prescription= rețetă medicală.

government/private health insurance= asigurare medicală de stat/ privată.

#### 3. Probleme

a theft = un furt to report a theft = a raporta un furt I was attacked = Am fost atacat They stole my...= Mi-au furat credit card = cartea de credit money= banii suitcase= valiza watch= ceasul jewellery= bijuterii

Where is the closest police station?= Unde e cea mai apropiată secție de poliție?

I need to contact my embassy= Trebuie să-mi contactez ambasada.

#### 4. Hobbies

car racing= cursele de mașini
poetry writing= scrierea de poezii
dancing= dansul
jogging
taking photos= fotografia
painting= pictura
chess= șah
ballet= balet
tennis= tenis
walking= mersul pe jos.

## 5. Descrierea obiectelor

shape= formă
circular= circular
oval= oval
rectangular= dreptunghiular
round= rotund
square= pătrat
triangular= triunghiular
smooth= neted, lin
rough= aspru, brut, dur
flat= plat, întins
bumpy= accidentat, cu hopuri, cu striații
heavy= greu
long= lung
narrow= îngust
wide= lat

solid= solid, dur brass= alamă concrete= beton cotton= bumbac leather= piele porcelain= portelan rubber= cauciuc steel= otel velvet= catifea wooden= de lemn cement=ciment hard= greu, dur rigid= rigid light= uşor, slab flexible= flexibil brittle= casant hollow= gol în interior

#### 6.Mâncare

to order = a comanda (într-un restaurant) waiter/waitress = ospătar, ă cook = bucătar to cook = a găti reserved table= masă rezervată tea= ceai bun= chiflă soup= supă mincemeat balls= chiftele pickles= murături mashed potatoes= piure boiled eggs = ouă prăjite fried potatoes = cartofi prăjiți stew = ghiveci, tocană salad = salată bacon = suncă

cake = prăjitură, tort honey = miere to pour= a turna to stir= a agita to peel= a coji to grind= a măcina to sieve= a cerne

### 7. Haine

pullover = pullover coat = haină overcoat = pardesiu raincoat = impermeabil dress = rochie blouse = bluză belt = curea skirt = fustă waistcoat = vestă pyjamas = pijamale undershirt = maiou blouse = bluză raincoat = impermeabil scarf = eşarfă, şal. shirt = cămasă gloves = mănuși shorts = pantaloni scurți cap = bonetă, bască hat = pălărie boots = cizme slippers = papuci silk = mătase wool = lână short-sleeved = cu mânecă scurtă long-sleeved = cu mânecă lungă.

#### 8. Afaceri

account = cont

affiliate = a afilia

agency = agenție

amend = a amenda

budget = buget

charter = cartă

claim = revendicare, drept; a revendica

client = client

consumption = consum, cheltuială, cerere

copyright = drept de autor

currency = monedă

dealer = comerciant

deduction = decont

default = absență; lipsă; neprezentare; contumacie.

depreciate = a (se) devaloriza

disburse = a plăti

discount = deconta

dividend = divident

draft = schiță, proiect; a schița

elapse = a se scurge, a trece

embezzle = a deturna, a delapida, a defrauda

endowment = dotare

estate = proprietate

fiscal year = an fiscal

holding = proprietate

indemnity = despăgubire, garanție

insolvency = insolvabilitate, faliment

investment = investiție

invoice = factură

layoff = concediere temporară; încetare a lucrului, grevă, șomaj

loan = împrumut

legalization = legalizare; autentificare

legatee = legatar, moștenitor

merger = fuzionare, fuziune

mortgage = ipotecă

outgo = ieșire; cheltuieli
overdraft = supraîncărcare; neacoperire (a unui mandat de plată)
parity = paritate
provision = prevedere
rent = chirie
stock-holder = acționar
tenant = chiriaș, arendaș
trade = comerț
treasurer = trezorier
undersigned = subsemnat
usury = camătă
warranty = garanție
withdrawal = retragere de bani

#### 9. Chimie

absorption = absorptie acetylene = acetilenă acid = acid alcohol = alcool alloy = aliaj atomic energy = energie atomică base = bază bismuth = bismut catalyst = catalizator cell = celulă compound = compus condense = a condensa corrosion = corodare, coroziune dehydration = deshidratare diffusion = difuziune dilution = diluare dissolve = a dizolva distil = a distila electrolysis = electroliză enzyme = enzimă, ferment fertilizer = fertilizator

glycerine = glicerină
homogenize = a omogeniza
lead = plumb
liquefy = a lichefia
mass = masă, cantitate
matter = material
pestle = pisălog
resin = rășină (naturală); sacâz; colofoniu; gudron; catran; bitum;
smoală
rust = rugină, a rugini
saturation = saturație
solidify = a solidifica
vacuum = vid
valence = valență
viscosity = viscozitate

# 10. Geografie

agrarian = agricol area = suprafață arid = arid axis = axăbarren = steril, (pământ) neroditor, sterp bay = golf mic blizzard = viscol, furtună de zăpadă boundary = graniță canyon = canionchannel = canal climate = climat coast = coastă consumption = consum continental shelf = coasta continentală crater = crater crop = cultură, recoltă cyclone = ciclon dam = baraj deciduous = foios

delta = deltă desert = desert drainage = scurgere, curgere drought = secetă earthquake = cutremur east = esteclipse = eclipsă equator = ecuator erosion = eroziune eruption = eruptie evergreen = plantă perenă, mereu verde extinct = dispărut, stins fallow = a desteleni fertile = fertil fisheries = pescării forage = nutret, furaj foreign = străin fossil = fosilă geyser = gheizer globe = glob grid = retea, caroiaj harvest = recoltă hemisphere = emisferă hinterland = interiorul tării humidity = umiditate hurricane = uragan inhabitant = locuitor inland = partea centrală a unei țări island = insulă isotherm = izotermă jungle = junglă latitude = latitudine lava = lavă longitude = longitudine lowland = zonă depresionară mainland = uscat, țărm

map = hartă monsoon = muson 1) mountain chain = lant muntos natural resources = resurse naturale north = nord oasis = oază ore = zăcământ peak = vârf plain = șes, câmpie plateau = podiş rainfall = ploaie rain forest = pădure tropicală range = limită; rază (de răspândire) reef = stâncă sea level = nivelul mării shoreline = linie de litoral soil = solsouth = sudsphere = sferă steppe = stepă swamp = mlastină tornado = tornadă tropics = tropice typhoon = taifun village = sat volcano = vulcan waterfall = cascadă weather = vreme west = vest

### 11. Sănătate

abscess = abces addiction = viciu adrenalin = adrenalină allergy = alergie amnesia = amnezie

000 - 1000 e r Applyon

analgesic = analgezic antibiotic = antibiotic artery = arteră asthma = astmatrophy = atrofie bronchitis = bronșită cholesterol = colesterol circulatory = circulator coagulate = a coagula coma = comă concussion = comoție contagious = contagios dehydration = deshidratare diagnosis = diagnostic diaphragm = diafragmă diuretic = diuretic hepatitis = hepatită hernia = hernie immunization = imunizare incisor = incisiv leukemia = leucemie malnutrition = malnutritie marrow = măduvă measles = pojar migraine = migrenă mumps = oreion myopia = miopie trachea = trahee tumor = tumoare vaccination = vaccinare

### 12. Istorie

abdication = abdicare
anarchy = anarhie
ancestor = strămoș
appoint = a fixa; a desemna; a numi; a desemna

campaign = campanie century = secol citizen = cetătean Civil War = Război Civil coalition = coalitie Cold War = Război Rece commerce = comert conquer = a cuceri constituțion = constituție council = consiliu coup = lovitură creed = crez crown = coroană crusade = cruciadă czar = tardelegate = a delegate; a delega dominion = domeniu, putere dynasty = dinastie election = alegeri emperor = împărat empire = imperiu feudalism = feudalism governor = guvernator immigrate = a imigra invasion = invazie king = regelaw = legelegislature = legislatură majority = majoritate minority = minoritate party = partid prime minister = prim ministru queen = regină rebellion = rebeliune reign = domnie resign = a demisiona

rule = a conduce secede = a se retrage (dintr-o organizație) slavery = sclavie society = societate tradition = tradiție treason = trădare tribe = trib truce = armistițiu vote = vot

#### 13. Limbă

abbreviation = abreviere accusative = acuzativ affix = afixagreement = acord allegory = alegorie alliteration = aliterație allusion = aluzie antonym = antonim apostrophe = apostrof augmentative = augmentativ bibliography = bibliografie biography = biografie blank verse = vers alb coherence = coerență collective noun = substantiv colectiv conjunction = conjuncție diacritical mark = semn diacritic diminutive = diminutiv emphasis = accent essay = eseu fable = fabulă figure of speech = figură de stil gender = gen glossary = glosar intonation = intonație

main clause = propoziție pricipală mood = mod onomatopoeia = onomatopee pejorative = peiorativ quotation = citat stanza = strofă verse = vers

## 14. Termeni legislativi

abduction = răpire accomplice = complice accuse = a acuza acquit = a achita (pe cineva); a absolvi alimony = pensie alimentară amend = a amenda appeal = apel apprehension = înțelegere arbitration = arbitraj arson = incendiere assault = asalt attorney = avocat autopsy = autopsie bail = cauțiune ban = a interzice bankruptcy = faliment bigamy = bigamie birthright = drept prin nastere blackmail = şantaj bribery = mită burglary = spargere citizenship = cetățenie civil rights = drepturi civile confession = mărturie conspiracy = conspirație constitution = constitutie convict = condamnat

counselor = consilier court = curte, tribunal crime = crimă, infracțiune damages = daune decision = decizie deed = faptă defendant = inculpat, acuzat defense = a apăra deposition = depunere detention = retinere divorce = divort enact = a hotărî enforcement = constrângere eviction = evacuare evidence = probă, dovadă eyewitness = martor ocular felony = fărădelege fine = amendă fingerprint = amprentă frame = a înscena guilt = vină immunity = imunitate imprison = a băga la închisoare innocent = nevinovatinquiry = a întreba interrogation = interogație jail = închisoare judge = judecător jury = juriu justice = justiție kidnap = a răpi lawyer = avocatlicense = licență lie detector = detector de minciuni murder = crimă, omor null and void = nul și neavenit

offense = delict petition = cerere plea = pledoarie prison = închisoare probation = eliberare provizorie rape = viol robbery = furt self-defense = auto-apărare sentence = sentință slander = calomnie smuggle = a face contrabandă cu sue = a da în judecată swear = a jura testify = a depune mărturie testimony = mărturie theft = furt treason = trădare trial = process verdict = verdict warden = paznic, custode warrant = mandate witness = martor

### 15. Matematică

abscissa = abscisă
addition = adunare
adjacent = adiacent
algebra = algebră
analysis = analiză
angle = unghi
Arabic numerals = numere arabe
area = suprafață
array = system, șir, mulțime
average = medie, în medie
axiom = axiomă
bisect = bisectoare

calculus = calcul centimeter = centimetru circle = cerc circumference = circumferință composite = compus computation = calcul, estimare congruent = congruent conversion = transformare cube = cubdata = informații deduction = deductie degree = grad deficit = deficit depth = adâncime deviation = deviere divide = a împărți divisor = împărțitor dozen = duzină ellipse = elipsă equation = ecuație exponent = exponent formula = formulă fraction = fractie frequency = frecvență geometry = geometrie inequality = inegalitate integer = (număr) întreg length = lungime logarithm = logaritm measure = măsură multiply = a înmulți number = număr numeral = numeral, număr numerator = numărător plane = plan probability = probabilitate

proportion = proporție
radical = radical
range = șir, rază (de răspândire)
reciprocal = reciproc
roman numerals = numere romane
root = rădăcină
simplify = a simplifica
sphere = sferă
subtract = a scădea
sum = sumă
symmetry = simetrie
tangent = tangentă
theorem = teoremă
triangle = triunghi
width = lățime

# 16. Termeni religioși

abbey = mănăstire absolution = iertare almighty = atotputernic altar = altar amen = amin angel = înger apostle = apostol archangel = arhanghel atheist = ateu baptism = botezBible = Biblie bishop = episcop blaspeme = blasfemie blessing = binecuvântare breviary = breviar celibacy = burlăcie chapel = capelă choir = corchristen = a boteza

Christmas = Crăciun

church = biserică

clergy = cler

communion = împărtășanie

confession = confesiune

congregation = enorie

convent = mânăstire (de maici)

creed = crez

cross = cruce

crucifix = troiță

cult = cult

damnation = blestem

devil = diavol

disciple = discipol

divine = divin

dogma = dogmă

Easter = Paște

evil = rău

faith = credință

feast = sărbătoare

forgiveness = iertare

free will = liber arbitru

genesis = geneză

gentile = gentil

God = Dumnezeu

golden rule = lege de aur

grace = grație

Grail = Sfântul Potir

heaven = paradis

hell = iad

heresy = erezie

holy = sfânt

Holy Ghost = Sfântul Duh

hope = speranță

Immaculate Concepția Imaculată

immortal = nemuritor

incarnation = întrupare Jesus = Iisus martyr = martirMessiah = Mesia miracle = miracol monastery = mănăstire monk = călugăr nave = naos nun = maică ordain = a hirotonisi papacy = papalitate penance = pocăință pilgrimage = pelerinaj pope = papă pray = rugăciune preach = preot priest = preot prophet = profet psalm = psalm purgatory = purgatoriu purification = purificare rabbi = rabin redemption = răscumpărare reincarnation = reîncarnare religion = religie repent = a se căi resurrect = a învia revelation = revelație rite = ritsacrament = sacrament sacred = sacru sacrilege = sacrilegiu saint = sfânt salvation = salvare Savior = Mântuitor scripture = scriptură

sermon = slujbă sin = păcat soul = suflet temple = templu Ten Commandments = Cele Zece Porunci Testament = testament Trinity = Treime vespers = vecernie worship = a venera, a adora

## 17. Abrevieri poștale în USA

Acestea sunt abrevierile recunoscute de către oficiile poștale ale Statelor Unite ale Americii.

#### **Postal Abbreviations**

STATE	ABBREVIATION	
Alabama	AL	
Alaska	AK	
Arizona	AZ	
Arkansas	AR	
California	CA	
Colorado	CO	
Connecticut	CT	
Delaware	DE	
District of Columbia	DC	
Florida	FL	
Georgia	GA	
Hawaii	HI	
Idaho	ID	
Illinois	IL	
Indiana	IN	
Iowa	IA	
Kansas	KS	
Kentucky	KY	

Maine Maryland Massachusetts MA Michigan Mil Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Mo Montana MT Nebraska NE Nevada NV New Hampshire NH New Jersey NJ New Mexico North Carolina North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohlo Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina SC South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Tx Utah Vr Virginia Washington WA Wisconsin Mi MM Mississippi MS MA MI MI MI MO MN	T	T A
Maryland MD Massachusetts MA Michigan MI Minnesota MN Mississippi MS Missouri MO Montana MT Nebraska NE Nevada NV New Hampshire NH New Jersey NJ New Mexico NM New York NY North Carolina NC North Dakota ND Ohio OH Oklahoma OK Oregon OR Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico PR Rhode Island RI South Carolina SC South Dakota SD Tennessee TN Texas TX Utah UT Vermont VT Virginia WA Washington WA Wisconsin WI	Louisiana	LA
Massachusetts Michigan Minnesota Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Mo Montana Mon		
Michigan Minnesota Mississisppi Missouri Mo Montana MT Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey NJ New Mexico New York North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina SC South Dakota Tennessee Texas Tx Utah Vrrmont Virginia Washington Wisconsin MI		
Minnesota Mississippi Missouri Mo Montana MT Nebraska Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey NJ New Mexico North Carolina North Carolina Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina SC South Dakota Tennessee Texas Tx Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Winnesota MN		
Mississippi MS Missouri MO Montana MT Nebraska NE Nevada NV New Hampshire NH New Jersey NJ New Mexico NM New York NY North Carolina NC North Dakota OH Oklahoma OK Oregon OR Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico PR Rhode Island South Carolina SC South Dakota SD Tennessee TN Texas TX Utah UT Vermont VT Virginia WA Washington WA Wisconsin WI		
Missouri Montana Newada Noll Newada Noll New Hampshire Noll New Jersey Noll New Mexico Noll New Mexico Noll Noll North Carolina Noc North Dakota Ohio Ohio Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Ook Ooregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Tol Texas Tol Tex		
Montana MT Nebraska NE Nevada NV New Hampshire NH New Jersey NJ New Mexico NM New York NY North Carolina NC North Dakota ND Ohio OH Oklahoma OK Oregon OR Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico PR Rhode Island RI South Carolina SC South Dakota SD Tennessee TN Texas TX Utah UT Vermont VT Virginia WA Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI		
Nebraska Nevada NV New Hampshire New Jersey New Mexico North Carolina North Carolina Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin NE NV NN NH		
Nevada New Hampshire New Jersey NJ New Mexico NM New York North Carolina NC North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin ND OH OK OR PR RR RI SC SOUT TO		
New Hampshire New Jersey NJ New Mexico NM New York North Carolina NC North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin NM NM NY NM NY NOR NM NY NOR NOR NOC NM NY NOC NM	" '	
New Jersey New Mexico North Carolina North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin ND NC NM NY		
New Mexico New York North Carolina NC North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Okgoregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin NM NY NM NY	_	
New York North Carolina NC North Dakota Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin NY NY ND NY NOR NP NY NY NP NY NP		
North Carolina North Dakota Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin NC ND		
North Dakota Ohio Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma OK Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin ND OH		
Ohio Oklahoma Oklahoma Oklahoma Oregon Pennsylvania Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington Wisconsin OK OH OH OH OH OH OH OK OH OH OH OH OK OH OH OH OK OH OH OH OK OK OH OK OK OH OK OH OK OH OK OK OH OK OK OH OK	North Carolina	
Oklahoma Oregon Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin OR	North Dakota	The second secon
Oregon Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin  OR PA	Ohio	OH
Pennsylvania PA Puerto Rico PR Rhode Island RI South Carolina SC South Dakota SD Tennessee TN Texas TX Utah UT Vermont VT Virginia VA Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	Oklahoma	
Puerto Rico Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin PR RI RI RI SC SU RI VI	Oregon	
Rhode Island South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin RI VA VA VA VA VA WA WA WA WA WA WA WA WA WV WI	Pennsylvania	PA
South Carolina South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin SC SD TN TX UT VY VY VY WA WA WA WA WA WV WV	Puerto Rico	PR
South Dakota Tennessee TN Texas TX Utah Vermont Virginia Washington West Virginia Wisconsin SD TN TN TY TX UT VT VT WT WT WA WA WA WA WA WA WY WI	Rhode Island	- 1-
Tennessee TN Texas TX Utah UT Vermont VT Virginia VA Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	South Carolina	
Texas TX Utah UT Vermont VT Virginia VA Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	South Dakota	
Utah UT Vermont VT Virginia VA Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	Tennessee	
Vermont VT Virginia VA Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	Texas	TX
Virginia VA Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	Utah	
Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	Vermont	VT
Washington WA West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI	Virginia	VA
West Virginia WV Wisconsin WI		WA
Wisconsin WI		WV
Wyoming WY		WI
	Wyoming	WY

# 18. Familia

parents = părinți father = tată mother = mamă son = fiu daughter = fiică grandparents = bunici grandmother = bunică grandfather = bunic grandson = nepot (de bunici) granddaughter = nepoată uncle = unchi aunt = mătusă nephew = nepot (de unchi) niece = nepoată cousin = văr brother-in-law = cumnat sister-in-law = cumnată son-in-law = ginere daughter-in-law = noră father-in-law = socru mother-in-law = soacră great-grandparents = străbunici in-laws = cuscri step-father = tată vitreg step-mother = mamă vitregă step-son = fiu vitreg step-daughter = fiică vitregă step-brother = frate vitreg step-sister = soră vitregă

## 19. Legume

potato = cartof tomato = roșie beans = fasole peas = mazăre cabbage = varză cauliflower = conopidă carrot = morcov cucumber = castravete green pepper = ardei gras hot pepper = ardei iute onion = ceapă
garlic = usturoi
leek = praz
lettuce = salată verde
spinach = spanac
parsley = pătrunjel
dill = mărar
parsnip = păstârnac
lovage = leuștean
celery = țelină
radish = ridiche
horse-radish = hrean
beet = sfeclă
egg-plant = vânătă
mushrooms = ciuperci

#### 20. Fructe

walnut = nucă apple = măr pear = pară cherry = cireșe banana = banană grape = strugure sour cherry = vişină apricot = caisă cantaloupe = pepene galben water melon = pepene roşu raspberry = zmeură plum = prună quince = gutuie strawberry = căpșună blackberry = mură fig = smochină peanut = alună almond = migdală orange = portocală

lemon = lămâie grapefruit = grefă kiwi = kiwi date = curmală pineapple = ananas coconut = nucă de cocos

#### 21. Băuturi

water = apă juice = suc mineral water = apă minerală tea = ceai coffee = cafea milk = lapte cocoa = cacao beer = bere lemonade = limonadă wine = vin red wine = vin roşu white wine = vin alb champagne = şampanie brandy = coniac, rachiu cherry brandy = vişinată cognac = coniac liqueur = lichior whisky = whisky gin = ginrum = rom

### 22. Animale

dog = câine
cat = pisică
bull = taur
ox = bou
cow = vacă
horse = cal

stallion = armăsar mare = iapă colt = mânz dunkey = măgar pig = porc sow = scroafă sheep = oaie goat = capră lamb = miel rabbit = iepure hen = găină cock = cocoschicken = pui duck = rață goose = gâscă turkey = curcan peacock = păun pigeon = porumbel elephant = elefant lion = leu leopard = leopard tiger = tigru panther = panteră zebra = zebră monkey = maimuță wolf = lupfox = vulpebear = urs deer = căprioară squirrel = veveriță

## 23. Flori

carnation = garoafă rose = trandafir tulip = lalea violet = violetă orchid = orhidee
daisy = margaretă
lily = crin
iris = iris
ivy = iederă
tuberose = tuberoză
daffodil = narcisă galbenă
chrysanthemum = crizanteme
gladiolus = gladiolă
hyacinth = zambilă
snowdrop = ghiocel
water lily = nufăr
lilac = liliac
jasmine = iasomie
sunflower = floarea soarelui

1

10

HOLE - 12 (8)

49.E.) b

man to

111 - 100

ne mie

16 = 19100 - 0

## 24. Copaci

oak = stejar beech = fag birch = arţar willow = salcie fir = brad pine = pin lime = tei chestnut = castan mulberry = dud

## 25. Mijloace de transport

bicycle = bicicletă motor-cycle = motocicletă truck = camion bus = autobuz van = furgonetă trolley-bus = troleu tram = tramvai train = tren
plane = avion
helicopter = elicopter
boat = barcă
ship = vapor
yacht = iaht

#### 26. Casa

apartament = apartament block of flats = bloc floor = etaj elevator = lift stairs = scări hall = holpassage = culoar bedroom = dormitor kitchen = bucătărie dining-room = sufragerie bathroom = baie living-room = cameră de zi ceiling = tavan floor = podea wall = perete door = usă window = fereastră balcony = balcon

### 27. Mobilă

bed = pat chair = scaun sofa = canapea table = masă vase = vază armchair = fotoliu crib = pat de copil cubboard = leagăn de copii
lamp =lampă
picture = tablou
wardrobe = dulap de haine
bookcase = bibliotecă
shelf = raft
book-shelf = etajeră cu cărți
carpet = covor
curtain = perdea
desk = birou
mirror = oglindă

## 28. Sport

soccer = fotbal tennis = tenis basketball = baschet baseball = baseball rugby = rugbi volleyball = volei handball = handbal boxing = boxhokey = hochei golf = golfathletics = atletism swimming = înot rowing = canotaj riding = călărie hiking = drumeție skiing = schi skating = patinaj mountaineering = alpinism

### 29. Metale

gold = aur silver = argint platinum = platină
iron = fier
lead = plumb
cast-iron = fontă
steel = oţel
copper = cupru
tin = cositor
bronze = bronz
nickel = nichel
chrome = crom
brass = alamă
aluminium = aluminiu

#### 30. Puncte cardinale

east = est
west = vest
south = sud
north = nord

### 31. Culori

alb = white
negru = black
roşu = red
roz = pink
verde = green
albastru = blue
bleu = light blue
bleumarin = dark blue
galben = yellow
gri = gray
maro= brown
violet = violet
auriu = golden
argintiu = silver

### 32. Proverbe

Nurture is above nature. - Pentru mâncare treci peste orice.

Nothing new under the sun. - Nimic nou sub soare.

A penny saved is a penny gained - Un ban deoparte face cât doi.

To play at chess when the house is on fire. – Țara arde și baba se piaptănă.

Practice makes perfect. - Multa lucrare face un meșter bun.

No sweet without sweat. - Fără muncă nici răsplată.

Speech is silver, silence is gold. - Vorba e de argint, tăcerea de aur.

Some are wise, some are otherwise. - Unii cu mintea, alții altminterea.

The first step is the only difficulty. - Primul pas e cel mai greu de făcut.

Try your friend before you trust him. – Pentru a fi sigur de prietenul tău, pune-l la încercare.

Wrong laws make short governance - Legi strâmbe înseamnă domnii scurte.

Long absent, soon forgotten. - Ochii care nu se văd, se uită.

All covet, all lose. - Cine lăcomește nu se pricopsește.

Ask much to have a little. - Cere mult ca să poți căpăta puțin.

Be what you seem and seem what Ori te poartă cum ți-e vorba, you are - ori vorbește cum ți-e portul.

Every cake has its make. - Tot sacul își găsește peticul.

Come day, go day, God send Sunday To Leneşului numai la duminică îi e gândul.

Confidence is a plant of slow growth. - Încrederea se câștigă greu.

So many countries, so many customs. - Câte bordeie, atâtea obiceie. Do as I say, not as I do. - Fă ce zice popa, nu ce face el.

Do as you may, if you can't do as you would. - Fă ce poți când nu poți face cum ai vrea.

No man can do two things at once. - Nu poți ține doi pepeni într-o mână.

Do well and have well. - Bine faci, bine găsești.

Dog does not eat dog.

- Corb la corb nu-și scoate ochii.

Saying and doing are two things.

- De la spus la făcut e cale lungă.

What may be done at any time will be done at no time. - Lucrul ce se poate face oricând, nu-l mai faci nicicând.

In doing we learn. - Cel ce muncește, învață.

When drink is in, wit is out. - Omu la beție cade-n nebunie.

Who spits against the wind, it falls in his face. - Cine seamănă vânt, culege furtună.

England is the paradise of women, the hell of horses and the purgatory of servants.

Anglia e raiul femeilor, iadul cailor și purgatoriul slugilor.

Talk much and err much. - Cine mult vorbeşte, mult greşeşte.

East or west, home is best. - Fie pâinea cât de rea, tot mai bine-n țara mea.

One hour today is worth two tomorrow. - Nu lăsa pe mâine ce poți face azi.

Better an egg today than a hen tomorrow.- Mai bine azi un ou decât mâine o găină.

Better late than never. - Mai bine mai târziu decât niciodată.

All cats are alike grey in the night. - Noaptea toate pisicile sunt negre.

Let bygones be bygones.- Ce-a fost a fost.

Butter is gold in the morning, silver at noon and lead at night.

Mâncarea este aur dimineața, la prânz argint și seara plumb.

Night is the mother of counsel. - Noaptea e sfetnic bun.

Laugh before breakfast, you'll cry before dinner - Râzi acum, mai încolo s-ar putea să fie mai rău.

Punctuality is the soul of business. - Punctualitatea este sufletul afacerilor.

Today is the scholar of yesterday. - Ziua de azi e învățăcelul celei de ieri.

A sound mine in a sound body. - Minte sănătoasă într-un corp sănătos.

When the head aches, all the body the worse. - Când te doare capul, tot trupul bolește.

Hearts may agree, though heads may differ. - Inimile se pot împăca chiar și atunci când rațiunea se împotrivește.

Stretch your arms no further than your sleeves. - Întinde-te cât ti-e plapuma.

Better a bare foot than none. - Mai bine șchiop decât fără picioare.

Better the foot slip than the tongue. - Mai bine să-ți alunece
piciorul decât limba.

Blood is thicker than the water. - Sângele apă nu se face.

Keep your mouth shut and your eyes open. - Ţine-ți gura dar fii cu ochii în patru.

Money begets money. - Ban la ban trage.

Prosperity makes friends, adversity tries them. - Prietenul la primejdie se cunoaste.

Poverty is in want of much, avarice of everything. - Mai bine trăiește un sărac lipit, decât un bogat zgârcit.

Might is right. - Unde e putere e și dreptate.

Charity begins at home. - Mila începe în propria ta casă.

Actions speak louder than words. - Faptele vorbesc de la sine.

Too many cooks spoil the broth. - Unde sunt moașe multe, rămâne copilul cu buricul netăiat.

A friend to everybody is a friend to nobody. - Prietenul tuturor nu este prietenul nimănui.

Too much breaks the bag. - Ce-i mult strică.

Scatter with one hand, gather with two. - Cheltuiește cu o

mână și adună cu două.

Who knows most, speaks least. - Cine știe mult, vorbește puțin.

A man is as old as he feels, and a woman as old as she looks. Bărbatul are vârsta pe care o simte, iar femeia vârsta pe care o arată.
Prevention is better than cure. - Mai bine să previi decât să vindeci.

Better buy than borrow. - Mai bine să cumperi decât să împrumuți.

Better give than take. - Mai bine să dai decât să iei.

Easier said than done. - Mai uşor e să zici decât să faci.

When a thing is done, advice - Sfatul după faptă e ca mantaua comes too late. după o ploaie.

Good to begin well, better to end well. - Sfârsitul laudă începutul. Better bend than break. - Capul plecat sabia nu-l taie. Who is born to be hanged, shall never be drowned. - Ce ți-e scris în frunte ti-e pus. Content is more than a kingdom. - A fi împăcat cu sine face mai mult decât o avere. As you make your bed, so you must - Cum îți așterni așa dormi. lie in it. Health is better than wealth. - Sănătatea este mai scumpă ca aurul. A rolling eye, a roving heart. - Ochii văd inima cere. What youth is used to, age remembers. - Ce înveți la tinerețe, știi la bătrânețe. Eat an apple going to bed, make the doctor beg his bread. - Un măr pe zi, alungă doctorul din casă. - Mai bine să suferi decât să faci rău Better suffer ill than do ill. altora. Better be alone than in ill company. - Mai bine singur decât cu un prieten fals. It's better to be a cold man than a cuckold. - Mai bine bătrân încornorat. decât If you wish good advice, consult an old man. - Când vrei un sfat bun, întreabă un bătrân. After the storm comes a calm. - După furtună vine vreme bună. After black clouds, clear weather. - După vreme rea, timpul se înseninează. It's hard to get a stocking off a bare leg. - Unde nu e. nici D-zeu nu cere. It is not the beard that makes the philosopher. - Nu barba îl face pe filozof. Go to bed with the lamb and rise with the lark. - Culcă-te cu odată cu găinile și scoală-te în zori ca ciocârlia. Where bees are there is honey. Unde-s albine e si miere. The eye is bigger than the belly: - Pântecele se satură dar ochii, niciodată.

All truths are not to be told. - Nu orice adevăr trebuie spus. More matter, less art. - Mai puțină vorbă, mai multă muncă.

He that all men will please, shall never find ease. - Cel ce vrea să-i împace pe toți nu va avea niciodată pace.

Give advice to all; but security for none. - Dă sfaturi tuturor, dar nu băga mâna în foc pentru nimeni.

Advise none to marry or to go to war. - Nu sfătui pe nimeni să se căsătorească ori să meargă la război.

Adversity makes a man wise, not rich. - Soarta potrivnică îl face pe om mai înțelept, nu mai bogat.

He that will not work, shall not eat. - Acela care nu muncește, nici să nu ceară de mâncare.

It is easy to be wise after the event. - După război mulți viteji se arată.

Two dogs strive for a bone, and a third runs away with it. 0 - Când doi se ceartă, al treilea câștigă.

Still waters run deep. - Apa lină sapă adânc.

## LISTĂ DE EXPRESII UZUALE ȘI IDIOMS

about to - a fi pe punctul de a all of a sudden - dintr-o dată all over the place – peste tot to go from bad to worse - a merge din ce în ce mai rău blabber - bârfitor to be broke - a fi falit to catch something – a înțelege to catch cold - a răci not to have a clue - a nu avea nici o idee as far as I'm concerned - din partea mea to do one's best - a face tot ce e posibil to do without – a se descurca și fără to be up to one's ears - a fi ocupat până peste cap every now and then - din când în când fair enough - mi se pare corect to keep the fingers crossed – a tine pumnii (pentru o reutită) for free - gratis

to get fed up with somebody - a se sătura de cineva to get rid of something - a scăpa de ceva to give a hand – a da o mână de ajutor by heart - a învăța pe de rost to keep an eye on something/somebody – a fi atent la ceva/cineva little by little - puțin câte puțin to look forward to - a fi nerăbdător să to make ends meet - a se descurca cu to make up one's mind - a se decide to mess around – a se prosti to mess up - a o da în bară from now on - de acum înainte to be pissed off - a fi enervat to come to the point - a ajunge la subject to pop in - a trece pe la to put in a word for somebody - a pune o vorbă bună pentru cineva out of the question - nici nu intră în discuție red tape – birocratie to see about - a se ocupa de to be in someone's shoes - a fi în locul cuiva can't stand – a nu suporta to take one's time – a nu se grăbi to take turns - pe rând Watch your step - fii atent to feel under the weather - a nu se simti bine no wonder – nu e de mirare in other words - cu alte cuvinte to beat one's brains out - a-si bate capul to beat the clock - a termina mai devreme eat away at someone – a deranja pe cineva eat one's heart out - a fi invidios everything but the kitchen sink - aproape totul in a nutshell – pe scurt in a pig's eye - niciodată in poor taste - vulgar in brief - pe scurt

in cold blood – cu sânge rece in fact – de fapt at hand - la îndemână someone in need – cineva care are nevoie de ajutor in order to – pentru a in the nick of time - la timp to keep in touch – a tine legătura make a big deal about something - a face caz mare de ceva make a face – a se strâmba make a living – a-şi câştiga existenţa make oneself heard - a se face auzit to make up a story – a inventa o poveste to make up with somebody – a se împăca cu cineva mark down a price - a coborî prețul mark my words - reține ce-ți zic mark up a price – a ridica prețul to matter - a conta as a matter of fact – de fapt meant to be – destinat să fie measure up to someone - a se ridica la nivelul cuiva meet one's end - a muri melt in one's mouth – gustos miss the point – a nu înțelege more fun than a barrel of monkeys – foarte haios much ado about nothing - mult zgomot pentru nimic no bed of roses - o situatie dificilă no doubt - fără îndoială nod off - a atipi not a bit - deloc not sleep a wink - a nu închide un ochi toată noaptea now and then - ocazional off limits - interzis on a diet - la dietă on cloud nine - foarte fericit on foot - pe jos on no acccount - sub nici o formă on one's own - de unul singur

on purpose – intenționat on schedule – la timp on the air - a fi în direct on the one hand - dintr-un punct de vedere on the other hand - din alt punct de vedere on the right track - pe drumul cel bun pass away - a muri pass out – a leşina pay off - a obține rezultate bune pick at someone - a se lua de cineva a piece of cake - usor play fair - a juca corect play it cool - a fi calm play tricks on someone - a păcăli pe cineva pop up – a se ivi pour money down the drain - a arunca banii pe apa sâmbetei pull one's socks up - a se chinui pull oneself together - a se aduna pull (someone's) leg – a păcăli pe cineva put a stop – a pune capăt put someone down - a critica pe cineva put on weight – a se îngrășa put out a fire - a stinge focul put something straight - a clarifica ceva read someone's mind - a citi cuiva gândurile right as rain – a fi corect right on time - exact la timp ring a bell - a aminti root something up - a scăpa de cineva definitiv run down - a doborî sell out someone – a trăda pe cineva set a trap – a întinde o cursă set fire to something - a da foc la ceva set the table - a aranja masa shake in one's boots - a-i fi frică show off - a se da mare

show one's true colors – a se da de gol sit back - a se relaxa slip one's mind - a uita so far – până acum speak up – a vorbi mai tare spill the beans - a spune un secret split up - a (se) separa stand on one's own two feet - a fi independent stand to reason - a fi logic start off on the wrong foot - a începe cu stângul stick with - a rămâne cu cineva stone-broke - lefter stop by – a vizita straight from the horse's mouth - a auzi ceva exact de la sursă take a nap - a ațipi take a trip - a pleca în excursie take after someone – a semăna cu cineva take an oath - a depune un jurământ take care of somebody – a avea grijă de cineva take heed - a fi atent take it easy - a se relaxa take off clothes - a se dezbrăca take out a loan – a împrumuta take place – a se întâmpla take someone hostage - a răpi pe cineva teacher's pet - studentul favorit al profesorilor think the world of someone - a avea o părere bună despre cineva throw a party for someone - a da o petrecere pentru cineva throw up - a vomita tie the knot - a se căsători tied up - ocupat to and fro - înainte și înapoi toss a salad - a amesteca ingredientele unei salate trip up – a greși try on something - a proba ceva turn down - a refuza

rain cats and dogs - a ploua cu găleata have a cow – a se supăra as stubborn as a mule – foarte încăpăţânat as innocent as a lamb - fără vină a shoulder to cry on – un prieten la nădeide the bottom line -total to cut corners – a economisi to make an offer - a face o ofertă air one's dirty linen in public - a spăla rufele murdare în public below the belt - sub centură as easy as apple pie – foarte usor polish the apple - a linguşi pe cineva not for all the tea in China – pentru nimic în lume as hungry as a bear - foarte flămând absent-minded - uituc heart of gold - generos black out - a lesina catch a cold - a răci go under the knife – a se opera out cold - inconstient at all costs - cu orice cost dressed to the nines - îmbrăcat la patru ace one by one - unul câte unul one of these days - în curând put two and two togeher - a pune cap la cap there are no two ways about it - nu există nici o alternativă get alone with someone - a se înțelege bine cu cineva made for each other – potriviți unul pentru celălalt bat a thousand - a avea succes în orice blow the whistle on someone - a spune lucruri despre cineva carry the ball - a fi la conducere throw in the towel – a-şi admite înfrângerea

## CHEIA EXERCIȚIILOR

### **LESSON 1**

1. a. a. b. an. c. a. d. an. e. a. f. an. g. a. h. an. i. a. j. a.

3. a. I have a big house. b. It is a big house. c. I see a map. d. The book is on the table. e. I see a table and five chairs. f. The house has a big yard. g. The doctor has a white shirt. h. I see pigs and horses in the yard. i. I see a tree. j. My house has many windows and a door. k. I have a dog.

5. I see a house. It is a big house. It is my house. My house has many windows. I like my house. It has white walls and a map. It has a big yard. I see a dog and a horse in the yard. I like the dog. I see a table. The table has five chairs. I see fruits on the table. I see a tree. It is a big tree. The tree has many leaves. I like the tree. I see a flat. It is a big flat. It is my flat. It has many walls, doors and windows.

### LESSON 2

5. a. I am a teacher. b. My name is John. c. He is a big boy. d. She is a nice girl. e. This is my house. f. This is my bed. g. This is my mother. h. These are my books. j. This is my window. k. This is my dog. l. This is my family. m. This is my teacher. m. What is (there) on the bed? n. I see an apple on the bed. o. She can't come with us. p. Ken brushes his teeth every morning.

### **LESSON 3**

2. a. Mr. Smith is my grandfather. b. Who is Mr. Smith? c. We are engineers. d. Victor is my cousin. e. Mrs. Stanford is my aunt and Mr. Stanford is my uncle. f. Victor is a student. g. Mrs. Smith is my grandmother. h. What is Mr. Smith? i. Mr. Smith is a pilot. j. I am a teacher.

**3.** a. He is not/isn't a teacher. b. They are not/aren't teachers. c. We are not/aren't doctors. d. She is not/isn't an engineer. e. He is not/isn't my brother. f. You are not/aren't my sister. g. I am not a teacher. h. Mr. Smith is not/isn't my father. i. He is not/isn't Mr. Stanford. j. It is not/isn't a dog.

4. dogs; pens; ladies; fathers; teachers; children; information; engineers; houses; men; students; women; boys.

5. a. 'Who is she?' 'She is my mother.' b. 'What is she?' 'She is a teacher.' c. 'Who are they?' 'They are my grandparents. d. My grandfather is a pilot and my grandmother is a doctor. e. I am a teacher. f. 'What are they?' 'They are teachers.' g. 'What is he?' 'He is an engineer.' h. 'What is your brother?' 'He is a student. He is not a teacher.' i. 'Who is this man?' 'This man is my father. He is an engineer.' j. Mr. And Mrs. Smith are my grandparents, and Mrs. Stanford are my uncle and my aunt.

6. boxes; lamps; matches; uncles; pencil; cars; cups; teachers.

## LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ I

1. a. a. b. the. c. a. d. the. e. an.

2. a. is. b. are. c. is. d. is. e. am.

3.leaves/men/school/wives/wolves/tents/knives/children/mice/trees/women.

4. a. It's thirteen minutes to one. b. It's eight minutes past six. c. It's half past four. d. It's a quarter to nine. e. It's eleven o'clock sharp. f. It's quarter past three.

### **LESSON 4**

- 2. he comes; he goes; I am; it rains; we become; she has; he reads; you come; they go; he sees; I have; she becomes.
- 3. a. The doctor goes to hospital every morning. b. He walks to the office every day. c. I read a newspaper every week. d. He sees a map on the wall. e. She is an English teacher. f. We live in London. g. You have a dog. h. It rains every month. i. He is my father. j. I am an engineer.
- 4. At 8.00 o'clock, I read a newspaper. At 9.15 I listen to the news. At 10 o'clock I go to the dentist. At 12 o'clock I have lunch with the director. At 15 o'clock I buy the ticket to Paris. At 16.15 I rent a car for the visitors. At 18 o'clock I meet the business partner at the station. At 19.30 I have dinner at a Chinese restaurant. At 21 o'clock I go to the opera with Mark.
- 5. I wake up at 7 o'clock every morning. I wash myself, have breakfast and go to work. I reach the office at around 8 o'clock. 'Good afternoon, Mr. Ionescu!' 'Good afternoon, Mr. Dinu!' 'How are you?' 'Fine, thank you. How are you?' 'Fine.' 'Well, good bye. Nice to meet you.' 'Good bye, Mr. Ionescu!'

- 2. a. I am Russian. b. He is Romanian. c. Is Fred an Englishman or an American? d. Is she from Australia or from Germany? e. Mihai comes from Italy. f. They live in Spain. g. Joe is a blue-eyed boy. h. Do you know him?
- **3**. a. there is. b. there are. c. is there. d. there isn't. e. there are. f. are there. g. there is.

## **LESSON 6**

- **3.** I am listening to music now. He is coming next week. We are reading a newspaper now. Mr. Smith is working in the garage. She is speaking English now. They are going home now. He is thinking about the exam. I am reading a book now.
- **4.** Tony is reading a book. They are going to the cinema. I am watching a film now. We are speaking English now. She is coming next week.
- 5. a. Are they visiting you next summer? b. It is raining at the moment. c. We are learning English now. d. He is watching TV now. e. She is listening to music at this moment. f. What are you doing now? g. I am learning English. h. Are you visiting France this year? i. Yes, I'm going to Paris. j. The teacher is very friendly and her classes are interesting. k. I attend an English course. l. Mary and Victor are on a coffee break between classes. m. Jenny is eating an apple. n. Fred is cleaning the house. o. I don't like apples.

## LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ II

- 1. a. that. b. mine. c. this. d. our. e. that. f. that. g. his.
- 2. a. is talking. b. am talking. c. is singing. d. are playing. e. is arguing. f. are telling.
- 3. a. This book is smaller than the other one. b. He can swim. c. Mother is driving the car right now. d. She goes to her room everytime she wants to be alone. e. Fred is the wisest boy I have ever met. f. This is my car. g. John is taller than Jim. h. Mary is thiner than Julie. i. He can't sing. j. Is this his book? k. She is crying because of him. l. He doesn't know what to say. m. It's not her fault.

**5**. a. We are watching a good movie. b. These are your books. c. I live in a big beautiful house. d. Her house is beautiful. e. My house has three rooms: two bedrooms and a dinning-room. f. It also has a kitchen where we have breakfast every morning. g. There are 15 flowers in this bunch. h. His pencils are red.

#### **LESSON 8**

5. 'Do you travel by train or by plane?' 'I travel by train. I have a berth booking.' Heathrow is the most important airport in London. 'Where are you travelling?' 'I am travelling from London to Manchester and I have a lot of luggage.' 'Why don't you travel by plane?' 'Because it is riskier. The train is safer.' Mary is more beautiful than Helen. Our flat is larger than hers. The two of them are very tall, but Victor is taller than John. My sister is older than I. The lessons are more difficult than those from yesterday. Today is colder than yesterday. He has the most modern ideas regarding education. 'Is Victor taller than his brother?' 'No, he is shorter.' It is the most interesting book I am reading. My doll is cuter than yours. I like yellow dresses. Your cake is tastier than mine.

### **LESSON 9**

- **4. a.** He was in Florence last year. b. We visited our grandparents two days ago. c. Mary did not/didn't come to us last night. d. Victor did not/didn't go to Capri in 2000. e. He met her when he was in Paris. f. What did you say your name was? g. John came from London last week.
- **5**. a. I was at the market and I bought potatoes, tomatoes, onion and a bunch of dill. b. Last night I watched TV. c. The boys played football two weeks ago. d. I read an interesting book yesterday. e. They lived in Rome last year. f. I travelled by plane a month ago. g. You had dinner at 7 last night. h. It started to rain. i. We learnt English in school. j. Last week we visited our colleagues. k. Yesterday I bought some English books.
- **6**. a. I taught English. b. He wore a nice shirt. c.. You usually walked to school. d. It rained in spring. e. Where did you live? f. She wrote a letter to her boyfriend. g. I visited my parents every week. h. Who made this noise?

i. My friend saw a movie every week. j. It snowed. k. We watched TV every Sunday. l. He enjoyed playing football.

# LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ III

- 2. a. Last night I went to bed late. b. They bought some books. c. Last week I visited my relatives. d. I didn't recognize John when I saw him yesterday. e. My aunt made this cake. f. Fred jogged in the park last night. g. Last year I went to Spain. h. Last night I ate pizza. i. Last night I was very tired when I went to bed. j. Last Friday I went to a party. k. He didn't know the answer.
- 3. a. Jane a venit să mă viziteze. b. Mary s-a dus la școală ieri dimineață. c. Părinții mei au fost supărați pe tine. d. Nu trebuia să faci asta. e July a avut un câine. f. Paul a lucrat în grădină ieri. g. Ei au scris o scrisoare. h. Am terminat cartea în dimineața asta. i. Când ai spus că m-ai văzut? j. Noaptea trecută am auzit niște zgomote ciudate k. Nu-mi plac portocalele. l. Mi-ai văzut câinele? m. Nu știu unde mi-este pălăria.
  - 4. a. I went to bed.
  - b.The boys played in the yard.
  - c. She finished work at four o'clock.
  - d. You were hungry.
  - e. We danced very well.
  - f. The teacher was tall.
  - g. My friends wanted to go to the seaside.
  - h. They studied Geography.
  - i. She never wrote letters.
  - j. She read the newspaper.
  - k. Mary watered the flowers.
  - l. He lived in Constanța.
  - m. She was a singer.
  - n. He never sang carols.
  - o. My brother was a teacher.
  - p. You didn't like ice-cream.

- 2. a. I have never eaten oysters. b. She has been here for two hours. c. The children have left the playground. d. It has never occurred to me that you are sisters. e. Hasn't he come yet? f. Why has Michael called yet? g. He has already seen the movie. h. Has the pupil written his lessons? i. The lesson has just started. j. It hasn't rained for three months. k. I have never flown an airplane. l. He hasn't smoked for ten years. m. I have made a new friend. Would you like to meet him? n. How far has he driven so far? o. I have never seen this film before. p. Have you ever been in Greece? q. I haven't gone to the seaside this year. r. He has received a short call today. s. The movie has just finished. t. Have you heard the latest news? u. Have you ever met him before? v. Have they come to you so far?
- 3. 1. Have you had breakfast? 2. People have always admired his talent. 3. Where have you spent your holiday this summer? 4. I have never been in China before. 5. It has just rained. 6. He has chosen the best book. 7. Haven't they arrived yet? 8. Jane and her friend have already arrived. 9. We have known each other for a long time. 10. Have you read this book? Yes, I have read it twice so far. 11. How long have you been waiting for me? 12. I haven't seen him for a few years. 13. I have just heard the latest news on TV. 14. It is the best film I have ever seen. 15. I have been very busy this week. 16. They have just arrived at the office. Have you seen them? 17. What are you doing? I am writing a letter and I haven't finished it yet. 18. I have lost my umbrella. Have you seen it? No, I haven't seen it. 19. He has just started to learn the English language. 20. It has snowed 21. Have you heard of her lately? 22. I have just spoken to him. 23. We have had the same car for five years. 24. I have worked a lot this week. 25. I have eaten at this restaurant many times. 26. I have already seen this film twice. 27. He has learned the lesson, hasn't he? 28. He already knows English, doesn't he? 29. He doesn't understand Chinese, does he? 30. He has won the match, hasn't he? 31. He has found his umbrella, hasn't he? 32. Have you spoken to her yesterday? 33. She was there, wasn't she? 34. He hasn't written the letter, has he?

- 2. a. You were playing cards. b. Alice was walking around the lake. c. John was listening to the radio. d. Linda was looking for her ring. e. Michael and Jane were visiting the castle. f. Ben was washing his car. g. Kim and I were waiting in the park. h. My sister was feeding the birds. i. Greg and Phil were counting their money. j. John was playing soccer when he hurt his foot. k. What were you writing in your notebook? l. She was riding her bike to the store. m. They were eating lunch when I saw them. n. Did you hear what the teacher was saying? o. I was cooking dinner when you called. p. We were watching TV when Tom came home. q. Do you remember what you were doing in 1980?
- 4. a. What time were you driving the car yesterday? b. She was watching a very interesting movie. c. I was washing my car when she arrived at home. d. While grandfather was working in the garden, grandmother was preparing lunch. e. He was waiting for Kate when we met. f. I wasn't out yesterday because it was raining. g. What was Mr. Green doing while Mrs. Green was speaking on the phone? h. She was making a cake when I called her. i. She was writing her homework while watching TV. j. He was resting when I entered his room. k. While we were making the cakes, the phone rang. l. You were speaking on the phone all the time, weren't you? m. While I was having dinner, somebody rang the bell. n. While he was waiting for his sister, Jean saw Nick walking. o. They were crossing the street when I saw them.

### LESSON 12

- 2. hardly; strangely; highly; magically; gently; early; luckily; sadly; happily; fortunately; specifically; definitely; obviously; closely; possibly; impossibly; angrily; slowly; intentionally; greatly; expensively; cheaply; scientifically; regularly; accordingly; deeply; probably; unlikely; wisely; friendly; financially; finally; freely.
- 3. a. happy; b. badly; c. gracefully; d. fluently; e. well; f. good; g. strong; h. hardly; i. attentively; j. wild; k. admiringly.
- **4**. a. He has been listening to the radio for two hours. b. We have been living in this town since 1980. c. They have been working here since June.

d. He has been sleeping for an hour. e. She has been listening to music since she has been lying in the sun. f. I have been writing letters this morning. g. Who has been drinking my coffee? h. It has been raining. i. Haven't they been sleeping too long? j. They have been waiting for you for almost an hour. k. You need a walk. You have been studying since morning and now it's 4 p.m.

5. 1. He certainly has had an interesting life. 2. He looked at me gladly. 3. They probably have read the book so far. 4. He carefully held the baby. 5. They are good swimmers. They swim well. 6. I have seen many tall buildings. 7. The birds are flying up to the sky. 8. Fortunately he caught the train on time. 9. Economically, the situation is good. 10. This exercise is difficult. He works hard. 11. He speaks very well in public. 12. He has been living in Paris for fifteen years. 13. It has been raining for a long time. 14. How long have you been waiting for them? 15. How long have you been watching this movie? 16. He has been listening to music since he has been here. 17. He has been working in this company for two years. 18. I have been writing letters all morning. 19. He has been sleeping for an hour. 20. You don't have to pretend I know you don't like cheese. 21. Every summer, Mary goes to the seaside. 22. When will you give him the present? 23. Where did Sarah go? 24. Who has seen this movie? 25. You have to admit you were wrong.

# LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ IV

1. a. are they. b. do. c. doesn't he . d. aren't you. e. doesn't she. f. isn't he. g. He has broke the vase, hasn't he? h. It is raining, isn't it? i. You don't know the answer, do you? j. He is telling me the truth, isn't he?

2. a. visited. b. stopped. c. saw. d. wrote. e. graduated. f. heard. g. knew.

3. a. was driving. b. was admiring. c. wasn't. d. was getting. e. was losing. f. was walking. g. was giving. h. was riding.

4. a. have been waiting. b. have you been doing. c. has been feeling. d. hasn't been practicing. e. have been staying. f. have been working. g. He has been eating all day long.

h. You have been acting strangely the past few weeks.

- 2. a. He hadn't been to London before 1995. b. When she went out to play, she had already done her homework. c. My brother ate all the cake that our mother had made. d. The waiter brought a drink that I hadn't ordered. e. The children collected the nuts that had fallen from the tree. f. Had he phoned Mary before he went to see her in London? g. She hadn't ridden a horse before that day. h. I did not remember the poem we had learnt the week before. i. The storm destroyed the house that we had built.
- 4. a. He had never seen this movie. b. I had already read the book when you asked it back. c. I had solved this problem when you asked me about it. d. I had heard what had happened when I turned on the TV. e. He had already changed the hotel room when I looked for him. f. When he arrived home, the party had already been over. g. He had spent all day watching movies. h. He had rained before arriving at that place. i. He had come very early to see us. j. When we went out for a walk, she had already had a walk. k. It had already started to rain when we went out.

#### **LESSON 14**

- 3. a. We had been sleeping for 5 hours when he woke us up. b. They had been waiting at the station for 90 minutes when the train finally arrived. c. We had been looking for the book when we finally found it in the living room. d. I hadn't been walking for a long time, when it suddenly began to rain. e. How long had she been learning English before she went to London? f. He had been driving less than an hour when the phone rang. g. They were very tired in the evening because they had been helping on the farm all day. h. I hadn't been working all day; so I wasn't tired to go out. i. They had been cycling all day so they were exhausted in the evening.
- 4. a. How long had you been waiting here when we met? b. I had been reading this book for two days when he asked it back. c. How much is this dress? d. I would like to try that skirt. Where can I try it? The fitting room is over there. e. May I help you? f. He had been playing for two hours when his brother reached home. g. The car was broken after it had been working for a whole day. h. My friend had been working as a teacher for several years when she was offered a new job in a company. i. I stopped myself very

tired after I had run for half an hour. j. The wind had been blowing all night long. k. When we arrived, the children had been swimming for two hours.

5. a. The ground was wet because it had been raining all night. b. My mother had been feeling unwell for a couple of days so she decided to see a doctor. c. We had been waiting for more than a half an hour before they finally showed up. d. When I called her, she hadn't finished her homework yet. e. My neighbour went to the police with a purse that he had found two days before. f. By the end of last year they had been learning English for two years already. g. I told my mother about a nice dress I had seen the day before. h. Mary told me that she had just come back from her holiday. i. How many times had the telephone been ringing before you arrived home? j. How long had the music been playing when you eventually decided to ask your neighbours to shut it down? k. I didn't know she had been away for so long. l. She had been singing for an hour when her father begged her to stop. m. She had already cleaned the house when he arrived home. n. Peter had been doing nothing but lying in his bed.

### **LESSON 15**

2. a. You will earn a lot of money. b. You will travel around the world. c. You will meet a lot of interesting people. d. Everybody will adore you. e. You won't have any problems. f. Many people will serve you. g. They will anticipate your wishes. h. There won't be anything left to wish for. i. Everything will be perfect. j. But all these things will only happen if you marry me.

3. a. At midnight we shall / will be sleeping. b. This time next week we shall / will be sitting at the bench. c. At nine I shall / will be watching the news. d. Tonight we shall / will be studying for our English test. e. They will be dancing all night. f. He won't be playing all afternoon. g. I shan't / won't be working all day. h. Will you be eating at six? i. Will she be driving to London? j. Will they be flying again?

4. a. It will be raining all day tomorrow. b. Will he write love novels? c. This time tomorrow I shall / will be meeting John. d. He won't be waiting so long in the rain, e. They will be here in a minute. f. It will be raining when you return from work. g. We shall go for a walk tomorrow afternoon. h.

What time will you return home? i. I shall do my homework tomorrow. j. What will you be doing this time tomorrow? k. I am sure he will be happy to see you. l. I hope you will like this book. m. I think it will be snowing a lot this weekend. n. This time next year, we shall be speaking good English. o. I shall finish reading the book tomorrow afternoon. p. I shall return the book to you when I finish it. q. This time next week the children will be playing in the park. r. The train will leave the station at 16.00. s. He will get to the office after he has lunch. t. The weather will be fine this weekend. u. My friend will help me do my homework. v. We shall be leaving on a trip for the mountains tomorrow morning. w. Will you finish the book until next week? x. Are you sure you will pass the exams? y. You will understand the grammar rules better after you practise more.

# LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ V

- 1. a. Is he always acting like a mad man? b. I don't think she noticed my sadness. c. Friends are not suppose to lie to each other. d. Jim didn't like the cake his mother had done. e. I wish I had been more attentive to your needs. f. Winter is my favourite season. g. I have been playing the piano all day long.
- 2. a. had seen. b. had arrived. c. had tried. d. hadn't received. e. had announced. f. hadn't been. g. had hidden.
- **3.** a. had been expecting. b. had been fighting. c. had been playing. d. had been sleeping. e. had been crying. f. had been sitting.
  - 4. a. ever. b. usually. c. often. d. only. e. always. f. never. g. hardly.
- **5. a. will replace. b. will be.** c. will drive. d. will go. e. will want. f. will have. g. will do.
- **6.** a. will be returning. b. will be spending. c. will be sleeping. d. will be singing. e. will be eating. f. will be cleaning. g. will be mending. h. will be playing. i. will be baking.
- 7. a. will probably be, will go. b. will be lying, will be swimming. c. will have. d. will be walking, will be looking. e. will be eating, will be listening. f. will go, will drive. g. will gather.

2. a.1. He can leave it here for an hour. a.2. He could leave it here whenever he wanted to. b.1. He can play chess this afternoon. b. 2. He could play chess when he was young. c.1. I can fly a plane after a few more lessons. c.2. I could fly a plane when I was in the air force. d. 1. We can do this exercise next week. d.2. We could do this exercise last week. e.1. She can cook very well with more practice. e.2. She could cook very well when I knew her. f.1. I can go early if he lets me. f.2. I could go early every day last summer. g.1. She can make her own dresses in a few years' time. g.2. She could do her own dresses before she got married. h.1. She can read easily with her new glasses. h.2. She could read easily before her eye trouble. i.1. He says I can have another one tomorrow. i.2. He said I could have another one yesterday. j.1. I can go swimming when it is warmer. j.2. I could go swimming whenever I liked.

3. a. I will be able to speak two foreign languages. b. He won't be allowed to smoke in the office. c. My sister won't be able to swim. d. They will be able to talk to her next week. e. He may call you tomorrow night. f. Will we be allowed to go to the cinema? g. I will be able to finish the book tonight. h. All candidates will be able to speak English fluently. i. Will I be permitted to turn the TV on, please?

4. a. Can you dance? b. You could have helped me with my homework. c. May I use your phone? d. He could swim across the lake. e. Could you help me with the luggage? f. Do you think you might be late? g. Dan may borrow you the money if you insist. h. You may park here. i. The students may not use the dictionaries during the exam. j. Can (informal) / May (formal) I say something? Of course you can / may. k. he can speak three foreign languages. l. He could speak English five years ago. m. May I borrow this book? Yes, you may.

### LESSON 17

2. a. You had to do it at once. b. He hadn't have to tell me. c. She had to wash the glasses. d. You had to read it again. e. I had to come again. f. She hadn't have to come again. g. I had to work as hard as I could. h. We had to begin before five o'clock. i. They had to change their shoes. j. I had to light a fire.

- 3. a. Children mustn't play with matches. b. He could have gone to Bucharest. c. All the students had to take a test last week. d. She couldn't have come. e. We must do our homework every day. f. You may leave. g. You had to write the letter. h. He can speak three foreign languages.
- 4. a. He should have left earlier. b. You mustn't smoke here. c. He could have learned the poem yesterday. d. She can't speak English yet, but she will be able to next year. e. It's a good film on TV. You shouldn't miss it. f. The children were allowed to play at five o' clock. g. You needn't take your umbrella. It stopped raining. h. He will have to return my book before Christmas. i. We have to call them before visiting them. j. I didn't need to change my suit. k. You don't have to wait for me. I have found the key. l. You don't need to cook. I have already had dinner. m. You should thank him for what he has done for you. n. I have called and nobody has answered; he must have been out. o. He was hoping he could do better in the future. p. May I shut the window, please?

## Exerciții - Verbul (Toate timpurile)

- 1 1. a. 2. c. 3. b. 4. a. 5. b. 6. c. 7. b. 8. a. 9. c. 10. c. 11. a. 12. b. 13. b. 14. a. 15. a. 16. b. 17. c. 18. c. 19. a. 20. b. 21. c. 22. b. 23. a. 24. a. 25. a. 26. c. 27. b. 28. a. 29. c. 30. a. 31. a. 32. b. 33. c. 34. a. 35. b.
- 2 1. written. 2. read. 3. drawing. 4. left. 5. watching. 6. write. 7. went. 8. been speaking. 9. bought. 10. has. 11 made. 12. forgot. 13. brought. 14. telling. 15. looking. 16. painting. 17. reading. 18. done. 19. write. 20. ate. 21. was. 22. listening. 23. writing. 24. pays. 25. going. 26. known. 27. is. 28. found. 29. leave. 30. been having. 31. writing. 32. win. 33. driving. 34. took. 35. bring.
- 3 1. had been. 2. had studied. 3. had waited. 4. had had. 5. had taken. 6. had eaten. 7. had done. 8. had started. 9. had gotten. 10. had taught. 11. had been. 12. had gone. 13. had lived. 14. had traveled. 15. had lost. 16. had changed. 17. had flown. 18. had fought.
- **4** 1. c. 2. b. 3. d. 4. a. 5. b. 6. c. 7. d. 8. a. 9. d. 10. b. 11. a. 12. a. 13. c. 14. a. 15. c. 16. a. 17. d. 18. a. 19. a. 20. a. 21. d. 22. b. 23. d; 24. b

- 2. a. will give. b. walks. c. would read. d. has. e. leaves. f. will tell.
- 3. a. will be able. b. won't be allowed. c. will have to. d. will be allowed/permitted. e. won't be able.
- 4. a. can. must. b. might. c. should. d. could, can. e. will be able. f. may. g. could. h. didn't need to. i. will. j. must have been.

# LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ VI

- 1. a. may. b. must. c. could. d. needn't. e. may. f. shall. g. will. h. dare.
- 2. a. It might rain later. b. You must meet him at the station. c. I can only help you next week. d. I should like to come tomorrow if you don't mind. e. You may go now. f. Must you do this? g. He can sing. h. You needn't come. i. You ought to see a doctor. j. Would you rather stay with me? k. I used to eat a lot of chocolate.
- 3. a. Nu-mi place atunci când țipă.b. Nu trebuie să faci ce ți s-a zis. c. Încetează să te mai prefaci! Trebuie să-mi spui adevărul. d. A sunat Peter în timp ce erai la baie. e. Nu mai trebuie să accepți situația asta. f. Împrumută-mi niște bani, te rog! k. If it rains I will not come to the party. l. Fred is too upset to talk to you. m. I am very tired.

### **LESSON 19**

- 2. a. would have made. b. wouldn't have left. c. wouldn't have believed. d. wouldn't have talked. e. wouldn't have chosen. f. would have changed. g. I would have talked about it with you if I had known you were home. h. If Sally had seen the movie she wouldn't have left in such a hurry. i. I would have reminded you about the present if I had known you were so tired.j. Mike wouldn't have talked about it if he had known it was a secret.
- 3. a. Jerry obișnuia să mănânce dulciuri.b. Am fost la Paris acum doi ani. c. Ce ar trebui să fac? d. Trebuie să fi atentă. e. Ai putea măcar să vi cu mine? f. Mi-ai văzut colierul?

### **LESSON 20**

3. a. If you hurry, you will catch the train. b. What will you do if I tell you the truth? c. She will pass the exams if she learns more. d. If it rains,

we will stay indoors. e. If you meet him, give him the book, please. f. I will give you the book if you read it in two weeks time. g. I will succeed if you help me. h. They will come if they have time. i. If you send this letter now, she will receive it tomorrow. j. If I do this test, I will improve my English. k. If I find your ring, I will give it back to you. l. Mary will go shopping if she has time in the afternoon. m. John will go to London next week if he gets a cheap flight. n. If her boyfriend phones her today, she will meet him. o. If they don't study harder, they won't pass the exam. p. If it rains tomorrow, I won't have to water the plants. q. You won't be able to sleep if you watch this scary movie. r. Susan cannot move into the new house if it isn't ready on time.

- 4. a. If it doesn't rain, we will go play tennis. b. I will tell him the movie if I meet him. c. If he is at home, he will answer the phone immediately. d. If we don't help them, they won't succeed. e. I will buy that suit if I like it. f. If he doesn't arrive on time, we will leave without him. g. If you listen to me, we will arrive in time. h. We will go to the mountains next weekend if the weather is fine. i. What will you do if you don't have the time to learn all the lessons?
- 5. a. Jenny va spăla vasele dacă va avea timp. b. Poate cineva să-mi spună ce se întâmplă în timpul unui interviu? c. Stiți cum pot ajunge pe strada asta? d. Cum e posibil ca tu să poți vorbi cinci limbi diferite? e. Cum pot știi când să te sun? f. Ți s-a mai întâmplat să fi așa de speriat până acum? g. Nu-mi spune că nu ști cum să ajungi acolo. Mă bazam pe tine. h. Fred va fi acolo la timp dacă vremea va fi bună.

### **LESSON 21**

3. a. If we had a yacht, we would sail the seven seas. b. If we had more time, he will learn karate. c. If they told their father, he would be very angry. d. She would spend a year in the USA if it were easier to get a green card. e. If I lived on a lonely island, I would run around naked all day. f. We would help you if we knew how. g. My brother would buy a sports car if he had the money. h. If I felt better, I would go to the cinema with you. i. If you went by bike more often, you would lose some weight. j. She wouldn't talk to you if she were mad at you.

5. a. He would answer the question if he knew the answer. b. Would you help me if I needed you? c. If you called him, he would come to see you. d. We would be delighted if you came to see us today. e. If you left earlier, you would catch the train. f. If I were you, I would go home immediately. g. He would tell you the truth if you asked him. h. If you did as I had told you, you would pass the exams. i. If I were thirsty, I would drink more water. j. His friend would come to the party if you invited him. k. If he wrote more letters to me, I would know more about him.

6. a. Jane ar veni dacă ar avea timp. b. Nu trebuie să asculți ce zice ea. c. Dacă aș fi în locul tău aș purta o pereche de pantofi roșii. d. Nu trebuie să-ți ceri scuze pentru purtarea ta. Te înțeleg perfect.

# LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ VII

1. a. will take the exam. b. if you see Fred. c. if he gets up early. d. I wouldn't go. e. if he spoke to you. f. if she came. g. had I known she was looking for me. h. I would have helped him.

2. a. went, would watch. b. had, would buy. c. go, will come. d. were, wouldn't go. e. had gone, would have seen. f. would have understood, had read.

3. a. I wouldn't have worn Elena's dress if she hadn't given it to me. b. She says that she can come with me right now. c. She would come to the party if she knew that you aren't going to be there. d. Mălina keeps telling me that she saw Craig there. e. Will you go with me if I leave tomorrow? f. She wouldn't say such a thing if it weren't true. g. Sooner or later, you'll have to get used to it. h. The situation is far more complicated than we thought. i. You don't have to answer now; take time and think about it. j. I'm always eating when I'm sad.

### **LESSON 22**

3. a. If you had studied for the test, you would have passed it. b. If you had asked me, I would have helped you. c. If we had gone to the cinema, we would have met my friend. d. If you had spoken English, she would have understood. e. If they had listened to me, we would have been home earlier. f. I would have written you a postcard if I had had your address.

- g. If I hadn't broken my leg, I would have taken part in the contest. h. if it hadn't started to rain, we would have walked to the museum. i. We would have swum in the sea if there hadn't been so many sharks there. j. If she had taken the bus, she would have arrived on time.
- 5. a. What would you have done if you had met him? b. I would have come to see you if I had had time. c. If the weather had been fine, we would have gone on a trip to the mountains. d. What would you have done if you had been me / in my place? e. If he had seen you, he would have talked to you. f. You would have caught the train if you had taken a taxi. g. My friends would have come if they had had more spare time. h. He could have spoken better English if he had studied more. i. We wouldn't have gone for a walk if the rain hadn't stopped. j. If you had read the book carefully, you would have understood its message. k. If he had waited for me a little more, he would have found me at home. l. I would have come yesterday if I had had nothing to do. m. I wouldn't have believed it was possible unless I had seen the accident myself. n. The flowers wouldn't have risen unless you had watered them.
- **6.** a. had hurried. b. will give. c. had known. d. would you recognize. e. would have passed.

- 2. a. I wish he would come tomorrow. b. I didn't know you had called yesterday. c. I wish he worked harder. d. I thought I had met her before. e. I think they will come later. f. The captain ordered that the crew abandoned the ship. g. I suggested he would take swimming lessons. h. He had mentioned they had been away. i. We knew that she had sent the letter. j. I was aware that they helped us. k. I suppose he would come in time. l. We asked him whether he understood the instructions. m. I wish you could find out the truth. n. He remembered he had to leave at 9 a.m. o. They heard we had visited this town last year.
- 3. a. He was sorry he couldn't get home earlier. b. I announced them that we would finish the work in a few minutes. c. I wish I were on holiday now. d. They wish they could arrive at the meeting tomorrow. e. I knew he would write me a long letter. f. He didn't let us know that he would be late

for the meeting. g. I didn't know that we would go shopping all morning. h. I thought it wouldn't rain and that we could go to a picnic. i. She asked when I could help her with her lessons and I told her that I would help her in an hour. j. I wish I could get in this place since I was a child. k. I waited for you yesterday until six o'clock, but you didn't come. I thought you would come later, so I left a message for you. l. I think it's better if you say the truth. m. She asked me to see her home because she didn't feel too well. n. I wished you announced us in time that you would come this weekend. o. He told me he had to go as soon as he finished his work.

#### **LESSON 24**

2. a. were. b. flies. c. was waiting; arrived. d. been. e. did not. f. has been. g. had left. h. will be playing. i. will buy.

3. a. Mary claims she didn't eat the ice-cream. b. Bob used to say that his first priority was buying a house. c. I had once seen a snake. d. It isn't easy answering her questions. e. Susan takes after her father. f. Please switch off the radio. g. Fishermen are famous for making up stories. h. I didn't like the tone of his voice. i. There is no point in stating my opinion since you never listen to me. j. You should think about it before saying anything.

# LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ VIII

1. a. look after. b. get on. c. look for it. d. switch on. e. try on. f. take off. g. believe in.

2. a. is written. b. are explained. c. wasn't closed. d. was invited. e. was given. f. is built. g. is spoken. h. was sung. i. is repaired.

3. a. I postponed the meeting for tomorrow at the same hour. b. I knew she was lying from the first time I saw her. c. John has been making up stories ever since I met him. d. It doesn't matter what he says I know I'll be ok. e. My boss turned down the offer because he had doubts. f. I let him figure out the mistake on his own. g. Yesterday I ran into Jane.

4. a/dream/life/example/that/has/believe/remember.

### **LESSON 25**

3.of/one/visit/vacation/are/example/into/you/see/cathedral/of/has/mean/same/do/miss.

4. a. It is not impossible to gain happiness. b. Susan was not in a good mood when I spoke to her yesterday. c. The result was found by Jim. d. Mia always used to boost about her beauty. e. The papers were dropped. f. She doesn't know whether to leave or stay. g. He is glad he fired her because she was clumsy. h. Things aren't as easy as they seem at a first glance. i. I don't have to explain to you the reason why I chose not to get married. j. It's ridiculous for grown-ups to behave like children. k. You have to tell me all about the book he wrote.

## **LESSON 26**

a. I didn't think that he will lose so much weight. b. Many people turn to therapy to eliminate stress. c. If you eat an apple every day you'll feel healthier. d. Sometimes I just cannot face the stress in my life. e. I don't like this food because it's sour. f. The cat is under the table.

4.

MANY	MUCH
FLOWER	FLOUR
GARDEN	COMFORT
STUDY*	SMOKE
PEOPLE	TOBACCO
COUNTRY	STUDY*
LEVEL	JUICE
RING	WIND
TABLE	CHARM
CHAIR	HAIR
HAT	NEWS
BATH	EQUIPMENT
DOUBT*	DOUBTH*
THOUGHT*	THOUGHT
PERIOD	PEACE
ORDER	FURNITURE
ATTITUDE	MONEY
LETTER	WIT

FATHER	YOUTH
WAR	KNOWLEDGE
PIECE	ANGER
EYE	TRUTH
HAIR	RAIN
TOWN	SNOW
DAY	RELATION
WIFE	AFFECTION
PERSONAL	KINDNESS
STORY	ENTHUSIASM
HOUSE	MATTER*
DANGER	INNOCENCE
SON	BELIEF*
SHEEP	GRIEVE
SHIRT	SOCIETY*
COW	POWER*
PROMISE	WISDOM
WISH	BUTTER
HEN	LAW TOTAL
SHADOW	
FRIENDSHIP	
BUS	
EFFECT	
BORDER	
MATTER*	
BELIEF*	
SPEECH	
WORLD	
SOCIETY*	
BRAIN	10000
POWER*	
TONGUE	11-11111

4. a. As we were advancing, we were getting more and more terrified. b. I looked down at my hand and I could not see anything because it was dark. c. She was nervous and she tried to avoid answering my question. d. I couldn't leave anywhere because it had been raining for two days. e. I have been able to lose weight because I gave up chocolate. f. How long haven't you been at home? g. Why don't you mind of your own business? h. He is trying hard to please his parents. i. Sometimes I don't even know what to tell her.j. You could make an effort and tell him the truth.k. I never doubted you. l. She claims she was at home yesterday.

#### **LESSON 28**

2. a. I hear you have just got married. When did the ceremony take place? b. 'I will go to the Zoo tomorrow. Have you ever been there?' 'Yes, I was there last Sunday. I go nearly every weekend.' c. The town has changed its appearance completely since 1988. d. I once heard Tom sing, but I have never heard Mary. e. 'I was looking at your photos while you were out.' 'Did you like them? They are not very good.' f. 'Do you like chess?' 'Yes, but I haven't played for many years. I have been living with a good chess player for the last six months, but he plays extremely well and I don't wish to play with him.' g. I expect you have heard how he had won a medal for bravery. h. They have already repaired some of the old houses and made them more comfortable and healthy. i. Lend me your rubber. I have made a mistake and I want to rub it out. j. I saw yesterday. You were drinking coffee at a café, but you didn't see me. k. Do you remember my name, or have you forgotten it? I. 'What are you looking for?' 'I have lost my purse near here and want to find it before it gets dark.' 'When did you lose it?' 'I think I dropped it when I went to school this morning.' m. At present he is reading an English novel; it is the third English novel he has read this year. n. We haven't played tennis together since last May. o. When I saw him, he was sitting in a chair.

4. a. They could visit their parents more often. b. I will go to the dentist next week. I already have an appointment. c. I have learned a lot of English words since we started to study with the new teacher. d. He has been working since 9 o'clock this morning, but he hasn't finished yet. e. He was doing his homework when his father came home. f. If you had announced

us that you would come to visit us, we would have stayed home and have waited for you. g. They said that they would travel by train next time. h. When we arrived, the class had already started and we had to wait. i. If I had told you what had happened, what would you have done? j. If I had more spare time, I would gladly help you. k. She hopes that she could go on holiday to the seaside soon. l. There is no need for you to cook; I have already had dinner. m. You are talking as if you were one of my parents. n. If you had a lot of money, what would you have done with it? o. She was going to leave for the theatre, but she realized that she hadn't enough time to get there. p. Mother was lying the table while the children were playing in the courtyard. q. Mary told me that she had just returned from her holiday. r. She never said a word about it. s. You have to tell him the truth. t. She has a great voice.

LECȚIE RECAPITULATIVĂ IX

2. a. Adrian citește în camera lui de când a venit de la școală. b. Carl a fost ocupat săptămâna asta. c. Mă întreb dacă oamenii vin la el când au probleme. d. Jane a recunoscut că rădea de el. e. Anul trecut sora mea a scris o carte. f. De abia am închis ușa că și am auzit pe cineva sunând la ușă. g. Mama m-a avertizat să nu-mi cheltui toți banii pe bomboane.

3. a. The old man told us that he never locks the door. b. The doctor told us that nobody was allowed to speak to the patient until the next day. c. They said they would have been in time if they had caught the bus. d. It is a long time since I last talked to him. e. Someone has taken my umbrella by mistake. f. You needn't have taken the umbrella with you. g. Jessica is picking up flowers. h. The fact that you know my name doesn't mean that you know me. i. I had been waiting for an hour when he finally came. j. This door must not be locked. k. Stop dreaming and get to work! l. This is my favourite song.

## CHEIA EXERCIȚIILOR RECAPITULATIVE

- 1. a. I am (I am not) hungry. b. It is (is not) warm today. c. I am (am not) afraid of dogs. d. My hands are (aren't) cold. e. Canada is (isn't) a very big country. f. Diamonds are (aren't) cheap. g. I am interested in football h. Rome is (isn't) in Spain.
- 2. a. Where does the bus stop? b. How old are your children? c. How much are these oranges? d. What is your favourite sport? e. Who is the man in this photograph? f. What colour are your new shoes?
- **3.** a. I'm not sitting on a chair. b. I'm eating. c. It is raining. d. I'm not learning English. e. I'm listening to music. f. The sun is shining. g. I am not wearing shoes. h. I'm reading a newspaper.
- **4.** a. Are you listening to me? b. Where are your friends going? c. Are your parents watching television? d. What is Ann cooking? e. Why are you looking at me? f. Is the bus coming?
- **5.** a. I often play baketball. b. Margaret usually works hard. c. Jenny always wears nice clothes. d. We always have dinner at 7:30. e. Tim never watches television. f. Julia always enjoyes parties.
- **6.** a. 'I'm sorry I don't know where Martin is'. b. She doesn't talk very much. c. Jim drinks a lot of tea. d. I like it very much. e. He doesn't eat meat.
- 7. a. How often do you watch Tv? b. Do you like football? c. Does your brother like football? d. What do you do in the evening? e. Where does your sister work? f. Do you often go to the cinema? g. What does this word mean? h. Does it snow often here? i. What time do you usually go to bed? j. How much does it cost to phone to New York?

- 8. a. is singing. b. she wants. c. do you read.d. you are sitting. e. I don't undesrtand. f. I'm going. are you coming. g. does your father finish. h. I'm not listening. i. he is cooking. j. does not usually drive. he usually walks. k. does not like. she prefers.
  - 9. a. has got. b. haven't got. c. have got. d. haven't got. e. hasn't got.
  - 10. a. is; was. b. am. c. was. d. were. e. are. f. was. g. was. h. are; were.
- 11. a. She lost her keys last week. b. She met them yesterday evening. c. Yesterday I bought two newspapers. d. Last Sunday we went to the cinema. e. Yesterday I ate an orange. f. This morning he had a shower. g. They came to see us last Friday.
- 12. a. bought. b Did it rain. c. didn't stay. d. opened. e. didn't have. f. did you do.
- 13. a. What were you doing at 2 o'clock? b. Was it raining when you got up? c. Why was Ann driving so fast? d. Was Tim wearing a suit yesterday?
- 14. a. was studying. b. did the post arrive; c. came; was having. d. didn't go. e. were you driving; stopped; f. wasn't driving. g. Did your team win; h. didn't play. i. did you break; j. were playing, kicked; k.hit. l. did you see; m. wore. n. were you doing. o. lost; p. did you get; q. climbed.
- 15. a. have been. b. has been. c. have been living . d. has been working. e. has had. f. have been learning.
  - 16. a. for. b. since. c. since. d. for. e. for. f. for; since.
- 17. a. didn't play. b. have you gone. c. Did you ever meet. d. wasn't. e. have just washed. f. has visited. g. hasn't come yet.
- 18. a. Glass is made from sand. b. Stamps are sold in a post office. c. This room isn't used very often. d. Are we allowed to park here? e. How do you pronounce this word?

- 19. a. are. b. is. c. do. d. is. e. do. f. is. g. does. h. are.
- 20. a. did. b. were. c. was. d. has. e. did. f. were. g. has. h. did. i. have.
- 21. a. slept. b. saw. c. rained. d. lost; seen. e. stolen. f. went. g. finished. h. built. i. learnt (learned). j. ridden. k. known. l. fell; hurt.
- 22. a. used to have. b. used to be. c. go. d. used to eat. e. watches. f. used to live. g. get. h. were you used to play.
- 23. a. She is getting. b. are going; c. are they going. d. finishes. e. I cannot go. f. I'm going out; we meet. g. do you get; h. leaves. i. does the film begin. j. are you doing; k. I'm working.
- **24.** a. she will be. b. she was. c. she will be. d. she is. e. she was. f. she will be.
  - 25. a. will. b. won't. c. won't. d. will. e. will. f. won't.
- **26.** a. couldn't eat. b. can't decide. c. couldn't find. d. can't go. e. couldn't go.
- 27. a. must meet. b. must wash. c. must learn. d. must go. e. must win. f. must be.
- 28. a. there is. b. is there. c. there are. d .are there. e. there isn't. f. is there. g. are there. h. there is; there aren't.
- **29.** a. there was. b. was there. c. there weren't. d. there wasn't. e. are there. f. there wasn't g. there was. h. there were.
- **30.** a. aren't married. b. haven't had yet. c. isn't cold. d. won't be. e. shouldn't go. f. didn't see. g. don't like. h. didn't understand. i. weren't angry. j. doesn't speak. k. didn't rain. l. don't believe.

- 31. a. which. b. what c. what. d. what. e. which. f. who. g. what. h. which. i. what.
  - 32. a. him. b. them. c. her. d. him. e. them. f. her.
  - 33. a. him. b. them. c. they. d. us. e. she. f. them. g. me. h. her. i. he; him.
- 34. a. his. b. their. c. our. d. her. e. my. f. your. g. her. h. their. i. my. j. its. k. his; his.
- 35. a. my key. b. her husband. c. your coat. d. their homework. e. his wife. f. my house.
  - 36. a. a.; b. a.; c. an.; d. a.; e. an.; f. a.; g. an.; h. an.
- 37. a. a.; b. the. c. an. d. the; e. the. f. a; g. a. h. a; a. i. a; a; the; the. j. a; a; the; the; a; a.
- **38.** a. some. b. any. c. any. d. any. e. some. f. any. g. some. h. some. i. some; any. j. some.
- **39.** a. something. b. something. c. anything. d. somebody. e. anything. f. anybody. g. something. h. anything. i, anyone.
  - 40. a. any. b. no. c. no. d. any. e. no. f. any. g. no. h. none. i. any.
- 41. a. anything. b. anything. c. somebody. d. something. e. somebody; nobody. f. anything. g. anyone. h. someone. i. anywhere. j. somewhere. k. someone.
- **42.** a. everything. b. everybody. c. everything. d. everywhere. e. everybody. f. everywhere. g. everything.
- 43. a. some. b. most of. c. most. d. any of. e. all of. f. none of. g. any. h. most of i. some. j. some of.

- 44. a. many. b. much. c. many. d. many. e. much. f. much. g. many.
- **45**. a. I like that green jacket. b. Do you like classical music? c. I had a wonderful holiday. d. We went to a Chinese restaurant.
  - 46. a. well. b. good. c. well. d. well. e. good; good.
- 47. a. too much; too many. b. too. c. enough. d. too much. e. enough. f. too. g. too many. h. too much.
- 48. a. I wrote two letters this morning. b. Paul easily passed the exam. c. Ann doesn't speak French very well. d. I did a lot of work yesterday. e. Do you know London well? f. We enjoyed the party very much. g. I explained the problem carefully. h. We met some friends at the airport. i. Did you buy that jacket in England? j. Everyday we do the same thing. k. I don't like football very much.
- **49**. a. on. b. at. c. in . d. in. e. in. f. on. g. on. h. in. i. at. j. in . k. on. l. in. m. at. n. in. o. on. p. in. q. at. r. at.
  - 50. a. while. b. for. c. while. d. during. e. while. f. for. g. during. h. while.
  - 51. a. to. b. to. c. about. d. for. e. to. f. for. g h. to. i. about.
- **52.** a. I have lost the pen you gave me. b. I like the jacket that Sue is wearing. c. Where are the flowers I gave you? d. I didn't believe his story. e. How much were the oranges you bought?
  - **53.** a. like b. as. c. as.; as d. like e. as.
  - 54. a. which. b. what. c. which. d. which.
- **55.** a. will. b. will. c. would. d. knew. e. would have helped. f. had behaved. g. wouldn't have been.

- **56.** a. is he driving. b. drives. c. started. d. has been. e. has been snowing. f. have you heard.
- **57**. a. It is raining. b. It often rains in autumn. c. It has been raining since Jerry came. d. It has rained. e. It is going to rain today. f. It will be raining when you go home.
- **58.** a. The visitors are being shown the museum. b. A book is given by John to Mary. c. The cat is seen by her. d. The flower is smelt by Carl. e. An apple had been eaten by George.
- **59.** b. toys. c. men; tourists. d. children; stories. e. leaves. f. geese. g. mice.
  - 60. a. niece. b. daughter. c. queen. d. aunt. e. woman.
  - 61. a. was. b. is. c. were. d. has. e. are. f. have. g. has.
  - 62. a. saw. b. sees. c. seen. d. see.
  - 63. a. since. b. for. c. since. d. for. e. since. f. since. g. for. h. for.
  - 64. a. made. b. do. c. make. d. do. e. do. f. do. g. made. h. makes. i. do.
  - 65. a. wouldn't. b. would. c. might. d. would. e. could.
- **66.** a. how I had done that. b. who would come to the cinema. c. why I was so sad. d. what the matter was. e. how they could be so impatient. f. which compact disk he was taking with him. g. what he was to do.
- **67.** a. I often have milk for breakfast. b. I rarely go to school by bus. c. I sometimes eat lunch at school. d. We usually drink water at lunch. e. They are tired after their gym class.

- **68. a.** sang. b. was. c. didn't come. d. forgave. e. ate. f. knew. g. made. h. suggested.
- **69.** a. as soon as. b. when. c. when. d. after. e. when. f. as soon as. g. until.
- **70.** a. hiding. b. swimming. c. to have; meeting. d. trying; to sell. e. to spell; being. f. trying; to catch.
- **71.** a. have you been doing. b. have been learning. c. have been building. d. has been raining. e. has been shooting.
- **72.** a. Cathy and Gloria are walking by the ocean. b.They like to feel the water on their feet. c. The rhythm of the waves sounds relaxing. d. When Jim needs advice he goes to Sara. e. As long as you tell the truth I will support you.
  - 73. a. drive. b. is getting. c. are going. d. go. e. is doing. f. sees.
  - 74. a. sowed. b. mowed. c. harvested; went. d. showed. e. knit.
- **75. a**. are you. b. is he. c. isn't she. d. are we. e. dont' we. f. isn't it. g. don't they.

## LISTA VERBELOR NEREGULATE

Infinitive	Past Tense	Past Participle	Traducere
to abide	abode	abode	a aștepta
to arise	arose	arisen	a se ridica
to awake	awoke	awoken	a (se) trezi
to backbite	backbit	backbitten	a bârfi, a defăima
to be	was, were	been	a fi
to bear	bore	borne, born	a purta
to beat	beat	beaten	a bate
to become	became	become	a deveni
to befall	befell	befallen	a se potrivi pentru
to begin	began	begun	a începe
to behold	beheld	beheld	a privi
to bend	bent	bent	a (se) îndoi
to bereave	bereaved	bereaved	a răpi
to beseech	besought	besought	a implora
to bet	bet	bet	a paria
to bid	bade	bidden	a pofti
to bind	bound	bound	a lega
to bite	bit	bitten	a mușca
to bleed	bled	bled	a sângera
to blend	blended	blended	a (se) îmbina, a (se) amesteca
to bless	blest	blest	a binecuvânta, a ferici, a sfinți
to blow	blew	blown	a sufla, a bate
to break	broke	broken	a (se) sparge, a strica
to breed	bred	bred	a crește, a educa
to bring	brought	brought	a aduce
to build	built	built	a construi

to burn	burnt	burnt	a arde
to burst	burst	burst	a izbucni, a năvăli
to buy	bought	bought	a cumpăra
to cast	cast	cast	a arunca
to catch	caught	caught	a prinde
to choose	chose	chosen	a alege
to cleave	clove	clove	a despica, a separa
to cling	clung	clung	a se agăța
to come	came	come	a veni
to cost	cost	cost	a costa
to creep	crept	crept	a se târî, a se furișa
to cut	cut	cut	a tăia
to deal	dealt	dealt	a trata, a se ocupa de
to dig	dug	dug	a săpa
to do	did	done	a face
to draw	drew	drawn	a desena
to dream	dreamt	dreamt	a visa
to drink	drank	drunk	a bea
to drive	drove	driven	a conduce, a șofa
to dwell	dwelt	dwelt	a locui
to eat	ate	eaten	a mânca
to fall	fell	fallen	a cădea
to feed	fed	fed	a hrăni
to feel	felt	felt	a (se) simți
to fight	fought	fought	a (se) lupta
to find	found	found	a găsi
to flee	fled	fled	a fugi din
to fling	flung	flung	a (se) arunca
to fly	flew	flown	a zbura
to forbid	forbade	forbidden	a interzice
to forecast	forcast	forcast	a prezice
to foresee	forsaw	forseen	a prevedea

to forget	forgot	forgotten	a uita
to forgive	forgave	forgiven	a ierta
to forsake	forsook	forsaken	a părăsi, a abandona
to freeze	froze	frozen	a îngheța
to get	got	got	a primi, a obține
to give	gave	given	a da
to go	went	gone	a merge
to grind	ground	ground	a măcina
to grow	grew	grown	a crește
to hang	hung	hung	a atârna, a spânzura
to have	had	had	a avea
to hear	heard	heard	a auzi
to hide	hid	hidden	a (se) ascunde
to hit	hit	hit	a lovi
to hold	held	held	a ține, a îmbrățișa
to hurt	hurt	hurt	a lovi, a răni
to keep	kept	kept	a ține, a păstra
to kneel	knelt	knelt	a îngenunchia
to knit	knit	knit	a tricota
to know	knew	known	a ști, a cunoaște
to lay	laid	laid	a pune, a așeza
to lead	led	led	a conduce
to lean	leant	leant	a se apleca, a se sprijni
to leap	leapt	leapt	a sări
to learn	learnt	learnt	a învăța
to leave	left	left	a pleca, a lăsa
to lend	lent	lent	a împrumuta
to let	let	let	a lăsa, a permite
to light	lit	lit	a aprinde
to lie	lay	lain	a zăcea, a se afla
to lose	lost	lost	a pierde
to make	made	made	a face

to mean	meant	meant	a însemna
to meet	met	met	a (se) întâlni
to mislead	misled	misled	a duce pe o cale greșită, a înșela
to mow	mowed	mown	a cosi
to outdo	outdid	outdone	a întrece
to overcome	overcame	overcame	a depăși, a învinge
to pay	paid	paid	a plăti
to put	put	put	a pune
to read	read	read	a citi
to rend	rent	relet	a sfâșia
to rid	rid	rid	a scăpa de
to ride	rode	ridden	a călări
to ring	rang	rung	a suna
to rise	rose	risen	a r <b>ăsăr</b> i
to run	ran	run	a fugi
to saw	sawed	sawn	a tăia cu fierăstrăul
to say	said	said	a spune
to see	saw	seen	a vedea
to seek	sought	sought	a căuta
to sell	sold	sold	a vinde
to send	sent	sent	a trimite
to set	set	set	a pune
to sew	sewed	sewn	a coase
to shake	shook	shaken	a scutura, a tremura
to shed	shed	shed	a vărsa (lacrimi, sânge)
to shine	shone	shone	a străluci
to shoot	shot	shot	a împușca, a filma
to show	showed	shown	a arăta
to shrink	shrank	shrunk	a (se) micșora,
		0	a se strânge
to shut	shut	shut	a închide

to sing	sang	sung	a cânta
to sink	sank	sunk	a (se) scufunda
to sit	sat	sat	a ședea
to slay	slew	slain	a ucide
to sleep	slept	slept	a dormi
to slide	slid	slid	a aluneca
to sling	slung	slung	a arunca
to slit	slit	slit	a (se) crăpa
to smell	smelt	smelt	a mirosi
to sow	sowed	sown	a semăna (agricultură)
to speak	spoke	spoken	a vorbi
to speed	sped	sped	a grăbi, a accelera
to spell	spelt	spelt	a ortografia (a scrie corect)
to spend	spent	spent	a cheltui; a petrece
to spill	spilt	spilt	a vărsa
to spin	spun	spun	a toarce
to spit	spat	spat	a scuipa
to split	split	split	a despica
to spoil	spoilt	spoilt	a răsfăța
to spread	spread	spread	a (se) întinde
to spring	sprang	sprung	a izvorî; a sări
to stand	stood	stood	a sta (în picioare)
to steal	stole	stolen	a fura, a se furișa
to stick	stuck	stuck	a lipi
to sting	stung	stung	a înțepa
to stink	stunk	stunk	a mirosi urât
to strew	strewed	strewn	a presăra
to stride	strode	stridden	a merge cu pași mari
to strike	struck	struck	a lovi
to string	strung	strung	a înșira (pe o ață)
to strive	strove	striven	a năzui

to swear	swore	sworn	a jura; a înjura
to sweat	sweat	sweat	a transpira
to swell	swelled	swollen	a se umfla
to sweep	swept	swept	a mătura
to swim	swam	swum	a înota
to swing	swung	swung	a legăna
to take	took	taken	a lua
to teach	taught	taught	a învăța
to tear	tore	torn	a rupe, a sfâșia
to tell	told	told	a spune, a povesti
to think	thought	thought	a (se) gândi
to thrive	throve	thriven	a prospera
to throw	threw	thrown	a arunca
to thrust	thrust	thrust	a înfige
to tread	trod	trodden	a călca în picioare
to undergo	underwent	undergone	a suferi, a trece prin
to understand	understood	understood	a înțelege
to undo	undid	undone	a desface, a dezlega
to wake	woke	waked	a (se) trezi, a stârni
to wear	wore	worn	a purta
to weave	wove	woven	a țese
to wed	wed	wed	a (se) cununa
to weep	wept	wept	a plânge
to wet	wet	wet	a uda
to win	won	won	a câștiga
to wind	wound	wound	a răsuci
to withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	a (se) retrage, a (se) îndepărta
to wring	wrung	wrung	a stoarce
to write	wrote	written	a scrie

## Dicționar Român - Englez

A

abătut adj. depressed aberatie sf. aberration abia adv. hardly abilitate sf. skill aborda vt. to approach abrupt adj. steep; fig. abrupt absentă sf. absence absolute adj. absolute, adv. absolutely absolvi vt. to graduate abstract adj. abstract absurd sn., adj. absurd abtine vr. to refrain (from) acasă adv. at home accent sn. stress, accent acces sn. entrance acea adj., adv that aceasta adj., pron. this aceiași adj., pron. the same achiziționa vt. purchase acolo adv. there acoperi vt. cover acorda vt. bestow acum adv. now acumula vt. accumulate acuzație sf. accusation act sn. document active sn., adi. active activitate f. activity adapta vt., vr. to adapt adapost sf. shelter adăuga vt. to add adânc adj. deep adecvat adj. suitable adesea adv. often

adevăr sn. truth adeverință sf. certificate adică adv. that is, that admirabil adj. admirable admitere sf. admission adolescent sm. teenager adopta vt. adopt adormi vt., vi. sleep aduce vt. to bring adunare sf. meeting adversitate sf. adversity aer sn. air aeroport sn. airport afacere sf. business afară adv. outside afirma vt. state afla vt. to find out, to learn agitat adj. fussy aglomerat adj. busy aici adv. here ajunge vt. reach alături adv. near (to) alb sn. white albastru sn. blue albină sf. bee alege vt. choose alegere sf. choice alerga vt. run alt adj., pron. other, another altceva pron. something altfel adv. otherwise aluneca vt. glide aluzie sf. hint

amar sn. bitter amâna vt. postpone ameliora vt., vr. to improve amesteca vt. to mix aminti vt. recall. remember an sm. year anchetă sf. enquiry angajat sm. employee antic adj. ancient anotimp sn. season anterior adj. previous antichitate sf. antiquity antrenament sn. training anula vt. to cancel anumit adj. certain aparență sf. appearance apartament sn. flat apartine vt. to belong apă sf. water apăra vt., vr. to defend apărare sf. defence apăsător adj. oppressive apel sn. appeal aplica vt. apply apoi adv. then apreciere sf. estimation aprilie sm. April aprinde vt. to fire aproape adj. close aptitudine sf. ability aranja vt. arrange arăta vt. to show arcas sm. archer

arde vt. to burn aresta vt. arrest argint sm. silver arie sf. area aripă sf. wing armă sf. weapon arteră sf. artery articol sn. article arunca vt. throw asamblaj sn. assemblage asculta vt. to listen ascunde vt, vr.. to hide ascuti vt. to sharpen aseară adv. last night asigurare sf. insurance asistență sf. assistance asociatie sf. association astăzi adv. today asupra prep. upon asupri vt. oppress asurzit adj. deafened aşadar adv. so aștepta vt. wait așteptare sf. expectation atelier sn. workshop ateriza vt. land. atitudine sf. attitude atunci adv. then autonomie sf. autonomy aur sm. gold auzi vt., vi. to hear avans sn. advance avion sn. plane azbest sn. asbestos

B

bacterie sf. bacterium bagaj sn. luggage baie sf. bathroom baladă sf. balad balcon sn. balcony

bal sn. ball
banană sf. banana
banalitate sf. commonplace
barcă sf. boat
băcănie sf. grocery

bănui vt. to suspect bărbie sf. chin băutură sf. drink bâlbâi vr., vt. stammer bântui vt. ghost bâtlan sm. heron beneficiu sn. benefit benzină sf. petrol bere sf. beer bibliotecă sf. library bici sn. whip bicicletă sf. bicycle bijuterie sf. jewelry bilet sn. note, ticket binecuvânta vt. to bless birou sn. desk birui vt. conquer biserică sf. church

blåndete sf. milder boală sf. disease bogat adj. rich brat sn. arm bronza vt. to tan brusc adv. suddenly bucătar sm. cook bucătărie sf. kitchen bucura vr. to be happy bun adj. good bunătate sf. kindness bunică sf. grandmother bursă sf. scholarship burtă sf. abdomen busolă f. compass buză sf. lip buzunar sn. pocket

cablu sn. cable cadă sf. tub cadou sn. gift cadru sn. frame cafea sf. coffee caiet sn. notebook cald adi. warm cale sf. path, road califica vt. qualify calitate sf. quality calm adj. cool cameră sf. room cap sn. head capacitate sf. ability capcană sf. trap capitală sf. capital caracteriza vt. characterize care adj., pron. what, who carne sf. meat cartof sm. potato carton sn. cardboard

cască sf. helmet castană sf. chestnut călători vt. travel călugăr sm. friar căpșună sf. strawberry căra vt. carry căutare sf. search câine sm. dog câmpie sf. plain când adv. when cânta vt. sing cântec sn. song cârjă sf. crutch câstiga vt. earn câștigător sm. winner cât pron., adj. how, what câtiva pron. some ceai sn. tea ceapă sf. onion ceartă sf. quarrel ceas sn. watch

cenușiu adj. grey cercetare sf. research ceartă sf. argument cer sn. sky cere vt. ask ceremonie sf. ceremony cerere sf. demand, petition certificat sn. certificate cetos adj. foggy chema vt. call cheltui vt. to spend chestiune sf. issue chibrit sn. match chicoti vt. chuckle chip sn. face chirie sf. rent chitanță sf. receipt chitară sf. guitar ciclu sn. cycle cifră sf. figure, number cină sf. supper cinema sn. cinema cinstit adj. honest ciocni vt. clash ciopli vt. to carve ciornă sf. worksheet cireadă sf. herd citi vt. read ciudat adi. odd civilizatie sf. civilization clarifica vt. to elucidate clasificare sf. classification clădire sf. building clătina vt. to shake cler sm. clergy coadă sf. tail coală sf. sheet coapsă sf. thigh coase vt. sew coastă sf. rib cocos sm. cock cod sn. code coif sn. helmet colt sn. corner coleg sm. mate

colină sf. hill coloană sf. column coloniza vt. colonize comert sn. trade comisie sf. commission comitet sn. committee comoară sf. treasure comparație sf. comparison competență sf. proficiency comporta vt.behave comun adi. common comunica vt. to communicate comunitate sf. community concediu sn. leave, holidays concluziona vt. conclude concura vt. to compete with concurență sf. competition concurs sn. contest condamna vt. doom condimenta vt. to season conduce vt. lead conferi vt. confer conferintă vt. lecture confunda vt. confuse confuzie sf. confusion congestie sf. congestion consecvență sf.consistency consolida vt. enforce consternat adj. aghast constitui vt. to constitute constructie sf. construction consulta vt. to consult consuma vt. consume conta vt. matter contact sn. contact contesta vt. to dispute contributie sf. allowance contine vt. to contain conventie sf. convention convinge vt. to persuade somebody

convoca vt. summon copertă sf. cover cor sn. choir corespunde vt. to correspond corp sn. body costa vt. to cost costum sn. suit cot sn. elbow cotlon sn. coop covor sn. carpet craniu sn. skull crea vt. create crede vt. believe credincios sm. believer credință sf. faith credit sn. credit creier sm. brain creion sn. pencil crez sn. creed crispa vt. to contract criteriu sn. criterion croazieră sf. cruise cronometra vt. to time

cruciadă sf. crusade cu prep. with cuceri vt. conquer culca vt. to put to bed culege vt. to pick up culoare sf. colour cultiva vt. to cultivate cultură sf. culture cugeta vt. ponder cum pron. inter. how cumpăra vt. to buy cumpărături sf. shopping cunoaste vt. to know cuprinde vt. to include curaj sn. courage curat adj. clean curge vt. to flow curios adi. curious curs sn. course cursă sf. race curățare sf. cleaning cutit sn. knife cuvânt sn. word

D

da vt. to give
dacă conj. if
dansa vt. to dance
dar conj. but
dar sn. gift
dascăl sm. teacher
data sf. date
dator adj. indebted
deal sn. hill
deasupra adv. above
decadă sf. decade
decan sm. dean
decât conj. than
deceniu sn. decade
deces sn. death

deci conj. so
decizie sf. decision
decalara vt. to declare
decola vt. to take off
decora vt. to decorate
defect sn. shortcoming
defileu sn. ravine
deget sm. finger
deja adv. already
demonstra vt. prove
denumi vt. to name
deodată adv. abruptly
deosebire sf. difference
depărtare sf. distance
depăși vt. exceed

deposit sn. warehouse deranja vt. to disturb des adv. often deschide vt. to open descoperi vt. to discover descriere sf. description desemna vt. to appoint desena vt. draw deseori adv. often desfăsura vt. to unfold despăgubire sf. damage despicătură sf. cleft despre prep. about desprinde vt. to detach destitui vt. to discharge deștept adj. smart desi conj. although detaliu sn. detail detasa vt. to detach deteriora vt. to destroy determina vt. to determine detine vt. to own deveni vt. to become devreme adv. early dezamăgi vt. to disappoint dezastru sn. disaster dezavantaj sn disadvantage dezbatere sf. debate dezbina vt. to tear dezbrăca vt. to undress dezlănșui vt. to unleash dezmăț sf. dissipation dezvălui vt. reveal dezvolta vt. to develop dialog sn. dialogue diavol sm. devil dictionar sn. dictionary dietă sf. diet diferenția vt. to differentiate dificil adj. difficult difuza vt. to spread, to broadcast (radio, televiziune) digestie sf. digestion

dimensiune sf. size diminua vt. diminish din prep. from dinainte adv. before dintre prep. between dirija vt., vi. to conduct doar adv. only discrepanță sf. discrepancy discuta vt., vi. to discuss discutie sf. discussion dispărea vt. vanish disperat adj. desperate displăcea vi. to displease dispret sn. scorn disprețuit adj. despicable dispozitiv sn. device dispută sf. competition distant adj. aloof distracție sf. fun distribui vt. to distribute distruge vt. to destroy dizolva vt. to dissolve doamnă sf. lady doar adv. only doi num. two doică sf. nurse domeniu sn. domain domina vt. to dominate dori vt. want dorință sf. to desire dormi vt. to sleep dosar sn. folder dovadă sf. evidence, proof dovedi vt. to prove drum sn. road dualitate sf. dualism duce sm. duke dulap sn. wardrobe dulce adj. sweet după prep. after dur adi. hard durea vt. to hurt durduliu adj. plump duş sn. shower duşman sm. enemy

echilibru sn. balance eclipsă sf. eclipse editură sf. publishing house educatie sf. education efect sn. effect efectua vt. to effect eficacitate sf. effectiveness egal sm. peer elastic sn., adj. elastic elegant adj. fashionable elibera vt. release emite vt. to emit enunt sn. enunciation epavă sf. wreck epocă sf. epoch, period epuiza vt. to exhaust eră sf. age

etaj sn. floor etapă sf. stage esec sn. failure evaluare sf. estimate eveniment sn. event evidentă sf. evidence evita vt. avoid evoca vt. to recall examen sn. exam exclama vt. to exclaim excursie sf. trip exersa vt., vi. to practise exila vt. banish explicatie sf. explanation exploata vt. to exploit explozie sf. explosion exprima vt. to express expunere sf. exposure

F

fabrica vt. to manufacture face vt. make factură sf. invoice facultate sf. faculty faimă sf. fame fals adj. untrue familie sf. family faptă sf. deed farfurie sf. plate farmacist sm. chemist fată sf. girl față sf. face favorit adj. favourite făină sf. flour fără prep. without

fel sn. way, dish (fel de mâncare)
femeie sf. woman
fereastră sf. window
fericire sf. happiness
festă sf. prank
ficat sm. liver
fiecare adj. every
fierbe vt. to boil
fiică sf. daughter
fir sn. thread
fisură sf. crevice
fiu sm. son
fixa vt. to fix
floare sf. flower
fluier sn. whistle

fluture sm. butterfly
foarte adv. very
foc sn. fire
formidabil adj.
tremendous
fotografia vt. to photograph
frunte sf. forehead
frunză sf. leaf
frunziș sn. foliage
fugi vt. to run

fulger sn. lightning fum sn. smoke fumător sm. smoker fura vt. to steal furios adj. angry furniza vt. provide furt sn. theft furtună sf. storm furtunos adj. boisterous

G

galben sm. yellow galerie sf. gallery gară sf. station garaj sn. garage gard sn. fence gazdă sf. host gaură sf. hole gălăgios adj. blatant găsi vt. find găti vt. to cook găzdui vt. to house gândi vt. think gât sn. throat geam sn. window geme vt. moan genunchi sm. knee ger sn. frost gheată sf. ice ghiveci sn. flower pot gingie sf. gum glas sn. voice

gleznă sf. ankle glumă sf. joke goană sf. race gol adj. naked grabă sf. hurry gras adj. fat grădină sf. garden grăunte sm. granule grâu sn. wheat greață sf. nausea greier sm. cricket greșeală sf. mistake greutate sf. weight grevă sf. strike gri sn., adj. grey gripă sf. flu groaznic adj. terrible, awful gros adj. thick gură sf. mouth

haină sf. coat han sn. inn hatnic adj. hardworking har sn. gift hartă sf. map hol sn. hall horn sn. chimney hotărî vt. determine hotel sn. hotel hoţ sm. thief hrăni vt. to feed

I

iar adv. again iarbă sf. grass idee sf. idea idilă sf. idyl(l) ieftin adj. cheap iepure sm. rabbit ieri adv. yesterday ierta vt. to forgive ieși vt. to go out iezer sn. tarn ignora vt. to ignore ilumina vt., vr. to light iluzie sf. illusion imagine sf. image imagina vt. imagine imbecilitate sf. idiocy imperiu sn. empire implora vt. to beg impresiona vt. to impress imprima vt. print inel sn. ring

influenta vt. to influence inhala vt. inhale inimă sf. heart insolență sf. effrontery insucces sn. breakdown insultă sf. insultintensifica vt. enhance interesant adj. interesting international adj international interveni vt. intrude interviu sn. interview interzicere sf. prohibition intra vt. enter invada vt. to invade ipotecă vt. mortgage ispită sf. temptation istorie sf. history iubi vt., vr. love ivi vt. to appear

îmbogăti vt. enrich îmbunătăți vt. improve împacheta vt. to wrap împărți vt. divide **impiedica** vt., vr. stumble împleti vt. to knit impovăra vt. cumber împrejur adv. around în prep. in, at înainte adv. forward înalt adi, tall **înăltime** sf. height încă adv. still incălzire sf. heating încântare sf. delight încăpere sf. room încărca vt. to load începător sm. novice începe vt. to begin încerca vt. try încercui vt. to encircle încheia vt. to finish încheietură sf. joint închiria vt. rent închis adj. closed inchisoare sf. prison inconjura vt. to surround incovoiat adj. crooked incredere sf. trust indemânare sf. cunning îndemânatic adj. dell îndoi vt. to bend înfrânge vt. to defeat inghetat adj. frozen ingrijorat adj. worried ingrozitor adv. awfully înjura vt. to swear înmâna vt. hand înmormânta vt. bury înmuia vt. dip înota vt. to swim însă coni. but însemna vi. mean

însorit adj. sunny însela vt. to cheat întâlni vt. meet întârzia vt. to delav întemeia vt. to found întotdeauna adv. always intunecat adj. dusky, gloomy între prep. between intrebare sf. question întreg adi. whole întrerupere sf. interruption, (oprire) stop. întretăia vt., vr. to cross. întretăiat adj. criss. crossed, (de respirație) panting întreține vt. to keep (up), vr. to earn one's living întretinere sf. maintenance întrevedea vt. to catch a glimpse of intrevedere sf. meeting întrezări vt. to discern întrista vr. to grow sad intristare sf. sadness intruchipa vt. to embody întrucât conj. as, since întruni v.r. to meet intrunire sf. meeting întuneca vt. to darken întunecat adj. dark, (posomorât) gloomy **intunecime** sf. obscurity intunecos adj. gloomy **întuneric** *sn.* dark(ness) înțelegător adj. sympathetic, adv sympathetically. înțelege vt. comprehend înțelepciune sf. wit învăța vt. learn înviora vt. enliven

jachetă sf. jacket jad sn. jade jaf sn. robbery jaguar sm. jaguar jale sf. grief jalnic adj. (deplorabil) lamentable, adv grievously jalon sn. marker jambon sn. red meat iar sn. embers jargon sn. jargon jaz sn. jazz iefui vt. rob jigni vt. offend jignitor adj. offensive jilav adj. wet. jir sn. beech nut joacă sf. game joben sn. opera hat

jocheu sm. jockey joi sf. Thursday jongla vi. to juggle jos adv. down juca vt. act (într-o piesă), play jucărie sf. toy judecător sm. judge jug sn. yoke juli vt. to rub, vr. to hurt oneself jumări sf. pl. scraps jumătate sf. half june sm. youth junghi sn. stitch junglå sf. jungle jupon sn. underskirt jupui vt. to skin jurnal sn. diary

 $\mathbf{L}$ 

la prep. at
laur sm. laurel
lămâie sf. lemon
lăsa vt. let
lângă adv. near
lânos adj. fleecy
lectură sf. perusal
lecție sf. lesson
legătură sf. link
lega vt. bind
legumă sf. vegetable
libertate sf. freedom
libertin sm. libertine, adj
dissolute

librar sm. bookseller librărie sf. bookshop licări vi. to sparkle licărire sf. flicker licență sf. licence liceu sn. highschool lichid sn. liquid lichidare sf. abolition lichior sn. liqueur licitație sf. auction licurici sm. glow-worm lider sm. leader lift sn. elevator

lingură sf. spoon
liniște sf. quiet
liniștitor adj. soothing
listă sf. list
literatură sf. literature
literă sf. letter
litigiu sn. disputed issue
litoral sn. seacoast
litru sm. litre
livadă sf. orchard
livid adj. livid
livra vt. to deliver

lână sf. wool
lâncezi vi. to stagnate
lângă prep. near
loc sn. seat
locui vt. live
lovi vt. hit
lua vt. take
lucru sn. thing
lume sf. world
lung adj. long
lustrui vt. polish

M

macara sf. crane macaz sn. switch machetă sf. model machia vr. to make up machiaj sn. make up maculatură sf. waste maestru sm. master mag sm. wizard magazin sn. shop magnific adj. magnificent majoritatea adj. most manieră sf. manner mare adj. big margine sf. border măcar adv. at least măcelar sm. butcher mår sn. apple mărime sf. size mărar sn. dill mână sf. hand mânca vt. eat mânecă sf. sleeve medalie sf. medal melancolie sf. despondency menține vt. maintain mereu adj. always

merge vt. go mesager sn. messenger mesteca vt. chew mic adj. small miel sm. lamb miez sn. nub minoritate sf. minority minte sf. mind miraculos adj. miraculous mirare sf. wonder mireasă sf. bride mire sm. bridegroom miros sn. smell mobilă vt. furnish mocirlos adj. swampish mod sn. way morcov sm. carrot motiv sn. reason mormăi vt. grunt mucegăi vr. to get mouldy mucegăit adj. musty mucenic sm. martyr muchie sf. edge mugur sm. bud muia vt., v.r. to dip mula vt. to mould mulaj sn. cast(ing)

mulatru sm. mulatto mulge vt. to milk mult adj. much, a lot multilateral adj. multilateral mulți pron. many, a lot of pleople mulţime sf. crowd mulţumi vt. to satisfy mulţumire sf. satisfaction mumie sf. mummy muncă sf. work muzeu sm. museum

N

naftalină sf. moth balls nailon sn. nylon naiv sm. naive naivitate sf. naivity naos sn. nave nap sm. turnip nară sf. nostril nas sn. nose naștere sf. birth naviga vt. sail năduși vi. to perspire nălucă sf. ghost nălucire sf. hallucination nămol sn. mud năpastă sf. calamity năpădi vt. to invade năpârcă sf. viper nărav sn. vice nărui vt. to shatter născocire sf. contrivance necăji vt. distress nega vt., vi. deny negustor sm. merchant neîndemânatic adj. clumsy

nemilos adj. grimly neoficial adj. unofficial niciodată adv. never nimic pron. nothing nisip sn. sand noapte sf. night nobil sm. noble nod sn. lump noroc sn. luck nou adj. new nuanță sf. shade nucă sf. nut nucleu sn. nucleus nud adj. nude nufăr sm. water lily nuga sf. nougat nuia sf. stick nul adi, null nulitate sf. nullity numai adv. only numär sn. number număra vr. to count nume sn. nume

oaie sf. sheep oală sf. pot oare adv. really? oarecare sm. somebody oarecum adv. somehow oaspete sf. guest oaste sf. army oază sf. oasis obicei sn. custom obraz sm. cheek ocară sf. insult ocazie sf. occasion ocean sn. ocean ochelari sm. pl. glasses ochi sm. eye ochi vt. to shoot ocoli vt. to avoid ocroti vt. to protect ocrotire sf. defence ocrotitor adj. protective octombrie sm. October ocupare sf. occupation ocupat adj. busy ocupație sf. occupation odaie sf. room odată adv. once odă sf. ode odihnă sf. rest odihni vt. to rest odihnitor adi. restful. odinioară adv. once odios adi. hateful odisee sf. odyssey odraslå sf. offspring ofensa vt. to offend oferi vt., vr. to offer ofertă sf. offer oficia vt. to celebrate oficial adj. official

oficiu sn. office ofta vi. to sigh oftat sn. sigh oglindă sf. mirror oglindire sf. reflection olar sm. potter olarie sf. pottery olimpiadă sf. Olympiad olimpic adj. Olympic olog adj. crippled om sm. man omagiu sn. homage omenesc adj. human omeneste adv. humanly omenie sf. kindness omenire sf. humanity omidă sf. caterpillar omisiune sf. omission, omite vt. to omit omletă sf. omelette omogen adj. homogeneous omonim sm., adj homonymous omor sn. murder omorî vt. to kill ondula vi. to wave onest adj. honest onoare sf. honour onora vt. to honour onorabil adi. honourable onorariu sn. fee opac adj. opaque opait sn. earthen lamp opera vt. to operate operator sm. operator operatie sf. operation opinie sf. opinion opiu sn. opium

oportunism sn opportunism opoziție sf. opposition opreliste sf. obstacle opri vt. stop oprima vt. oppress opune vt. oppose oraș sn. city oră sf. hour orbitor adj. dazzling ordine sf. order ordona vt. to order ordonanță sf. ordinance ordonat adj. tidy oreion sn. mumps orez sm. rice orfan sm. orphan orfelinat sn. orphanage organ sn. organ organic adj. organic organism sn. organism organiza vt. to organize

organizare sf. organization organizație sf. organization orgă sf. organ orgie sf. orgy orgolios adj. vain orgoliu sm. pride orhidee sf. orchid ori adj. or oribil adj. horrible oricare adj. anybody orice adv. whatever organiza vt. organize orizont sn. ken ospăț sn. feast ostentație sf. ostentation ostilă adj. hostile ostilitate sf. hostility oştean sm. soldier oștire sf. army otravă sf. poison otrăvi vt. to poison otel sn. steel

pace sf. peace pachet sn. package pacient sm. patient pacific adj. pacific pact sn. pact, treaty pagină sf. page pagubă sf. damage pahar sn. glass pajiște sf. meadow pajură sf. royal eagle palat sn. palace palavre sf. pl. gossip paletă sf. palette palid adj. pale palier sn. floor palmă sf. palm palmier sm. palm tree

paloare sf. pallor palpabil adj. palpable. palpita vi. to pulse palton sn. (over)coat pană sf. feather panglică sf. strap panică sf. panic panoramă sf. panorama panou sn. poster pansa vt. to dress pansament sn. dressing panseluță sf. pansy pantaloni sm. pl. trousers pantă sf. slope panteră sf. panther pantof sm. shoe papagal sm. parrot

papuc sm. slipper papură sf. bulrush parabolă sf. parable paradă sf. parade paradis sn. paradise paradox sn. paradox paradoxal adj. paradoxical, adv. paradoxically paragraf sn. paragraph paralel adj. parallel paralelă sf. parallel paralelism sn. parallelism paraliza vt. to paralyse paralizie sf. paralysis paranteză sf. bracket parapet sn. parapet. paratrăsnet sn. lightning rod paravan sn. screen parazit sm. parasite pară sf. pear parbriz sn. windscreen parc sn. park parca vt. to park parcare sf. parking pardesiu sn. (de ploaie) raincoat. pardoseală sf. floor parfum sn. perfume parfuma vt., vr. to perfume (oneself) parfumerie sf. perfumery paria sm. pariah paria vi. to bet pariu sn. bet parlamenta vi. to negotiate parlamentar sm. Member of Parlament parodia vt. to parody parodie sf. parish parolă sf. password parte sf. part partener sm. partner pas sm. step păcat sn. sin păcăleală sf. tack

păcăli vt. trick pădure sf. forest părea vt. seem pătrunjel sm. parsley pânză sf. canvas pedeapsă sf. punishment pedepsi vt. to punish pedepsire sf. punishment pediatru sm. p(a)ediatrician pedichiură sf. pedicure peiorativ adj. derogatory peisaj sn. landscape pelerină sf. mantle pelican sm. pelican peliculă sf. film peltic adj. lisping peluză sf. lawn penar sn. pencil case penel sn. (painter's) brush penicilină sf. penicillin peniță sf. nib, pen pensetă sf. tweezers pensie sf. pension, ~ alimentară alimony pensiona vr. to retire pensulă sf. brush pentru prep. for pepene sm. (verde) water melon, (galben)cantaloupe percepe vt. to perceive perceptor sn. tax collector percheziție sf. search perdea sf. drape pereche sf. pair perete sm. wall perfectie sf. perfection perfectiona vr. to improve perfid adj. perfidious, adv perfidiously perfora vt. to blow performanță sf performance peria vt. brush permite vt. allow

pernă sf. cushion peste prep. over peşte sm. fish peșteră sf. cave petală sf. petal petic sn. parch petitie sf. petition petrece vt. to spend time, v.r. to occur petrecere sf. party petrol sn. petroleum petrolier sn. tanker petunie sf. petunia **peţitoare** sf. match-maker pețitor sm. suitor piatră sf. stone piață sf. market pictor sm. painter pictură sf. painting piele sf. skin pilulă sf. pill pistruiat adj. freckled placă sf. board plan sn. plan 🗀 plăcut adj. pleasant plangere sf. complaint plecăciune sf. bow pled sn. blanket pleda vi. to plead pledoarie sf. pleading pleoapă sf. (eye)lid pleonasm sn. pleonasm plesni vt. to hit plic sn. envelope plimbare sf. stroll plin adj. full ploaie sf. rain poartă sf. gate **politete** sf. courtesy ponosit adj. dingy popor sn. people porc sm. pig poreclă sf. nickname porecli vt. to nickname porni vi., vr. to start

pornire sf. starting port sn. harbour portabil adj. portable portar sm. janitor, sport goalkeeper portavion sn. aircraft carrier portbagaj sn. carrier portmoneu sn. wallet portocală sf. orange posomorât adj. gloomy poșetă sf. purse poveste sf. story practic adj. practical practica vt. to practise practică sf. practice pradă sf. prey praf sn. dust prag sn. threshold prăbuși vr. to fall prăbușire sf. collapse prăda vt. to plunder **prăfui** vr. to cover with dust prăfuit adj. dusty prăji vr. to fry prăjină sf. pole prăjitură sf. cake prăpastie sf. steep pregătire sf. preparation prejudecată sf. prejudice prejudicia vt. to harm prejudiciu vt. to damage prelegere sf. university lecture preliminar *adj* preliminary prelua vr. to assume prelucra vt. to process **prematur** *adj.* premature premeditare sf. premeditation premeditat adj. intentional premergător sm. forerunner premia vt. to award **premier** sm. premier premieră sf. premiere

premisă sf. premise **premiu** sn. prize preocupat adj. concerned preot sm. priest **presupune** vt. assume pretinde vt. pretend preveni vt. prevent prezicere sf. prediction pricepe vt. to understand pricepere sf. (îndemânare) skill. priceput adj. skilled pricină sf. reason pricinui vt. to cause pridvor sn. porch prielnic adj. favourable prieten sm. friend prietenesc adj. friendly prietenie sf. friendship prietenos adj. friendly prigoni vt. to persecute prilej sn. (favourable) occasion, (fericit) opportunity primă sf. bonus **primărie** sf. mayoralty; (local) town hall. primăvara sf. spring primejdie sf. danger primejdios adj. dangerous primi vt. receive **prin** *prep*. through principal adj. main principiu sn. principle prinde vt. to catch prințesă sf. princess proaspăt adj. fresh probabil adj. probable probabilitate sf. probability probă sf. test, (dovadă) proof problematic adj. problematical problemă sf. problem proceda vi. to proceed (to) procedeu sn. method

procedură sf. procedure procent(aj) sn. percentage process sn. process **procession** *sf.* procession proclama vt. to proclaim proclamație sf. proclamation procura vt. to secure procuratură sf. prosecutor's office produs sn. product programare sf. appointment profesor sm. teacher profit sn. profit profita vi. to benefit profund adj. profound, adv. deeply profunzime sf. deepness prognoză sf. estimate program sn. programme programa vt. to programme progress sn. progress progresa vi. to progress progresist sm., adj. progressive progresiv adj. gradual, adv. gradually proiect sn. plan, tehn. design proiecta vt. to project proiectant sm. designer proiecție sf. projection prolog sn. prologue promisiune sf. promise promova vt. pass, promote propunere sf. proposal protest sn. clamor. provoca vt. challenge **prozaic** *adj.* prozy prună sf. plum pumnal sn. dagger punci sn. punch putere sf. strength

rachetă sf. rocket rachiu sn. brandy radar sn. radar radiator sn. radiator radical adi. radical, adv. thoroughly radio sn. radio radioactiv adi. radioactive radiodifuza vt. to broadcast radiografie sf. radiography radiu sn. radium rafina vt. to refine rafinament sn. refinement rafinat adj. refined raft sn. shelf rai sn. eden, paradise raid sn. (air) raid raion sn. district ramă sf. frame ramură sf. branch raporta vt. report rar adv. rare rata vt. miss rată sf. rate răbdare sf. patience rănit adj. hurt, wounded răspunde vt. answer răspuns sn. answer rătăci vt. wander râde vt. laugh reactiona vt. react real adj. actual realism sn. realism realist sm. realist, adj. realistic

realitate sf. reality realiza vt. to achieve realizare sf. achievement realmente adv. actually reaminti vt., vi. to recall, (cuiva) to remind somebody (of smth.), a-şi ~ to remember rebel sm. rebel rebeliune sf. rebellion rece adj. cold recâstiga vt. regain recunoaște vt. recognize referintă sf. reference refractar adj. reluctant regat sn. kingdom regiment sn. regiment regulament sn. rulebook regulă sf. rule repara vt. mend repede adj. fast repetitie sf. rehearsal resentiment sn resentment respiratie sf. breathing resursă sf. resource retrage vt., vr. recede reveni vt., vr. recover revizui vt. review reusi vt. succeed rezerva vt. book rezultat sn. outcome roșie sf. tomato rusine sf. shame

sabie sf. sword sabota vt. to sabotage sabotaj sn. sabotage sac sm. bag sacou sn. (sack) coat sacrifica vt., vr. sacrifice (oneself) sacrificiu sn. sacrifice sacru adj. sacred sadic sm. sadist, adj. sadistic sadism sn. sadism safir sn. sapphire salam sn. salame salamandră sf. salamander salariu sn. wage(s) salată sf. salad saltea sf. matress sare sf. salt sănătos adj. healthy săptămână sf. week săpun sn. soap sări vt. jump sânge sf. blood scară sf. stair scaun sn. chair scăpa vt. drop scânci vt. whine scârțâitor adj. creaking scenariu sn. script scop sn. aim sclipi vt. brighten scor sn. score scrie vt. write scump adj. expensive

selecta vt. select semn sn. sign servitor sm. servant sfat sn. advice sfida vt. defy siguranță sf. safety sifon sn. seltzer singur adj. alone sinteză sf. synthesis slab adj. thin slugarnic adv. obsequiously spăla vt. wash splendid adj. splendid spre prep. towards sosi vt. arrive stabili vt. establish stand sn. stand statut sn. status stăpâni vt. own stare sf. mood strat sn. layer străin sm. foreign strănuta vt. sneeze strâmb adi. askance strica vt. destroy sub prep. beneath subject sn. topic sublinia vt. underline suc sn. juice suferi vt. suffer suprafață sf. area supravietuire sf. survival sustine vt. claim

şa sf. saddle şablon sn. pattern şacal sm. jackal şah sn. chess şahist sm. chess player şaisprezece num. sixteen şaizeci num. sixty şal sn. shawl şalupă sf. (motor) boat şampanie sf. champagne şansă sf. chance şantaj sn. blackmail şanţ sn. ditch sapcă sf. cap
sapte s.m., adj., num. seven
sarpe sm. snake
sase sm., adj., num. six
sasiu sn. chassis
saten adj. brown
scoală sf. school
serif sm. sheriff
și conj. and
snur sn. string
sterge vt. wipe
stire sf. news
surub sn. screw

T

tabel sn. chart talent sn. talent talentat adj. talented taler sn. thaler talie sf. waist talpă sf. sole tare adj. hard tavan sn. ceiling teamă sf. fear tehnologie sf. tehnology templu sn. temple tifon sn. gauze, med. lint. tigaie sf. (frying-) pan tigru sm. tiger tihnă s.f. rest timbru sn. stamp, muz. timbre. timid adj. shy timp sm. time tinde vt. tend

tinerețe sf. youth tinichea sf. tin tip sm. chap tipar sn. pattern titlu sn. title tiv sn. hem toamnă sf. fall toană sf. caprice toartă sf. ear (of a vessel) toast sn. toast toată, toate adj., pron. all tobă sf. drum tocană sf. goulash tocat adj. hashed tocătură sf. forcemeat toceală sf. swotting tocmai adv. precisely tocmi vr. to bargain tolera vt. to tolerate tolerant adj. tolerant

ton sm. tuna
tonă sf. (metric) ton
topi vt. melt
totuși conj. yet
traduce vt. to translate
trata vt. to treat
trăi vt. to live
trăsătură sf. trait
trece vt. to pass
trezi vt., vr. to wake up

tremura vt. to quiver trist adj. sad trotuar sn. sidewalk truc sn. dodge tub sn. tube tulburat adj. bewildered tulpină sf. stem tupeu sn. nerve tutun sn. tobacco

T

tară sf. country teapăn adj. stiffly tel sn. goal tigară sf. cigarette tintă sf. target tipa vt. hail tâfnos adj. haughty tânțar s.m. mosquito topăi vi. to jump turțure sm. icicle

U

ucenic sm. apprentice ucide vt. to kill ud adj. wet uimitor adj. astounding uita vt. forget ulei sm. oil ultim adj. last ului vt. to astonish uluit adj. taken aback uman adj. human umanist sm. humanist umaniza vt. to humanize umbla vt. to wander umbră sf. shadow uneori adv. sometimes

unde adv. where
unii pron. some
unt sn. butter
uriaş adj. huge
urla vt. howl
urmări vt. follow
urs sm. bear
ursită sf. fate; destiny
ursuz adj. grumpy, adv
grumpily
uscat adj. dry
usturoi sm. garlic
ușă sf. door
ușura vt. relieve
utiliza vt. use

vacă sf. cow vaccin sn. vaccine vaccina vt. to vaccinate vagabond sm. tramp vagon sn. wagon val sn. wave valoare sf. value vamă sf. customs vară sf. summer varză sf. cabbage vast adj. broad vărsa vt. spill vâlcea sf. ravine vecinătate sf neighbourhood vechi adj. old vedea vt. see veni vt. come venit sn. income verde sn. green vesel adj. merry veselie sf. joy veştejit adj. withering viată sf. life vibra vi. to vibrate viceversa adv. vice versa vicia vt. to vitiate vicios adj. vicious

viciu sn. vice viclean adj. cunning victimă sf. victim, prey victorie sf. victory vid sn. vacuum vie sf. vineyard vietate sf. creature vigilență sf. awareness vin sn. wine vindeca vt. cure vindecare sf. healing vis sn. dream viteză sf. speed vizita vt. visit vorbă sf. word vorbi vt. speak vrăji vt. to bewitch vrajitor sm. wizard vrea vt. to want vreme sf. weather vreo adi. some vreodată adv. ever vreun adj. some, interog any vreuna, vreunul pron. some vulgar adj. vulgar vulnerabil adj. vulnerable vulpe sf. fox vultur sm. eagle

Z

zadarnic adj. futile zahăr sm. sugar zar sn. dice zăbovi vt. linger zăpadă sf. snow zbârcit adj. wizened zbor sn. flight zdrenţuros adj. ragged zeamă sf. juice zebră sf. zebra
zece s.n., adj., num. ten
zeiță sf. goddess
zel sn. zeal
zero sm., sn. zero
zestre sf. dowry
zeu sm. god
zgomot sn. noise
ziar sn. newspaper

## Dicționar Englez - Român

A

aberration [abereifen] s. aberație, prostie ability [əbiliti] s. capacitate abruptly [əbrAptlı] adv. deodată about [əbAut] prep. despre absence [absəns] s. absență accumulate [əkju:məleit] vt. a acumula accusation [akju:zefən] s. acuzație across [əkrə:s] adv. de-a lungul act [ækt] vt. a (se) comporta; a juca (într-o piesă, film) adopt [ədApt] vt. a adopta advance [ədva:ns] s. avans. adversity [ədversiti] s. adversitate advice [advais] s. sfat after [aftə:] prep. după aghast [əgæst] adj. consternat agree [əgri] vt. a fi de acord aim [əim] s. scop airport [əipɔ:t] s. aeroport alms [ælmz] s. poamă alone [ələ:n] adj. singur aloof [əlu:f] adj. distant allow [əlau] vt. a permite allowance [plaupns] s. contribuție also [ɔlsəu] adv. de asemenea although [o:lðəu] conj. desi ancient [ən/ənt] adj. fost, antic angry [əngri] adj. furios

answer [ænsə:] vt. a răspunde any [æni] pron. oricare apperance [apirans] s. aparență apple ['æipl] s. mär apply [əplai] vt. a (se) aplica appointment [appointment] s. programare archer [art[ə:] s. arcas area ['eriə] s. suprafață, întindere argument [argju:ment] s. ceartă arrange [əreind3] vt. a aranja arrest [ərest] vt. a aresta arrive [əraiv] vt. a sosi arousing [ərəusin] s. crestere, provocare asbestos [æsbestəs] s. azbest askance [æskəns] adi. strâmb assemblage [əsembləd3] s. asamblai assistance [əsistəns] s. asistentă assume [əsju:m] vt. a presupune astounding [əstaundın] adj. uimitor at [ət] prep. la attitude [atitju:d] s. atitudine autonomy [o:tənəmi] s. autonomie avoid [əvɔ:id] vt. a evita auburn [o:bən] adj. roscat awareness [əwernəs] s. vigilență awfully [a:ufəli] adv. îngrozitor

balad [bæləd] s. baladă balcony [bælkəni] s. balcon ball [bo:l] s. bal ban [bæn] s. interdicție oficială banana [bə`na:nə] s. banană banish [bæn1] vt. a exila bandwith [bændwiθ] s. lungime de bandă bathe [bæθ] vr., vi. a face baie, a se îmbăia bathroom [bæθru:m] s. baie beautiful ['bju:tiful] adj. frumos beef [bi:f] s. carne de vită / vacă behave [bihæiv] vt. a (se) comporta believe [bəliv] vt. a crede beneath [bini $\theta$ ] adv., prep. sub bestow [bistou] vt. a acorda bet [bet] s. pariu between [bi`twi:n] prep. între bewildered [biwildərd] adj. tulburat big [big] adj. mare bill [bil] s. notă de plată bind [baind] vt. a lega, a obliga birth [bər: $\theta$ ] s. naștere blatant [blætənt] adj. gălăgios blizzard [blizərd] s. furtună de zăpadă blow [blou ] vt. a sufla

board [bo:d] s. placă boast [bo:st] vt. a se lăuda boat [bout ] s. barcă, ambarcatiune boisterous [bo:istərəus] adj. furtunos boldly [bo:ldli] adv. cu îndrăzneală book [bu:k] vt. a rezerva boost [bu:st] v. a se mândri bow [ba:u] s. plecăciune; arc breadth [bred $\theta$ ] s. lățime breakdown [breikdaun] s. insucces breakfast [brekfəst] s. mic dejun breathing [briðin] s. respirație brighten [brAitən] vt. a sclipi, a străluci bride [braid] s. mireasă bridegroom [braidgru:m] s. mire broad [bro:d] adj. vast broaden [bro:dən] vt. a (se) lărgi brush [brAf] vi. a peria building [bildin] s. clădire bury [bəri] vt. a înmormânta business [bisnis] s. afaceri busy [bizi:] adj. aglomerat, ocupat but [bAt] conj. dar butcher ['butsə] s. măcelar

cabbage ['kæbiʤ] s. varză
call [kɔ:l ] vt. a numi, a chema
can [ken] vt. a putea
canvas [kænvəz] s. pânză
capital [kæpitl] s. capitală
cardboard [ka:dbɔ:d] s. carton

carpet [ka:rpet] s. covor carrot ['kærət] s. morcov carry [kærı] vt. a căra, a duce ceiling [silɪŋ] s. tavan ceremony [sərəməunı] s. ceremonie

C

certificate [sə`tifikeit] s. certificat, adeverintă challenge [t∫ælənd3] vt. a provoca **chart** [t]a:t] s. tabel chat [tu: t∫æt] vr. a sta de vorbă, a pălăvrăgi chap [tsæp] s. tip, ins, flăcău cheap [t]1:p] adj. ieftin **chemist** ['kemist] s. farmacist chestnut [t∫estnΛt] s. castană **chew** [t]u vt. a mesteca choose [tʃu:z] vt. a alege **chuckle**  $[t] \land k \ni l \lor t$ . a chicoti church [t[ərt]] s. biserică cigarette [sigəret] s. țigară city [siti] s. oraș mare, metropolă claim [kleim] vt. a sustine, a pretinde: s. revendicare clamor [clæmo:r] s. protest clash [klæ]] vt. a (se) ciocni class [klas] s. oră de curs cleaning [klinin] s. curățare cleft [ kleft] s. despicătură clergy [klərdsi] s. cler close [klo:s] adj. aproape clumsy [kl/mzi] adj. neîndemânatic. coffee ['kɔfi] s. cafea comparison [kəmpærızən] s. comparație compete [kəmpit] vt. a se întrece, a lua parte la o întrecere complaint [kəmpleint] s. plangere complete [kəmplit] vt. a finaliza comprehend [ko:mprihend] vt. a întelege common [kAmən] adj. comun, obisnuit commonplace [kəmənpleis] s. banalitate **concern** [kənsərn] vt. a preocupa

concerned [kɔ:nsərnd] adj. preocupat, îngrijorat conclude [kənklju:d] vt. a concluziona confer [kənfer] vt. a conferi confuse [kənfju:z] vt. a confunda congestion [kən' ckestfən] s. congestie consistency [kənsıstənsi] s. consecvență. consume [kənsju:m] vt. a (se) consuma **contest** [kAntest] s. concurs contrivance [kantrivans] s. născocire cool [ku:l] adj. calm coop [ku:p] s. cotlon corner [ko:nər] s. colţ corridor ['korido:] s. coridor country [kAntri] s. tară courage [kərida] s. curaj course [ko:s] s. curs courtesy [kɔ:rtəsi] s. politete cover [kAvə:] vt. a acoperi cow [kAw] s. vacă creaking [krikın] adj. scârţâitor create [krieit] vt. a crea creed [krid] s. crez crevice [krevis] s. fisură cricket [kriket] s. greier crisp [krisp] adj. vioi crooked [kru:kd] adj. încovoiat cruise [kru:z] s. croazieră crusade [kruseid] s. cruciadă crutch [krAt∫] s. cârjă culprit [kəlprit] s. vinovat cumber [kAmbə] vt. a împovăra **cunning**  $[k \land nin] s$ . îndemânare cure [kju:r] vt. a vindeca cushion [kAsən] s. pernă custom [kAstəm] s. obicei cycle [saikəl] s. ciclu

dagger [dægə:] s. pumnal dainty [deinti] adj. delicat dazzling [dæzlin] adj. orbitor deafened [defand] adj. asurzit dear [dia:] s. dragă death [deð] s. deces debate [dibeit] s. dezbatere decade [dekæid] s. decadă deed [di:d] s. faptă deep [dip] adj. adânc defy [dıfai] vt. a sfida delay [dile1] vt. a amâna delight [dilait ] s. încântare, deliciu dell [del] adj. îndemânatic dent [dent] s. zimt dependable [dipendabal] adv. de nădejde desk [desk] s. birou (masă) desperate [desp'ret] adj. disperat despicable [despikabal] adj. disprețuit despondency [dispondensi] s. melancolie detail [diteil] s. detaliu determine [ditə:min] vt. a hotărî device [divais] s. dispozitiv; mijloc devise [divais ] vt. a născoci dialogue ['daiələg] s. dialog diary [daiəri] s. agendă, jurnal

dice [dais] s. zaruri dill [dil] s. mărar diminish [dimini∫] vt. a diminua, a scădea dingy [dind3i] adj. ponosit dining-room [dainin ru:m] s. sufragerie dip [dip] vt. a înmuia discrepancy [diskrepansi] s. discrepanță disdainful [disdeinfəl] adj. dispretuitor disease [diz1:z] s. boală dissipation [disipæsən] s. dezmăţ distress [distres] vt. a necăji divide [divaid] vt. a împărți dodge [do:dt3] s. truc domain [dəmein] s. domeniu doom [du:m] vt. a condamna downstairs [da:un steirz] adv. jos draw [drau] vt. a desena dreadful [dredfəl] s. îngrozitor drop [drAp] vt. a scăpa drug [drAg] s. narcotic, drog, doctorie dualism [duəlizm] s. dualitate duke [diu:k] s. duce dusky [dAski] adj. întunecat

E

earn [ərn] vt. a câștiga
eat [i:t] vt. a mânca
effectiveness [ ifektivnes] s.
eficacitate
effrontery [ifr\Ant\text{əri}] s. insolen\text{\text{å}}
effulgence [ef\text{\text{e}d3ens}] s. str\text{\text{alucire}}
egg [eg] s. ou

elevator [eleveitə:] s. lift
enemy [enəmi] s. duşman
enforce [infɔ:rs] vt. a consolida
enhance [inha:ns] vt. a intensifica
enjoy [indɔoi] vt. a se bucura de
enliven [inlivən] vt. a înviora
enrich [inrit]] vt. a îmbogăți

ensue [enʃu:] vt. a rezulta, a urma entertainment [entərteimənt] s. distracție enticing [entisin] adj. ispititor envelope [ənvələup] s. plic establish [istæbliʃ] vr. a stabili etiquette [etiket] s. etichetă event [ivent] s. eveniment every [evri] adj. fiecare evidence [evidəns] s. dovadă evolve [ivɔ:lv] vr. a se dezvolta, a se transforma

exam [igzæm] s. examen
exceed [iks::d] vt. a depăși
exchange [iksd3:ind3] vt. a schimba
expectation [ekspekteifən]
s. așteptare
expect [ikspekt] vt. a aștepta
expensive [ikspensiv] adj. scump
explanation [ekspləneifən]
s. explicație
explosion [ikspləufən] s. explozie
exposure [ikspəufə:] s. expunere

F

failure [feilər:] s. esec fainter [feintər] adj. vag fall [fo:l] s. toamnă fame [feim] s. faimă famous [feimous] adj. faimos, celebru fan [fæn] s. fan, suporter fashionable ['fæ[nəbl] adj. elegant; la modă fast [fæst] adj. rapid farther [fa:Jo:] adv. mai departe favourite [feivərit] adj. favorit, preferat fault [fo:lt] s. greșeală feast [fist] s. ospăt fidgety [fidsəti] s. neastâmpăr find [faind] vt. a găsi fine [fain] adj. bine, frumos, drăgut; s. amendă firmly [fərmli] adv. cu fermitate first [fə:st] s. primul, prima flaw [flo:] s. greșeală fleecy [flisi] adj. lânos flick [flik] vt. a îndepărta flight [flait] s. zbor floor [flo:] s. etaj fluty [flAti] adj. melodios focus [fo:kəs] vt. a (se) concentra foggy [fa:gi] adj. cetos

folder [folder] s. dosar foliage [fo:lida] s. frunzis follow [fAlau] vt. a urmări fondness [fo:ndnes] s. înclinare foot [fi:t] s. picior **footpath** [fu:tpæ $\theta$ ] s. cărare foreign [fo:rein] s. străin forest [fo:rest] s. pădure forlorn [fo:rlan] s. nenorocit fowl [fo:l] s. găină frame [freim] s. ramă freckled [frekəld] adj. pistruiat free [fri:] adj. liber fret [fret] vt. a se agita, a fi neliniştit. friar [fraiə:] s. călugăr, monah fridge [frid3] s. frigider friendly [`frendli] adj. prietenos, -oasă frock [fro:k] s. rochită frolic [fro:lik] s. zbenguială, capriciu from [from] prep. de la, din frozen [fro:zən] adj. înghetat furnish [fə:nı] vt. a mobila fuss [fəs] s. gălăgie, scandal fussy [fəsi] adj. agitat futile [fju:til] adj. zadarnic

gain [gein] vt. a câștiga garage [gerəd3] s. garaj garlic [`ga:lik] s. usturoi gate [geit] s. poartă gathering [gæðərin] s. adunare get up [get Ap] vi., vr. a (se) trezi, a (se) ridica (din pat) gingerly [dsindsərli] adv. cu prudentă ghastly [gæstli] adj. îngrozitor ghost [gost] vt. a bântui gleam [glim] s. licărire glen [glen] s. vale îngustă glide [glaid] vt. a aluneca glimpse [glimps] s. privire (fugară) glint [glint] vt. a scânteia gloomy [glu:mi] adj. posomorât, întunecat. gnaw [gnau] vt. a roade go [gəu] vi. a merge

gold [go:ld] s. aur goodbye [gud`bai] interj. la revedere, rămas bun gorggy [gro:gi] adj. amețit grandfather [grænfa:ðə:] s. bunic grant [grænt] vt. a acorda grapefruit ['greipfru:t] s. grepfrut grapes ['greips] s. struguri gray [grei] s. cenușiu great [greit] adj. mare, grozav greensward [grinswərd] s. grimly [grimli] adj. nemilos ground-floor ['graundflo:] s. parter grunt [grAnt] vt. a mormăi guidebook [gaidbu:k] s. ghid, îndrumar

H

hail [heil] vt. a tipa hall [ho:l] s. hol hand [hænd] vr. a înmâna, s. mână handle [hændl] vt. a administra, a conduce, a mânui, a manipula handsome [hænsəm] adj. frumos happen [hæpən] vt. a se întâmpla hazardous [həzardəus] adj. riscant healing [hilin] s. vindecare **health** [hel $\theta$ ] s. sănătate healthy [helθi] adj. sănătos heart [ha:rt] s. inimă **height** [hait] s. înălțime hem [hem] s. tiv her [hər] pron. al ei, ale ei here [hiə:] adv. aici heron [heron] s. bâtlan

hill [hil] s. deal hire [hair ] vt. a închiria, a angaja hit [hit] vt. a lovi; a da lovitura hitch [hit]] s. a lega heartbeat [ha:t bit] s. puls hoard [ho:d] s. colectie, adunare honeymoon [h\nimu:n] s. lună de miere hormone [ho:rmoun] s. hormon host [ho:st] s. gazdă how [hau] adv. cum howl [haul] vt. a urla hypophysis [hipo:fi:sis] s. hipofiză humbler [hAmblər] adj. arogant hurt [hə:t] s. rănit huge [hju:d3] adj. mare, uriaș

K

L

idiocy [idiosi] s. imbecilitate idyl(l) [idəl] s. idilă if [if] conj. dacă image [imɪdɜ] s. imagine imagine [imædɜɪn] vt. a imagina improve [impru:v] vt. a îmbunătăți income [inkam] s. venit increase [inkris] vt. a crește inhale [inhæl] vt. a împiedica inn [in] s. han

insult [insəlt ] s. insultă
intent [intent] s. gând
interesting [intristin] adj. interesant
international [intə`næ∫ənəl]
adj. internațional
interview [intə:vju: ] s. interviu
introduce [intrədju:s] vi., vr.
a se prezenta
intrude [intrju:d] vt. a interveni
issue [i∫u:] s. chestiune
itself [itself] pron. însuși, însăși

joke [dɜəuk] s. glumă judge [dɜ∧dɜ] s. judecător; arbitru juice [`ʤu:s] s. suc jump [da∧mp] vt. a sări

ken [ken] s. orizont kindness [kaındnes] s. bunătate kingdom [kıŋdəm] s. regat kitchen [`kiʧin] s. bucătărie knight [nait] s. cavaler

lamb [læmb] s. miel
land [lænd] vt. a ateriza
large [la:dʒ] adj. mare
layer [le:ə] s. strat
lavatory [ˈlævətri] s. toaletă
last [la:st] s. trecut(ă)
laurel [lɔ:rəl] s. laur
lead [tu li:d] vt. a conduce
leak [lık] vt., vi. a (se) scurge,
a (se) prelinge
learn [lərn] vt. a afla
leisurely [leisurəli] adj. agale

lemon ['lemon] s. lămâie lesson [leson] s. lecție let [let] vi. a lăsa, a permite linger [lingo:] vt. a zăbovi link [link] s. legătură; vt. a (se) lega live [liv] vi. a trăi, a locui loft [loft] s. podul casei long [lo:n] adj. lung luck [lAk] s. noroco lucky [lAki] adj. norocos lump [lAmp] s. nod

magic [mædsic] adj. fermecat magnificent [məgnifisənt] adj. măreț, magnific main [mein] s. principal maintain [mentein] vt. a mentine malign [məlain] adj. dăunător many [mæni] adj., pron. multi, multe manner [mænə:] s. manieră, modalitate map [mæp] s. hartă market [ma:kit] s. piată, târg matter [ma:tə] s. chestiune; vt. a conta mattress [mætrəs] s. saltea meadow [midəu] s. pajişte mean [mi:n] vt. a însemna meat [mi:t] s. carne medal [medəl] s. medalie meet [mi:t] vi., vr. a (se) întâlni meeting [mɪtɪŋ] s. întâlnire melanine [melənin] s. melanină mend [mend] vt., vi. a repara merchant [mərt]ənt] s. negustor

mercilessly [mersilesli] adv. fără milă £ 1, merry [meri] adj. vesel messenger [mesindso:] s. mesager milder [mildər] s. blândete mind [maind] s. minte minority [maino:reti] s. minoritate miraculous [mirækju:ləs] adi. miraculos miss [mis] vt. a rata, a pierde moan [mo:n] vt. a geme monk [mAnk] s. călugăr mood [mu:d] s.. stare mortgage [mortgid3] s. ipotecă; a ipoteca most [məust] adj. majoritatea mouth [mauθ] s. gură move [mu:v] vr., vi. a se mişca museum [mju:ziəm] s. muzeu muslin [məslin] s. muselină mutton [`m\Atn] s. carne de oaie myself [maiself] pron. eu însumi, însămi

N

name [neim] s. nume
near [niə] adv. lângă
neat [ni:t] adj. curat
need [ni:d] vr. a avea nevoie
neighbourhood [neibəhu:d]
s. vecinătate, cartier
nerve [nərv] s. tupeu, curaj
news [nju:z] s. știre, noutate
newspaper [`nju:zpeipə:] s. ziar
nice [nais] adj. drăguţ

noble [nɔ:bəl] s. nobil
noise [nɔ:iz] s. zgomot
nose [nəuz] s. nas
note [nəut] s. bilet
nothing [n\delta in] pron. nimic
novice [nɔ:vis] s. începător
now [nau] adv. acum
nub [n\delta] s. miez
nut [n\delta] s. nucă

O

obsequiously [əbsəkju:əsli]
adv. slugarnic
occur [əkə:] vt. a avea loc
odd [ə:d] adj. ciudat
offensive [əfensiv] adj. jignitor
office [`əfis] s. birou,
serviciu, slujbă
old [ə:ld] adj. vechi
onion [`Anjən] s. ceapă
oppose [tə əpə:z] vt. a se opune
oppress [ə:pres] vt. a oprima,
a asupri

orange [ɔrinʤ] s. portocală
organize [orgənaiz] vt. a organiza
other [`Λδο:] pron. altul,
alta; diferit
our [Λɔ:r] pron. al nostru, a noastră
outcome [autkΛm] s. rezultat
outlaw [autlɔ:] s. haiduc, proscris
own [ou:n] vt. a stăpâni,
a avea în proprietate

P

painter [peinta:] s. pictor painting [peintin] s. pictură parlour [pərləur] s. salon parrot [pærət] s. papagal parsley [pa:sli] s. pătrunjel partner [pa:tnər] s. partener pass [pæs] vt. a trece, a promova (un examen) pattern [pætərn] s. tipar pear [piə] s. pară peer [pi:r] s. egal; vt. a se uita people [pi:pəl] s. oameni, lume perceive [parsiv] vt. a percepe perusal [pəruzəl] s. lectură pig [pig] s. porc pill [pil] s. pilulă pine [pain] vt. a tânji după pity [piti] s. păcat placidly [plæsidli] adv. calm plain [plein] s. câmpie plan [plæn] s. plan plane [plein] s. avion pleasant [plezənt] adj. plăcut plum [plAm] s. prună plump [plAmp] adj. durduliu pocket [po:ket] s. buzunar polish [polis] vt. a lustrui ponder [pAndər] vt., vi. a cugeta pork [po:k] s. carne de porc potato [pə`teitou] s. cartof

prank [prænk] s. festă prediction [predik] s. prezicere preoccupied [priAkju:pAid] adj. preocupat preparation [prepareisan] s. pregătire pretend [pritend ] vr., vi. a pretinde, a se preface pretty [priti] adj. drăguț, destul de prevent [privent] vt. a preveni priest [prist] s. preot princess [prinsəs] s. prințesă print [print] vt. a imprima prison [prizən] s. închisoare prize [praiz] s. premiu product [prodAkt] s. produs proficiency [prə`fi fnsi] s. competență, experiență, pricepere promote [pro:mout] vt. a promova prominent [pro:minent] adj. important proposal [pro:pauzal] s. propunere prove [pru:] vt. a demonstra proof [pru:f] s. dovadă provide [prəvaid] vt. a furniza prozy [pro:zi] adj. prozaic punch [pAnt∫] s. punci punishment [p\nı∫mənt] s. pedeapsă purchase [pa:t]eis] vt. a achiziționa purse [pərs] s. poşetă; pungă

quiver [kwavə:] vt. a tremura queue [kju:] vr. a sta la coadă quiet [kwa:1et] s. linişte

 $\mathbf{R}$ 

ragged [rægd] adj. zdrenturos rain [rein] s. ploaie raise [reis] vt. a crește rank [ræŋk] vt. a categorisi rate [reit] s. rată ravine [rævin] s. vâlcea; defileu reach [ri:f] vt.. a ajunge react [riakt] vt. a reactiona read [ri:d] vt. a citi reason [rizən] s. motiv recall [riko:l] vt. a-și aminti recede [risid] vt. a se retrage receive [risiv] vt. a primi recognize [rekəgnaiz] vt. a recunoaste recover [rikAvə:] vt. a-şi reveni. regain [rigein] vt. a recâștiga regard [riga:d] vt. a privi regiment [red31ment] s. regiment reference [refrans] s. referință rehearsal [rihərsəl] s. repetiție relieve [ri`li:v] vt. a elibera, a uşura reluctant [rilAktənt] adj. refractar remember [rimembə ] vt. a-si aminti rent [rent] vt. a închiria; chirie

repining [repinin] s. nemulțumire report [ripo:t] vt. a raporta research [risərt]] s. cercetare researcher [risərt]ə:] s. cercetător resemble [ri`zambl] vt. a se asemăna cu resentment [risentment] s. resentiment resource [risp:rs] s. resursă restaurant ['restoron] s. restaurant residential [rezi'den [l] adj. de locuit, domiciliat review [rivju:] vt. a revizui revival [rivaivəl] s. renaștere reveal [rivil] vt. a dezvălui rice [rais] s. orez rickety [rikəti] adj. hodorogit road [raud] s. drum rob [rAb] vt. a jefui, a prăda rove [ro:v] vt. a hoinări rule [ru:l] s. regulă; vt. a guverna, a conduce rulebook [ru:lbu:k] s. regulament run [rAn] vt. a alerga, (aici) a merge rut [rAt] s. făgaș

S

safety [seifti] s. siguranță sail [sei:l] vt. a naviga salad [sæləd] s. salată salt [`solt] s. sare sand [sænd] s. nisip scoff [sko:f] s. batjocură score [sko:r] s. scor scorn [sko:n] s. dispreț screw [skru:] s. şurub script [skript] s. scenariu search [sə:t]] s. căutare seat [s::t] s. loc

second [second] s. al doilea, secretly [sikrətli] adv. în secret seem [si:m] vt. a părea select [səlect ] vt. a selecta seltzer [seltzə] s. sifon serotonine [serətə:nin] s. serotonină servant [sarvant] s. servitor sickle [sikəl] s. seceră sickness [siknes] s. boală sidewalk [saidwa:k] s. trotuar sign [sa:in] s. semn size [saiz] s. mărime shade [feid] s. nuanță shame [seim] s. ruşine, păcat shave [feiv] s. bărbierit; vi. a se bărbieri sheep [fi:p] s. oaie shelter [[eltə:] s. adăpost, a (se) adăposti sheriff [serif] s. serif shop [fop] s. magazin shopping [[opin] s. cumpărături shortcoming [[o:kAmin]] s. defect, deficit shower [[aua] s. dus sleazy [slizi] adj. mizerabil sleeve [sli:v] s. mânecă slender [slendə] s. zvelt slide down [slaid da:un] vt. a aluneca slip [slip] vt. a aluneca slope [slo:p] s. pantă sneeze [sni:z] vt. a strănuta snow [snau] s. zăpadă small [smo:l] adj. mic smoker [smo:kə] s. fumător so [səu] conj. atât, aşa că soap [soup] s. săpun sole [so:l] s. talpă some [sAm] adj. unii, câțiva soothing [su:ðɪŋ] adj. liniştitor speak [spi:k] vr. a vorbi

specifically [spəsifikəli] adv. în mod specific speed [spi:d] s. viteză spinster [spinsta:] s. fată nemăritată splendid [slendid] adj. splendid, minunat split [split] vt. a (se) rupe stairways [ste:əweiz] s. scări, trepte. stammer [stæmə:] vt. a se bâlbâi stand [stænd] s. suporturi, standuri state [steit] vt. a exprima; a afirma status [steitəs] s. statut steep [stip] s. prăpastie stem [stem] s. tulpină step [step] s. pas sternly [stərnli] adv. cu severitate stiffly [stifli] adj. teapăn strap [stræp] s. panglică strawberry ['stro:bri] s. căpsună strength [strengθ] s. putere strife [straif] s. luptă striking [strikin] adj. frapant string [strin] s. snur stroll [stro:l] s. plimbare stumble [st∧mbəl] vt. a se împiedica synthesis [sintesi:s] s. sinteză succeed [səksid] vt. a reusi sugar [`fugə] s. zahár suit [swu:t] s. costum summer [sAmə:] s. vară summon [səmən] vt. a convoca supper [sApa:] s. cină survival [səvaivəl] s. supraviețuire swampish [swampi]] adi. mocirlos swiftly [swi:ftli] adv. repede

tack [tæk] s. păcăleală tall [to:l] adj. înalt tarn [ta:n] s. iezer teacher [ti:tfə:] s. profesor teenager [ti:neidao:] s. adolescent teeth [ti:θ] s. dinți technology [tehno:lo:gi] s. tehnologie telepath [təlepa:θ] s. telepat temple [tempəl] s. templu tend [tend] vt. a tinde terminal [tə:minl] s. terminal than [Jæn] conj. decât theft [θeft] s. furt then [ðen] adv. apoi thing  $[\theta ing] s$ . lucru think  $[\theta ink]$  vt. a crede, a gândi throat [ðrəut] s. gât though [ðəu] conj. deşi thought [ðo:t] s. gând threshold [ðresəld] s. prag thrust [trAst] s. atac ticket [tiket] s. bilet tilt [tilt] vt. a înclina time [taim] s. timp

tin [tin] s. tinichea tobacco [təbækoəu] s. tutun tomato [tə:meitou] s. roșie toothpaste ['tu:θpeist] s. pastă de dinti topic [to:pik] s. subject touching [t\lambdat\sigma\_in] adj. emotionant toy [toi] s. jucărie training [treinin] s. antrenament trait [treit] s. trăsătură travel [trævl] vt. a călători; s. călătorie tread [tred] vt. a călca în picioare treat [trit] vt. a trata trembling [tremblin] adj. tremurător tremendous [trimendous] adj. formidabil trick [trik] s. farse, înșelătorii; vt. a păcăli trip [trip] s. excursie try [trai] vt. a încerca tube [tju:b] s. tub, teavă; metrou two [tu] num. doi

unalloyed [Anəlɔ:ɪd] *adj.* pur undiagnosed [əndAɪəgnɔ:zd] *adj.* nediagnosticat unofficial [Anə:fi∫l] *adj.* neoficial untrue [Antru:] *adj.*neadevărat, fals
upon [əpɔ:n] *prep.* asupra
upstairs [Apste:ɪrz] *adv.* sus
usually [ju:]uəli] *adv.* de obicei

value [vælju:] s. valoare

vanish [vænı∫] vt. a dispărea
vegetable [`veʤtəbl] s. legumă
very [veri] adv. foarte

visage [visəd3] s. figură visit [vizit] vt. a vizita

U

wake up [weik Ap] vi., vr. a (se) trezi wander [wAndə:] vt. a rătăci wash [wa: spăla vt. a spăla water ['wo:tə] s. apă wait [weit] vt. a aștepta want [want] vt. a dori, a voi water [watə] vt. a uda, s. apă wave [weiv] s. val way [wei] s. fel, mod weaken [wikən] vt. a slăbi, a (se) micsora week [wi:k] s. săptămână well [wel] interj. ei bine, bine whack [wæk] adj. a pocni whatever [watevə:] adv. orice where [weə:] adv. unde whether [weðə] conj. dacă whine [wa:in] vt. a scânci whip [wip] s. bici whirl [wirl] vt. a (se) roti

whole [ho:l] adj. întreg whose [hu:z] pron. al cui, a cui, ai cui, ale cui wine [wain] s. vin winner [winə] s. câştigător wipe [waip] vt. a sterge wish [w1] vt. a dori wit [wit] s. înțelepciune withering [wiðərɪŋ] adj. veştejit wizened [wizənd] adj. zbârcit wonder [wAndə:] s. mirare; vt. a (se) întreba work [wo:k] s. muncă, serviciu; a lucra worksheet [wo:ksit] s. ciornă workshop [wɔ:k∫Ap] s. atelier worried [wərɪ:d] adj. îngrijorat world [wo:ld] s. lume worry [wərı] vt. a (se) îngrijora wounded [wu:nded] adj. rănit wretch [wret∫] s. epavă



## **CUPRINS**

Cuvânt înainte	
Alfabetul Limbii Engleze	6
Greetings	
Transcrierea fonetică	8
Lesson 1	Santiana delina D. Mell worl dator
Lesson 1	
Pronunție	
Articolul hotărât	16 Walt I well who are to play thew 16
Articolul nehotărât	18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1
Lesson 2	
Present simple	
Lesson 3	31
My family	31
To be Master a licha/wal reprow	46 weaken   waken   vt. a slaba
Exprimarea subiectului	salse) micsons
Substantivul	2 reference a laboral alegan 37
Lecție recapitulativă I	45
Lesson 4 - Greetings	47
Verbe la present simple	52
Lesson 5 - Do you know her?	er ersend odni ja madowie navistadw 56
There is/ there are	tormioum bhan yan Erowi eyenw 57
Să ne prezentăm:	TELL & LEGAS STORY AND ADDRESS AND 57
Să ne descriem	59
Lesson 6 - Communication	60
Demonstrativele	63
Numeralul cardinal	62
Numeralul ordinal	
Prezentul continuu	04
Lecție recapitulativă II	05
Lesson 7 - My home	/0
Adjectivul	
Lesson 8 - Travelling	
Verbul "can" (a putea)	94
Adjectivul	
Lesson 9 - Going shopping	
Trecutul simplu	09
Lecție recapitulativă III	92
Lesson 10 - The olympic games	9/
State verbs and action verbs	99
Present perfect simple	
Tag questions – întrebări disjunctive (nu-i așa?)	
lag questions – intrebari disjunctive (nu-i așa:)	
Lesson 11 - The telephone	
Trecutul continuu	
Pronumele de întărire	
Lesson 12 - A look in the history of snowboarding	
Present perfect continuous	
Adverbul	123
Lecție recapitulativă IV	
Lesson 13 - London	
Past perfect simple	

Lesson 14 - Problems	138
Past perfect continuous	139
Lesson 15 - How to understand sun signs.	146
Future tense simple	149
Future tense continuous	153
Lectie recapitulativă V	156
Lesson 16 - Good manners I	159
Modal verbs I (verbele modale)	161
Lesson 17 - Good manners II	165
Modal verbs II (verbele modale)	167
Exerciții – verbul	170
Lesson 18 - Persuasive speaking	179
Present conditional	180
Lectie recapitulativă VI	183
Lesson 19 - English as a world language	185
Past conditional	186
Jesson 20 - A job interview	190
If clause I (propoziția circumstanțială condițională tip I)	191
Lesson 21 - Heavy netting games	195
If clause II (propozitia circumstantială conditională tip II)	197
Lactie recapitulativă VII	201
Lesson 22 - Teenagers focus on fridge life	203
If clause III (propozitia circumstantială conditională tip III)	205
Lesson 23 - Conversation	209
Concordanta timpurilor	211
Jesson 24 - Relationships	214
Verhe complexe	216
Lectie recapitulativă VIII	218
Lesson 25 - Hanniness	220
Diateza pasivă	221
Lesson 26 - The psychology of colors	225
Antonime si sinonime	226
Jesson 27 - Yet another worry for those who believe the glass is half-empty	232
Writing letters	234
Formal letters	234
Informal letters	235
Lesson 28	237
Lecție recapitulativă IX	241
Exercitii recanitulative	243
Lecturi suplimentare	268
Describing places	268
About painters and paintings	270
The story of the magic carpet	272
Pobin Hood and his Merry Men	2/5
It isn't a rehearsal, you know	279
Romeo and Juliet	282
Why he concerned about smoking at work?	200
New Puppy in the Family	289
Destiny, the same for women and for men?	Z90
A Dog's Tale	294
A note of admiration - The Model Millionaire	299
A Maid of Modern Athens	305
Mrs. Martin's Company	313
A Terribly Strange Bed	320

349 359 359	o Was She?vinte ale căror înțelesuri se confundă
359 359	vinte ale caror intelesuri se contunda
359	
359	te suplimentare
359	ele săptămânii
	rile anului
360	otimpurile
360	rimarea timpului
261	pur officiesc
363	niu
363	turi
364	i și popoare
367	ful vocabulary
367	hotel
368	ențe
368	bleme
169	blies
169	crierea obiectelor
170	ncare
71	ne
72	eri
73	mie
74	grafie
76	itate
77	rie
70:	bå
20	neni legislativi
27	ematica
01	neni religiosi
27	evieri poștale în USA
22	ilia
QQ.	ime
90	te
91/	uri
01	nale
92	36
02	ACI
93	pace de transport
94	30
94	ilā
95	t
05	ile
96	te cardinale
26	r1
37	erbe
31	de expresii uzuale și idioms
77	a exercitiilor
10	a exercitiilor recapitulative
26	verbelor neregulate
30	onar român - englez
12	onar englez - român
12	46
12	and the first firs
12 55	Maid of Modern Athens cs. Martin's Company cs. Martin's Company
333333333333333333333333333333333333333	neni religiosi evieri postale în USA ilia ilia ime te ite inale iliă iliă inale iliă inale iliă inale iliă iliă inale iliă iliă iliă iliă iliă iliă iliă il



Editura STEAUA NORDULUI continuă seria de dicționare, dicționare tehnice, ghiduri de conversație, manuale fără profesor și cărți practice pentru elevi, studenți și pentru toți cei care doresc să învețe alte limbi străine.

Lucrările noastre sunt concepute pentru a fi de un real ajutor și celor care călătoresc în străinătate și care doresc să deprindă repede și exact gramatica și expresiile uzuale ale limbilor respective.

Editura aduce pe piața românească, pentru prima dată, la cele mai mici prețuri, lucrările atât de râvnite de publicul interesat.

În paginile acestor volume care văd acum lumina tiparului veți găsi ajutorul de care aveți cu adevărat nevoie.



